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COBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Texes-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum rive copies will be sent to one address for TEN MALIES, if payment be made in advance.

All renittances are to be made, and all letters stating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to streeted, (post PAID,) to the General Agent. Liverisements making less than one square in and three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-

Pennsylvania subscriptions for the Liberator, The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LORING, EDMIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and

In the columns of The Linesator, both sides of erery question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

EF Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholdin lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-OR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY UATION OF SLAVERT THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NUMBER 1054.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 39.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1854.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

Fron the Richmond (Va.) Enquirer. THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

We publish below the proceedings of this Free Soil, Whig, Know Nothing, Teetotal, Snake in the Sail, Whig. Anow Northing, receoutly, Shake in the Grass Convention, composed of a wast majority of Whigs, with the odds and ends of other parties, and a few renegade Democrats like Charles Summer, of whose presence the Democrats are proud to be parged, and for all of whom they have the manliss and independence to express their contempt. These Whig Republicans believe that the Demo-erats have no eyes, and are blinder than moles. crats have no eyes, and are binder than moles. They may change their names a thousand times, but so long as they retain their old principles, they will be known whenever they speak. The ass's bray and ears will cause him to be known, no matter what skin he assumes. They change their name that the Whigs of the South may not be ashamed to alliate with them, knowing as they do that the estire Northern Whig party have erected a plat-form upon which no Southern man, with the least ect for himself, or with the least desire to protect his interests and rights, can hardly stand.

Are these men bereft of reason! Do they believe that millions of Southern people intend to remain tators, and permit them to avow such docside spectators, and unite with them in securing a triumph against themselves! The language used by Charles Samer in this Convention, bidding his heavers to be of good cheer, to take courage, as the times were auspicious, and slavery and freedom were, at ast, face to face, can only raise a smile of contempt. e have seen it face to face from the time whereand the freeman who faces it feels freer from the inetion, and he is braver and nobler by looking at its aspect. He is prepared, by looking it in the face, and contemplating all its features, to laugh to orn the nonsensical threats of madmen, speaking a language like this : 'To triumph, three things were wanted; the first was backbone, the second was backbone, and the third was backbone. With his essential ingredient, he said we would finally triumeh. All the disguises of new names and shedding of old skins will only make the deformity of skeleton backbones more disgusting. The idea (giving three obeers for backbones! Freemen, ar not bones with skin and flesh on them, and with souls to give them life, have no fears of skeletons in conflict. Backbones without souls, or with spirits mean enough to justify violations of oaths and constitutions, and to descerate the name only fit to be brown to the dogs.

Well may such spirits, before entering upon their crusades with Elekbones, adopt resolutions declar-

ing it expedient to protect the constitutional rights f citizens going into other States, and to sustain all other constitutional measures of opposition to slavery; for, as sure as there is a God in heaven, when the Backbones come, they will meet with a reception warm and bracing. A coat of tar and feathers, softened by the genial warmth of a Southem sun, will cover their weakness. They to talk of titutional rights' and 'Constitutional mea sures ! They who spurn ' the idea of the Constitation imposing on them the obligation to return

a fugitive from slavery !

Can the Whigs of the South stand upon a platorm such as was constructed at this Massachusetts Republican Convention ! Read and ponder over it :

To bring back the administration of the General Government to the national principles of liberty; to re-peal the fugitive slave bill; to restore the prohibition of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska; to prohibit slavery is all Territories; to refuse admission into the Union of any more slave States; to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to protect the constitutional rights of citimas going into other States; and to sustain all other utional measures of opposition to slavery.'

And add to these that other flourish, to take the lares from their masters by the power of Back-

We hope, instead of the two sides stated by Imaa Walker, as the antagonists in this great fight, to wit. 'Slavery, Romanism and Rum,' gainst Preedom, Protestantism and Temperance there will be the great Democratic party North and South, strengthened by the friends of the Constitu-tion and the Union, and by the friends of order and religion on the one side, againsts all the isms that fanatical fory has invented, and all the snakes in the grasss, with their venom and stings on the

IF In the same number of the Enquirer, containing the above distribe, we find the following commingling of haman beings with stock, &c. as perishable property: Patensice sale of lands on the Pamunkey River, with

slaves, stocks, implements and crops. I offer at private sale, until Wednesday, the lst day of November next, (on which, or the next fair day, and from day to day, hands, negroes, stocks, implements, &c., will be sold at auction without reserve, if not previously disposed of.) my farm called Difficult Hill, in King William, nearly

posite Hanover Town, containing 1,000 acres.
Also, Mahixon, on the Hanover side, containing about 436 acres. Immediate possession given: but the right to gather and deliver the crops growing and secured, will be reserved.

1 also offer for lease, as soon as the extensive improvements now being made are completed, for a term of from six to twelve years, my Horn Quarter and 1700

and Sycamora Grove Farms, containing some 1700 ares. Should these farms be leased before the 6th January, about 100 Slaves, (unusually good bosing and healthy,) 40 Mules, Jacks, &c., the lerds, flocks, implements and machinery, (including a good Engine, of 21 horse-power, and Stave siters.) and all other property on these two abe the farms, negroes, stocks, and crops will be sold at auction on the 20th of February, without reserve, together with the issussheld and kitchen familiare, looks, a large number of oil paintings and one. and engravings, silver and plated ware, &c., &c.

One third of the purchase money of Horn Quarter to be held during my wife's life, and the residue to be paid and secured, to be paid as above. The Slaves who decline going to Liberia, will be sold in lamilies. is iamilies. A very correct estimate of the value of these farms may be made from the terps now course. growing and secured upon them. Apply to GEORGE TAYLOR.

Near Hanover Court-house, or to GODDIN & APPERSON, Acts.

A large sale of valuable James River Estate—Ne-gree, crops of corn, tobacco, &c., Stock, household and steller furniture, &c., in the County of Gooch-land

I will sell at Auction, on Wednesday, the 25th day of October, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

commencing at 12 o'clock, all that valuable estate, known as BEN LOMOND, the residence of the late Dr. Joseph Watkins. This estate lies on James River, 38 miles above Richmond.

After the sale of the land, I will sell to the highest bidder, fifty-four (54) negroes. Among them are some valuable house servants, good field hands, ostlers, carpenter, blacksmith, boys and girls.

TERMS-For the sale of negroes, CASH, or, if pre-ferred, negotiable notes at six months with approv-

ed endorsers, with interest added.

I will sell also, mules, horses, several yoke of fine oxen, cattle, sheep, and a good lot of hogs, &c... also, several hundreds of barrels of corn, and, from present promise, several thousands weight of tobacco, a large proportion new ground; also, plan-tation utensils, one circular saw mill and fixtures, driven by horse power, household and kitchen fur-niture, a good library—in a word, all the penishable property of the late Dr. Joseph Watkins, will be sold on said day, or from day to day until sold. FRANCIS B. WATKINS, Executor of Dr. Joseph Watkins.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD .- Ranaway from the subscriber on the 19th December last, my Negro man, GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is black, and has a sear on the lower corner of his left nostril. He is tolerably spare, has a father living near Sparta, in Caroline county, belonging to Mr. Alexander Gatewood, and also has relations living in King and Queen and Essex. He has a wife at Mr. Richard Cauthorn's, near Bestland Post Office, in Essex, and relations at Mr. Mary Clayton's in the same county live of the disgrace brought upon our country by the mary Clayton's in the same county live of the disgrace brought upon our country men in the

in Petersburg, or to Mr. Sidnum Grady, in Richmond.

C. T. BAYLOR. Irishmen in America are not known as the friends

No mark or scar recollected. I have good reasons to suppose that he first set out for Richmond, from where he intended to go either to Columbus, Georgia, the place of his former habitation, or make his

JAMES E. MOSELEY. Wylliesburg, Va.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD .- Ranaway from the subseriber, on the 13th day of the present month, a negro man named EDMUND. He is about 50 years old; 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; rather more stoutly built than men of his height generally are ; main and tail, and black legs up to his knees and hocks. I am inclined to think that Edmund rode off the horse, as they were both missing on the

A reward of \$50 will be given for said negro, if taken out of the State, and delivered safely to me, or deposited in some Jail in the State, so that I can get him; and \$20 if taken in the State; and a liberal reward will be given for the horse.

EDWIN J. BAKER. June 23. Tolersville, Louisa county, Va.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. - Ranaway on the 2nd day of September, my man BOB, some-times called Bob Brown. Bob is a mulatto man, about 19 or 20 years old, some five feet five or six inches high, (I would think, not having measured him.) - bus a scar on one of his cheeks, caused by the cut of a knife when a child, and is a little pigeon-toed. He reads very well, and I learn has had, for some time past, a map of the United States; and from all I can learn, I think it is most likely he is making his way for a free State. He left in comthe name of Bill Gwyne, the son of a free negro, Henry Gwyne, of this place, who thinks his son is trying, with Bob, to get to a free State. Bob is a boot and shoemaker by trade, and is a very polite, well-behaved man to white persons; speaks rather slowly, and generally uses very good language in-

deed for a stave.

I will give \$100 for the apprehension and confinement of Bob in jail so that I can get him again, if taken over 50 miles from this place; or \$25 i taken within 50 miles of this place and delivered to me, or lodged in jail so I can get him again.

ANNA M. MOON. By Jno. D. Moon, Jr. Scottsville, Albemarle county, Va., Sept 8.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. - Ranaway from the subscriber at Pampoteke, in the county of King William, in February last, a negro man named Peter Fell. He is about 35 years of age; very

black, has no beard, and is square built.

The above reward will be paid, if apprehended out of the county of Kin William, or \$25 if apprehended in the county.

In either case, so that I get him.

THOS, H. CARTER.

FOUR NEGROES.—This day at 91 o'clock, we will sell four likely Negroes.

Sept. 15. PULLIAM & DAVIS, Auets.

SIX LIKELY NEGROES.—This day at 91 o'clock, will be sold six likely Negroes, viz: men, boy and girls. R. H. DICKINSON & BRO., Auets. Sept. 15.

Public Sale of Negroes.—By virtue of a decree of the County Court of Hanover, pronounced on the 22d day of Aug. 1854, in the suit therein depending under the style of Hanovek's administrator, &c., against Arnold, &c. the undersigned will, on the 5th day of October, 1854, at the residence of Joseph Hanovek, near the Beaver Dam Depot, on the Virginia Central Railroad, proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash the following named slaves: Huidah, Ellen, Kesiah, Janitta, Ned and Daniel—all or most of whom are young and likely.

N. A. THOMPSON, Sh'ff, Sept. 12.

a man; and yet the writer has genius, for there is a good poem by him in the same paper. Verily, the atmosphere of slavery is corrupting—it paralyzes all, who willingly breathe in it, and expels every manly feeling from hearts that may have long beat responsive to every noble sentiment of our nature.

Countrymen, is it not sad to see Irishmen reduced to this low level in the scale of humanity, and still more humiliating to find them glurying in their shame! Oh! for an O'Connell, to blast this recreancy!

Faithfully yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON.

36 Eccles st., Dublin, August, 1854.

SELECTIONS.

We wish the following rebuke could be seen by all rishmen in America. It appears in the Dublin Freenan's Journal. Thanks to James Haughton for his easeless vigilance and unswerving fidelity.

IRISHMEN IN AMERICA. -

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND :

My Countrymen-Acts have been committed, of late, and are being still committed, in America, by Irishmen, which are fast bringing our name and our country into contempt. And what renders our disgrace truly humiliating is, we deserve all the reprobation which is heaped upon us by the true-hearted. If the wretched beings who were born in Ireland, and who represent our country in the United States, are to be considered a fair example of our people—if they be really such, then is the day fast approaching when we shall have to hang

our heads in sorrow and shame that we are con-nected with a race so degraded.

My countrymen, you know not all the deeds that are done in America by Irishmen, which are cal-culated to tarnish the honor of our country, or you would indignantly protest, on every suitable occasion, against them

Mrs. Mary Claxbon's in the same county, also other relations at King and Queen county.

The above reward will be given if delivered to me

Even the slaveholder despises Irishmen for their

of liberty. They are ranged among its bitterest enemies. There is not one great or good man, among the handreds of thousands of our degene-FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the among the hundreds of thousands of our degene-subscriber, residing in the lower end of Charlotte, in the early part of May last, my negro sman, manliness to stand forward as the advocate of universal liberty. Nay! even worse than that; they glory in their shame; and, like the veriest slaves among the slavery-cursed people by whom they are surrounded, they seem to take a pride in their Said negro is about twenty-five years old, low. but stout and well formed, of a dark brown color, with a pleasing countenance when spoken to. He had on when he left, a white yarn coat. lined with plaids, striped cotton pants, and an old fur hat. the assault against the freedom of the colored man in a way in which the native American scorns to be a participator.
A corps of Irish volunteers,—the number is not

escape to a free State.

I will give the above reward for his arrest out of the bell of American slavery, a man whose only the State, or \$20 in the State. Any information in relation to said negro, may be addressed to the body out of the house of bondage. He did that which every one of you would do, and be applaudable or to Smith & Maddux, Richmond, Va. told,-assisted recently in Boston to hurl back into ed for doing, under similar circumstances.

Anthony Burns, a colored man, who escaped from

slavery, and who was getting a living by industry and honesty in Boston, was scented out by the two-legged bloodhounds which abound in that land, upon no portion of which can the fugitive from bondage find rest for the sole of his foot—followed and captured, and, without cause assigned, except that he was a mun, asserting man's inalienable brown color, and his head is getting quite gray. that he was a man, asserting man's inclienable on the same day, one of my horses was taken from right to liberty, he was again loaded with chains, herded with brutes and creeping things, with live and dead stock, and made an article of market value—the image of God seized and manacled, and turned over to the auctioneer, to be sold to the highest bidder-as if no soul raised him above the brute-as if no intelligence made him capable of feeling the insult to his nature and to his manhood For a man to be thus treated, and to be so treated by fellows calling themselves Irishmen, is enough to make fire flow from the pen which inscribes such infamy, to blast the dishonor, and scatter the ashes to the winds of heaven.

A corps of Irish volunteers, with deadly weap ons in their hands, lined the streets of Boston; one in their hands, lined the streets of Boston, while poor Burns was being delivered over to his tormenters, ready and willing to shoot down any man who would lend a hand to the stranger, who for no crime was, in the midst of sympathizing thousands, by force of arms, consigned to endless classers and in this work of darkness and of darkness. thousands, by force of arms, consigned to endless slavery, and, in this work of darkness and of demons, Irishmen, instead of shedding the tear of pity, hardened their hearts, and did the business of the oppressor. They earned the wages of infamy—may they have their reward!

My countrymen, if we sanction such deeds, we

are guilty participators in them.; I wash my soul of such guilt, and I call on you also to purge your country of the stain thus cast upon it, and which must not, by our silence, be allowed to become indelible. I may mention that I, some short time since, addressed a letter to Thomas F. short time since, addressed a letter to Holmas F. Meagher, calling on him to uphold the honor of old Ireland in the land of the stranger. He quail-ed before the stern nod of the slaveholder. I condemned this dereliction from manliness and from principle, and, in reply, some person from New Orleans, who signs himself, assuring me of his unfeigned contempt,' Joseph Brenan,' writes in these terms, in extenuation of slavery:—

Observe that individual in the swallow-tailed coat, with the shining white beaver hat set so jauntingly on the side of his head, with an embroidered waistoot, thrice respleudent from superabundant jewelry, with a heavy gold chain pendant from his fob, somewhat in the style of our respectable fathers! Is not his step light and springy! It is not more so than his heart; and yet he is a negro slave, as he very often turns out on a Sunday in New Orleans. Observe that individual in the swallow-tailed coat

I wonder if this jaunty fellow, or one of his class, is the happy slave of Joseph Brenau—if he be living in the blessed light of the smile of this Irishman. How would Mr. Brenan look if he were called on to change places with this light-hearted specimen of chattelized humanity! His cheek would blanch, and his teeth would chatter, and he would fall down in heartfelt thankfulness before James Haughton, or any other man who would strive to save him from so sad a fate. In the light of truth, he would soon feel that golden chains are as hard to be borne as iron ones, and that the bitter thing, SLAVERY, is harder to be borne than either.

The precious letter from which I have taken the above extract conserving the Colors of July the

Negrous.—Will be sold by us this morning at half past nine o'clock, three likely Negro Men, two Negro Girls, one Negro Woman and child, one Negro Boy, and a Negro Woman, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer.

N. B. & C. B. HILL, Auets.
Sept. 15.

The precious letter from which I have taken the above extract appears in the Citizen of July the Negro in the Citizen of July the Negro in the Sight of the creditable production. John Mitchel must be daft, or he would never have given it a place in his paper, for it is a production in every way unworthy of a man; and yet the writer has genius, for there is a great room by him in the same paper. Verily

A MORAL HERO' PALTERING.

In common with many friends of freedom, 'W G. K.' is startled and troubled by the apparent partial defection of Gerrit Smith from the pure and lofty principles which he has advanced in the House of Representatives. He thinks 'Mr. Smith's views in regard to Mexico extremely objectionable, as well as wonderfully sophistical, and strongly objects to his saying of Cuba. Let her come. com if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. Yet he labors hard to account for his advocacy of this abominable measure, and charitably thinks Mr. Smith is 'a Christian statesman of exalted moral heroism, and enlarged and philanthropic policy.'
How then does he account for these flagrant inonsistencies, and this abandonment of principle By judging that Mr. Smith is 'not a man of de-tails,' but has 'a large development of hope,' so that, with his clear views and enlarged philanthropy, he makes the desired future seem almost a

resent reality.

If 'W. G. K.' had had nearer and more correct if 'W. G. K.' had had nearer and more correct views of 'this gentleman's whole past life,' he would not so much wonder at this and one or two other acts which so much mar the brilliancy of 'his career in Congress.' The upsetting of his own principles is nothing new in his past life, as a prominent advocate of temperance, freedom and religion. When I saw him entering Congress. I expected he would turn a summerset or two before the session should close: but no man could predict in what direction he would turn. He has been famous for advocating correct prenciples of a high

ongressional career also, I will look with 'W. G. K.' on his course concerning the acquisition of the continued bondage of slaves for their benefit, or the bettering of their condition' by a transfer rom his speech. Speaking of Cuba, be said:— of ownership! Where has Gerrit Smith learned

Recently, Mr. Smith has addressed a letter to Recently, Mr. Smith has addressed a letter to his constituents in the National Era, to explain and vindicate his conduct in the House in certain instances, one of which relates to the case before us. He tells us how he would have Cuba annexed, and will they 'outgrow' that 'barbarism' by continued indulgence of its insatiable appetite! Will it

that is, of the people of Cuba and the people of the United States. That mutual choice would 'authorize the union, even though all other people. Spain herself included, forbid it.' And by the peole of Cuba, he does not mean merely the handful of slaveholders, aristocrats and tyrants on that island, but the slaves also, far outnumbering them

Why is Mr. Smith in favor of this union? Partly because 'geographical, commercial, and various
kindred considerations do so loudly call for it'; but
more than all, because, he says, 'I am an abolitionist.' He holds that the slaves in Cuba are under the 'cruelest and most brutifying of all the types
of bondage,' and would 'be glad to see their condition bettered by American usages and inflances.'

Sical.'

Call no man master, Bro. K. Anti-slavery idols
are as frail and dangerous as any other, and entirely out of place among us. After all, it is of little
consequence to be able to account for the vagaries
of bondage,' and would 'be glad to see their condition bettered by American usages and inflances.'

We are bound not to follow there: Why is Mr. Smith in favor of this union? Part- sical. dition bettered by American usages and influences.'
This measure ' would end the connection of Caba with the African slave trade, and go far to end that trade everywhere'; and Spain, being rid of Cuba, would 'change her relations and influences, 'arraying her influence with that of France, and England, and other nations, against slavery.' Let all the other nations of the earth shake themselves of slavery, even though it be into the lap of Amer-

fulness of the practice; and, for the time being, (indefinite, too.) of its lawfulness under the Federal Constitution, and the action of Congress. A fine interpretation of the supreme law of the land?! For the present, as circumstances are, to his master.

The captain failed to obtain the service of an of-

This movement of Mr. Smith must of necessity gratify slaveholding politicians, and strengthen them in their nefarious projects. They will care little for his hope of a general abolition, and assent to his moral principles as good 'rhetorical flourishes,' if he will do their work now. They, too, expect the downfall of slavery in some remote age.

His 'sole condition'—obtaining the free consent river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the Franklin. Day after day passed, and nothing but two masted vessels arrived up the river.

Tuesday, a barque hove in sight, entered the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the Truesday, a barque hove in sight, entered the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the remaining the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of this hydropathic city suddenly became excited and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the river, and anchored off Bath at about half past seven that the good citizens of the seven half past seven that the good citizens of the river and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the river and anchored off the river and exceedingly active in keeping a "bright look out" for the river and exceedingly active

His 'sole condition'—obtaining the free consent of the people of Cuba—when we speak of it as a practical thing, is a gross and palpable absurdity. The slaves of Cuba cannot vote or utter an opinion or, wish on the matter. They will not be consulted. Cuba can never 'come' by the act of her people, unless she (that is, her present ruling powers,) shall previously abolish her slavery. If she comes to us with slavery, it must be by the act of the Spanish authorities, or the 'handful of tyrants' on the island, without asking leave of 'the people.' This is like the colonization scheme, which Mr. Gurley used to say was 'the only hope of the slaves in 'this land of liberty.' He would carry to Africa 'free colored citizens, with their own consent.' They could not go when slaves, or even be free agents to give an unconstrained 'con-

carry to Africa 'free colored citizens, with their own consent.' They could not go when slaves, or even be free agents to give an unconstrained 'consent.' Besides, the 'consent 'of their owners, so called, must first be had, that the oppressed might go free. And they would emancipate the millions to remain among them, rather than release them to be conveyed to Africa.

The best we can say of Mr. Smith's proposition is, that he would 'do evil that good may come.' He would admit Cuba with slavery, with the certainty that it should continue for a time with the sanction of the United States, which is wicked in principle and practice, while the day of emancipation lies in the dark, uncertain future. It is wrong in principle to do a thing we know is unjust and wicked, and tending only to evil, although we were assured it could and would be made the occasion of good. It is the prerogative of Jehovah to bring good out of the evil that men do: but he never requires nor allows us to do the evil.

Mr. Smith is willing the mation should do this wicked thing, in the hope that Cuban slavery and our own, thus connected, 'will be short-lived.'

Bro. K. charitably attributes this confidence to Mr. Smith's warm philanthropy, to his belief that slavery never can be legalized, and to his 'large development of hope.' But it appears by Mr. Smith's axplanatory letter, that his own confidence was not very great. 'Who knows,' he inquires,

thut American laws in regard to slavery will, ero long, he rightly interpreted! The hope (though not strong) that they may he, and the fact that thereby American slavery would be short-lived, did somewhat encourage me to risk the subjection of Cuban slavery to a common fate with our own. See on what a slender peradventure he would give a vast augmentation to the political power of the slaveocracy, while he daily sees it holding in check 'all the various mighty influences at work for liberty,' and enlarging its desire as hell for greater erty, and enlarging its desire as hell for greater power. God and truth will prevail, and rout all the powers of darkness. So we hope, and assuredly believe. But we should forfeit our right to

valiant troops, and bid them join the enemy.

Mr. Smith appears to have changed his views materially concerning the enormities of slavery, and the illimitable demands of the Slave Power. He changes at Washington, too, in the midst of transactions which reveal aboundations at which the whole North is astounded. Thene, and now, Mr. Smith talks of * bettering the condition of the slaves of Cuba by American usages and influen-

confidence, if we should dismiss a portion of our

mous for advocating correct prenciples of a high order, and then perverting them in principle, or abjuring them in practice.

Passing by details in his past life, and his short of it.' When before has an anti-slavery man advocated

Let ber come, even if she shall not previously abolish her slavery. I am willing to risk the subjection of her slavery on common fate with our own. Slavery must be shortlived in this land. Under our laws, rightly interpreted in this land. preted, and under the various mighty influences at work plant slaves upon it? And, surely, they will soon for liberty in this land, slavery is to come to a speedy find that our own slave-breeding States cannot termination. God grant that it may be a peaceful one! supply the hundreds of thousands which they supply the hundreds of thousands which they want. 'Interest' will prompt them to buy cheap-

How! Others would acquire Cuba, he says, either by violence or money; but I expressly discard both. The union I approved would be peaceful and without purchase. He would have it on the sole condition of the choice of the two parties: boldly advocate the renewal of the forcing along the Unit of the people of Cuba and the people of the two parties. from that of the domestic, when weighed in the balance either of 'philanthropy' or 'patriotism.'
Do these men mean what they say! Do they seriously intend to make us revive the foreign traffic!
I confess I know not. But I do not believe they would so outrage Northern feeling, if they were not in earnest. They would not be so 'nonsential'.

we are bound not to follow them; it may be our duty to expose them, all the more faithfully and readily because they come from those who 'seem to be pillars' of the truth. 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.'

A WALDENSIAN.

ALMOST A PUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

We learn from the Bath Mirror that there was we learn from the Bath Mirror that there was considerable excitement in that town on Tacsday and Tuesday evening, in consequence of the supposed presence of a fugitive slave on board the barque Franklin, Capt. Cook, of Portland, just arrived from Jacksonville. We give the story as told by the Mirror: by the Mirror:

the Constitution is intensely pro-slavery, and same tifies national oppression; when circumstances shall change, it will be anti-slavery, and do its work for freedom! Verily, circumstances do change, and after remaining in Holmes' Hole seven days, put to sea, as was supposed, with the fugitive on board. This was immediately telegraphed to Boston, and on Saturday last one of the members hem.

This movement of Mr. Smith must of necessity of the "Vigilance Committee" of that city arrived

From the National Era.

HAY VS. COTTON.

The fact that three-fourths of the cotton crop is The fact that three-fourths of the cotton crop is exported to Europe, and the remaining fourth to the North, has given it a consequence in the eyes of the public lar beyond its real worth. Almost every pound produced figures in the tables of foreign or domestic exports, and thus makes a noise in the world; while hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of other articles, of greater value, are consumed at home, and are never heard of. It is onsumed at home, and are never heard of. It is or the same reason that the States which produce for the same reason that the States which produce cotton, tobacco, sugar and rice, have been called the producing States; while other States, which produce the homely articles of hay and grain, are left out of view, as of secondary account in estimating the agricultural resources of the country. This fallacious mode of speaking and reasoning received dignity and consequence from the stately dogmatism of Mr. Calhoun; and although the error which it involves has often been pointed out. ror which it involves has often been pointed out, it is still repeated. We proceed, therefore, to state precisely the quantities and values of cotton and

precisely the quantities and values of cotton and hay, respectively, according to the census of 1850, which is the last return we have of the hay crop. The returns in both cases are for the year 1849.

According to the Census Report, the cotton crop for the year ending June 1st, 1850—in other words, the crop of 1849—amounted to 2,456,603 bales, of 400 lbs. each. The average price per pound was perhaps something less than ten cents; but, allowing ten cents, we have forty dollars per bale of 400 lbs. At this rate, the 2,456,603 bales will come to \$98,664,120.

The hay crop, according to the census for the year ending June 1st, 1850—we presume it must mean the crop of 1849—was 13,829,275 tons. Of this immense crop, the slaveholding States, inclu-

mean the crop of 1849—was 13,829,275 tons. Of this immense crop, the slaveholding States, inclu-ding Delaware, produced 1,137,913 tons—leaving 12,091,382 tons for the product of the free States. But as our object is to institute a comparison be-tween the products of the two sections of the Union, we will deduct from the Northern crop an amount equal to that of the South, and show the value of the excess, in comparison with cotton. This excess of the Northern hay crop over that of the South amounts to 11,553,468 tons; which, at twenty dollars per ton, will come to the round sum

the South amounts to 11,355,405 tons; which, at twenty dollars per ton, will come to the round sum of \$231,069,380, which is considerably more than twice the value of the cotton crop.

We have probably rated the value of hay, as well as of cotton, at something above the ordinary sel-ling price; but we believe that hay oftener reaches twenty dollars per ton than cotton ten cents per

Hay is consumed at home, or in domestic markets, and consequently makes little noise in the commercial world; but it is not the less valuable for that reason. In fact, when an article is consumed at home, its full value is realized, since all he expense of transportation and the profits of nerchants are saved. We have shown that the excess of the hay crop

We have shown that the excess of the hay crop of the North over that of the South is worth nearly two and a half times the value of the cotton crop. We now proceed to state, from the census, the value of the tobacco and sugar crops.

The tobacco crop of the South, for the year 1849, according to the Census Report, was 184,882,907 lbs.; which, at seven cents per pound, comes to \$12,949,573,49.

\$12,949,573 49.

The sugar crop for the same year was 247,045 hogsheads, of 1000 lbs each, or 247,045,000 lbs. ach, or 247,045,000 lbs. At five cents per lb., it will come to \$12,352,250.

The total value of the three great staples of the South, in 1850, was therefore as follows :-

Cotton, \$98,664,120 00 Tobacco, 12,949,752 49 12,352,250 00 Total. \$123,966,123 49

Against this value, we have the value of hav at he North, as above stated, \$231,069,380, which is \$07,103,256 51 in value, more than all the great staples of the South. The value of hay, as above stated, is only the value of the excess of Northern over Southern hay. The total value of the hay erop of the country would be some fifty millions of dollars more, or three times the value of cotton.

THE NATURAL PRUIT.

Referring to the horrible tragedy, recently performed n Alabama-to wit, the burning of a slave alive for cilling his master—the N. Y. Tribune says-

killing his master—the N. Y. Tribune says—

This negro-burning is but a natural part of the system. It can no more be dispensed with than the overseer's whip. The negro is legally pronounced 'one remove above the brute,' (see the late Pandelly trial at New Orleans,) and is so treated. His manhood denied him, what wonder that he turns wild beast? The South now lives in a social menageric, and when one of the biped animals kills a keeper, what marvel that the instincts of preservation light the funeral pyre, and burn him alive? There is a separate phenomenon attending this last negro-burning which deserves notice. It is thus detailed in the Augusta, (Geo.) Constitutionalist:—

The negro who committed this murder at Mount Meigs, for which he was burnt, confessed that he had on a previous occasion murdered his then owner in Kentucky, and that he was run from that State, and afterward sold in Alabama. These words that we have italicised contain the key to much of the arsons, rapps and murders perpetrated by our slaves. The sordid love of money rising superior to indignation for outrageous villany and foul murder, has been the means of escape of many a guilty negro from the gallows. The owner preferred to assist his escape, in order to save his value in dollars and cents, to the discharge of his duty to the community, by delivering him up to condign punishment."

Here is a new phase of chivalry. Like a horse who has thrown and killed an owner, and is jockeyed who has thrown and killed an owner, and is jockeyed who has thrown and killed an owner, and is jockeyed off to distant parts, so the negro who commits murder in one State is traded off for profit to another! How immeasurably monstrous is a system whose every rising from the dead level of ordinary inertia reveals some complicated terror, wrong and crime! The very fountain of barbarism, it must render our national name a by-word of contempt, and keep our fellow-citizens at the South in a condition of political grangrene—socially retarded and degraded—personally in fear of blood and fire, and driven periodically in their practice of self-defence to cruelties so enormous as even to overtop the daily brutalities of the peculiar institution.

An Independent State in Liberia.—The Maryland colony in Liberia is now a free and independent State. The new constitution, containing a clause which prohibits the traffic in ardent spirits, was adopted by the people on the 29th May; and on the 6th June, William A. Prout was elected Governor, and B. J. Drayton, Lieut. Governor. The new Governor was for many years Secretary to the late Governor Russwurm—Baltimore Sun.

Last week, we gave an abstract of the debate at the recent meeting of the American Board of Commission ers for Foreign Missions, at Hartford, on the presenta-tion of a report and resolutions concerning the law of the Choctaw nation, prohibiting the introduction of any slave in the missionary schools, &c. The Hartford Re ligious Herald contains a more full report of the speeches made on that occasion, from which we make the following extracts :-

Rev. Dr. Dwiger proceeded to say, in behalf of himself and the Committee. We are in the dark in regard to these matters. The laws in question were passed at the close of the Council session, and their phraseology betrays the suggestions of per sons out of the nation. The Prodential Committee have sent a letter to the Chestaw Council, remon strating against such an outrageous procedure, but as we have not yet he ard from it, it would not b proper to lay it now before the Board. We know not how it will be received. The national schools in these circumstances, should not be carried on by the missionaries any longer. If it were a savage tribe, we might treat such legislation with more indulgence, but this is a tribe largely civilized, with ministers of the gospel, churches, schools, education, and a settled and free government. We must not, then, fail to rebake such conduct. Will any one gainsay this! When the apostles were forbidden by the Sanhedrim to speak in the name of Jesus, they said, 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye.' We now utter a like declaration. We must meet such legislation with the sternest condemnation. It is an insult and outrage horr ble on earth to seal up the only book that teaches men how to live and how to die, that reveals the way of salvation to the lost! Men may do what will to me, they may rob and plunder my possessions, assail my reputation, imprison my body, but let them leave me the word of God! They who take it away from me or from the slave are traiters to God and man. I say it living, and I would say it dying. We save spoken in the report calmly and without intemperate language, but our words are as the low markets. calmly and without intemperate language, but our words are as the low muttered thunder that precedes the impending storm that shall sweep in wrath everything before it. The judgments of God must fall upon whatever tramples on human rights and assails the divine honor. If this be regarded as in-temperate language, wanting in reason, then let me live intemperate and die a maniac! We hope that no similar restrictions will be put upon preaching. It is the duty of the missionaries to declare the truth on all subjects and to all men. Who will gainsay this! What human right is to be compared with the right to preach and hear God's truth; and if it belongs to me, it belongs to the slave

equally.

Rev. Mr. Reed, of Richmond, Virginia. The subject of slavery is a vast one, and this is neither the time, place, nor body to discuss and settle it. There is an equal infelicity of time and place in discussing the peculiar relation of this Board to slavery. It cannot and will not be done with canslavery. It cannot and will not be done with can-dor and fairness. I am a Southern man only by residence, and while I do not say that I know no North, no South, no East, no West, I yet love all parts of our land. I retain the same sentiments on this subject of slavery which I had formerly when I resided at the North, the same as when I knelt at the feet of the venerable President of Yale. You complain of the new Choctaw law, but as i appears to me, without good reason; for they have only exercised the right which you claim here in New England for yourselves, the right of saying who shall teach and what shall be taught in their public schools. Do you not select your own school-masters, and why may not the Choctaws de-cide that no person shall teach slaves in their schools? The report of the committee intimates that there has been some influence from the United States leading to this legislation. What proof is there of it? Is it the peculiarity of the language employed? But these Choctaws can read and write: they are able to acquaint themselves with the forms and phrases used in the United States. How do you know the occasion there may have been for such legislation? Quite possibly, men been for such legislation? Quite possibly, men have crept in among them under the guise of mis-sionaries and teachers, who have taught things not approved by the nation. Is this Board to dictate and domineer about legislation and school teaching, and domineer about legislation and school teaching, instead of attending to preaching! I see near me on this platform one who has a plantation with slaces on the James River. [The pureou referred to was Gen. Cocke, one of the corporate members of the Board.] He employs and pays a person to preach to his slaves, and he has a right to say who shall teach and preach to the slaves on his plantation. The Charles have an example of the data that tion. The Choctaws have an equal right, and that right will be maintained in all the South, at all odds. If you undertake to interfere, you will find it solemn work. You are troubled about the teaching in the Choctaw schools; but yesterday you were arguing that schools were of small importance and preaching was the divine instrumentality for the conversion of the world. Christ's power is the ground of action and source of confidence. 'All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth.

G) ye therefore and teach all nations.' Therefore, because of Christ's power, and not because you may dictate to the nations about their schools and school-masters.

Rev. Dr. Bacon. I will illustrate the operation of this law. It will be remembered that we had trouble as to employing slaves at the mission board-ing schools. Many objected, though I never felt any scruples. If a slave comes and says that he wishes me to hire him, because he will be so much better treated and will have certain advantages, I would employ and pay him as a freeman. If, then, his master comes with the hand of power and robs him every day or week of the wages which he re-ceives, that is the master's guilt, and not mine. Still so many have scruples, the Prudential Commit-tee desired the missionaries not to hire slaves if it could be avoided. The missionaries replied that it was to some extent unavoidable, and they have done it. These slaves they have diligently taught to read the word of God, and this opportunity to learn was a valuable part of the consideration of the slave. But now this is forbidden, and there you see the cruelty, the wickedness and the crime of the law. As to the first resolution, I do not see how any man connected with this Board can object to it. I speak calmly and with a realization of the sublimity of our position It has been intimated that Mr. Treat's letter is the cause of this evil legislation. If so, then see are responsible as a Board; for the Prudential Committee reported the Board: for the Prudential Committee reported the correspondence to us in 1848, fully and frankly, and we did not blame them nor change the Committee, but have re-elected them annually, and thus virtually expressed our approbation of their course. tually expressed our approbation of their course. It has been by reference to this that I have defended the Board against the charge of being pro-slavery. Will any one say now that the Board does not approve and has not approved of the letter! If any man dislikes our position as a Board, and wishes to go and preach a pro-slavery gospel, let him go: we cannot sacrifice principle to retain his patronage or his contributions. I am not influenced by a fear of consequences on either side. Let us do what is true and right. Yet we must remember that we are almoners of the public, and the contributors are our constituents. If they wishe us to violate conscience, we must resign, but within limits, we must consider their will. Who, then, are they! Where are they! All the contributions from those whom we fear to lose are less than those from the Sandwe fear to lose are less than those from the Sand wich Islands! The South are not our constituents and it is more than vanity for us to trim our sails to the breath of their opinions. Why oppose the first resolution, when the principle it advocates is only, in my view, the principle of the Brooklyn report, unanimously adopted in 1845, brought to an application. I am sorry to find that my opening the principle of the state of ing remark this morning concerning the brother from Virginia has been understood as implying that his motice was to sustain himself at I only meant to express my pleasure that he had been fully heard in the expression of sentiment that would be the warrant of his soundness at home. But we all know that ministers in that quarter la-But we all know that ministers in that quarter is bor under a strong bias in a certain direction in forming and expressing their opinions on this subject. This is a solemn act we are to perform, and truly religious. 'To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God, is more than all burnt-offerings and secrifices.' Hence, to discuss burnt-offerings and sacrinees. Hence, to discuss and to act upon this subject in carrying out a great principle of right, does not impair the religious character of the meeting nor diminish its genuine edification. When many years ago that mysterious dark day brought gloom and necessitated candles at noon, the legislature was in session in this city. Under apprehension that the Day of Judgment

had arrived, it was proposed to adjourn, when a man named Davenport, rugged and swarthy, opposed the motion, saying, in the spirit of a true Puritan, 'If the Judgment comes, I wish to be found at my post, doing my duty.' Let us do our duty, and we shall find in it more satisfaction than in anything else. I believe in the prayer and the psalm and my soul has swelled within me in their utterance in this place, but I know that I serve God no less acceptably in this than in those.

Rev. Ww. W. Parrow. The motion of Dr. Tyler.

In a complimentary letter, on our last page, from a limit of the property of

Rev. WM. W. PATTON. The motion of Dr. Tyler which will satisfy this distinguished minunder the review of the farmers and mechanics of the free North. Be prepared, then, to justify your action to the moral sense of these plain but dis-cerning men. Let it be understood that the church-es call for advanced action from this Board as the condition of continuing to support it. Very recently, the General Association of N. Y. adopted a resolution declaring that it was in the expectation of such action that they commended the Board to the confidence of the churches. Similar and even more decisive indications of sentiment are found in the proceedings of the ecclesiastical bodies of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. In 1848, the General Association of this State, meeting in this house, unanimously passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Association are grieved to hear it reported that some of the Congregational Churches in Connecticut have members who are guilty of slaveholding, and deem it the duty of churches to institute steps of discipline in every case where the claim of property in man is set up.

Again, the present year, meeting at New Haven the General Association, in referring to the South-ern Aid Society, after an address by its Secretary, Rev. J. K. Stiles, gave another sign, by adopting the following resolution:

Resolved, That while we have heard the statement of d. That while we have heard the sign respect. Stiles with much interest and high respect. Stiles with much interest and high respect for himself and with a desire to sympathize and cooperate with all that we deem wise efforts to extend the gospel of Christ, yet this body regard the American Home Missionary Society correct in its position not to grant aid to slaveholding churches.'

These are the sentiments of Connecticut Christians, and are worthy of being respected by this Board. It was said that 'Cæsar's wife should be puted point where the Board stood with respect to slavery. That it may be so no longer, adopt these resolutions. Much has been said in the previous exercises of the duty of individuals to consecrate their all to God. I would ask whether a similar responsibility does not devolve upon associations of men! Whether this Board is not solemnly bound men. Whether this Board is not solemnly bound to consecrate its far-reaching influence to God and humanity? Let, then, this noble opportunity to act for freedom, which presents itself in the direct prosecution of your legitimate missionary work, not be last. Pass these resolutions, and you will send a farill of joy throughout the North, and open the way for the renewed co-operation of thousands who have been compelled of late to withhold their contributions.

Rev. Dr. RIDDLE, of Pa. The Board decided, in 1848, that it was not expedient to endorse the letter of Mr. Treat. An attempt is now made to bring the Board to adopt principles which they were then unwilling to endorse. I believe that the Board acted at that time under the special influence of the Holy Spirit. I should greatly prefer that we should not be called upon now to sanction these principles, under the pressure of this obnoxious Choctaw legislation. If we do it, I am afraid we shall not be so wise, though we may be bold and firm. I have considered Dr. Bacon as representing a class of minds in New England in advance of ing at the intemperate violence of a son of Timothy away the staff of accomplishment, or to wield it with Dwight in saying he was willing to be a maniac, and could hardly believe it possible.

Rev. Dr. Dwight. The 'son of Timothy Dwight' said this morning, that if it was evidence of a want of reason to denounce as an impious outrage the forbidding to teach men to read God's word, then he was willing to live and die a maniac. And he says so now. And if Dr. Riddle had read one-tenth part of Timothy Dwight's sermons, or had ever livered a short time previous, in the same place, by heard him preach, he would think that the energy Ralph Walde Emerson. He acquits Mr. Emerson of and warmth of the father were not less than tho

Rev. Dr. Bacon read portions of Mr. Treat's letter and added, I stand on this subject where I have for twenty years, as I am sorry to say, for I ought to grow wiser as I grow older. I have not often been regarded as in advance of public sentiment, but rather as too conservative. I stand where Hopkins, the younger Edwards, and indeed all Christendom stood, till the recent discovery that the chief support of slavery is the gospel of Christ!

Rev. Dr. Topb. I regret that we have to meet these resolutions, but we must. I was moderator of the last meeting of the General Association of Massachusetts, and from what was there said, I know that this is demanded of us.

A RETORT

John Mitchel recently published a letter to Bishop Hughes, in which is the following paragraph ; plantation of negroes? Are you not aware that priests, bishops, monasteries, yea, Popes, have held slaves? Yet it is not wonderful that you should not covet a plantation in the South, so long as you possess that enviable piece of property, the Calvary Cemetery, where I faith, is to be tested by a practical standard,—not by see by the newspapers 448 of your flock were buried last week, at a fee of rive dollars per corpse to you. I wish your Grace joy. I shall be almost tempted, in-I wish your Grace joy. I shall be almost tempted, in-stead of a well-stocked plantation in Alabama, to wish for a well-peopled grave-yard on Long Island.

We take it for granted, that the Bishop has in ed, so far as he advances and practices right senti-ments. The retort of Mitchel, in its subject mat-ter, is severe; but the analogy between the facts stated, and the system of American slavery, is not but is dead. We speak of it as an organization; ind very strong. The Papacy—the Spiritual Harlotry, is bad enough—but never tas a pproached in blackness 'the sum of all villanies.' In Mitchel's expression, 'I shall almost be tempted, instead of a well-stocked plantation in Alabama, to wish for gress. Asteveloped in this land, freedom has nothing to well-stocked plantation in Alabama, to wish for a well-peopled grave-yard on Long Island, the hope for from its growth. For all this, indeed, Swedenborg wish is apparently father to the thought. A is no more to be held responsible, than is Jesus for the man that has claimed to be an apostle of liberty in conduct of those who claim to be his disciples, while the the Old World, and yet, when he comes to the New, expresses an earnest desire to be the owner of 'n expresses an earnest desire to be the owner of 'n profession of faith in any teacher, or in any theolog well-stocked plantation in Alabama,'—(well-stock well-stocked plantation in Alabama,'—(well-stock to be expressed to call system, has to do with enlightening the under the content of the conte 'a well-peopled grave-yard on Long Island,' which peopling he allows to take place at \$5 a corpse.—

Swedenborg Continuati Journal & Messenger.

AN INTERESTING SCENE.-A ruling elder and men

Yes, and another 'scene,' not so 'interesting to humanity, may yet be seen, when they may be (as such often are) fastened by the ceiling, naked, to humanity, may yet be seen, when they may be (as such often are) fastened by the ceiling, naked, and the master or everseer employed in scourging their back to the bone, while the blood comes down or when those dear little children may be clapped on the block, to be sold at so much a pound, and then sent wailing to the dismal regions farther South. Then there will be an 'interesting scone' beyond: yet not so 'interesting,' perhaps, to those who trample on the laws of God, and the rights of their fellow-creatures. There will be many scenes through which we shall all pass. It behooves us through which we shall all pass. It behooves us to see how we conduct.—Itsel.

In a complimentary letter, on our last page, from Rev. Wn. W. Patton. The motion of Dr. Tyler is as though you should propose to a minister to omit the practical remarks at the close of his sermon! Omit the resolutions! Why, they are the pith of the whole matter. They alone contain the explicit endorsement of Mr. Treat's letter. Omit the rest, if you please, but let that one be passed at all hazard, for it presents the point of universal interest for which the Christians of the North look eagerly to the present meeting of the Board. Mr. Chairman, let not one thing be forgotten, that the churches of the land are to sit in judgment upon your proceedings; that it is not sufficient to adopt a course which will satisfy this distinguished minquestion of personal integrity, deep conscient ister on the platform and that honorable layman in the pew; but that after your decision has been Union is to be effected by voting for its perpetuity, as reached and gone forth from this house, it is to pass every political organization must do while standing every political organization must do while within it, puzzles us just as much as our friend Tabor seems to be in regard to our non-voting. In stigmatizing the U. S. Constitution, in consequence of its slaveholding guarantees, as 'a covenant with death. and an agreement with hell,' how can we vote to uphold it, without being condemned out of our own mouth? It is no answer to say, that that instrument cannot amended, unless by voting. Granted : but can we honestly swear to abide by it, until it be amended? Certainly not. Secession, not correction, is what is wanted, not only as ' the speedlest and most effectual way to crush the hydra Slavery,' but as an act of the highest religious duty, to keep our hands and our consciences clean ; for though we could emancipate every slave now in bondage by perpetrating the smaller wrong, or at all compromising the principle of eternal right, we should be criminal if we did it. It is immoral to do evil that good may come, or to say that th end sanctifies the means, besides being foolish. A just God never lays upon the human soul such a respon bility, nor gives to it such a license. The best thing we an do for the slave is to do right. Beyond that, he may not ask us to go a hair's breadth, even to secure his liberation. The duty of the free States is unmis takable, if they do not mean to be involved in the guilt of the slave States : it is to separate, and reorganize. Let the South perpetuate slavery, if she can, left to herself, and deprived of all the means of protection now guaranteed to her by the North. She cannot do it; but if she could, be the guilt, the shame, and the retribution, all her own. If the work to be done is revolutionary, then we are not to affect to be in alliance with a great missionary organization like this to occupy upon every question of humanity and religion an undoubted position! Hitherto, it has been a disiation had gone by. A tithe of their firmness, herois self-sacrifice, on the part of the people of the North would soon settle this question for ever. We must not blow hot and cold with the same breath. We must not be seduced from our course by the cry of political expediency. It is very desirable to prevent the extension of slavery; it is more desirable to abolish it. Abolition is our object-non-extension is but an incident, the natural fruit of the tree. To leave the tree untouched, to nourish and protect it as it stands, and at the same time to protest against its bitter fruits, is to be given over to a fatal delusion. Let the axe be laid at the root of the tree, and every man wield it with lusty vigor, until it be cut down and given to the consuming

> As for our non-resistance views, they have nothing o do with our views of anti-slavery duty under a proslavery Constitution. For the sake of impartial liberty, we are disfranchised ; just as we are for the sake of universal peace. Believing all war to be sinful, we shall never vote that ' Congress shall have power to declare war, and to provide for an army and navy,' &c. &c. Believing all slaveholding to be criminal, we shall never vote to allow a slave representation in Congress, nor to suppress a slave insurrection, nor to make the untry stave nunting-ground. Is this to throw moral potency?

SWEDENBORG.

Prof. Bush, of New York, has published, in a pamp let of 32 pages, the Lecture on Swedenborg, delivered by him at Boston, in the Odeon, on the evening of January 16, 1846, in reply to one, on the same subject, dese any intention to detract, in the pr high estimate of Swedenborg, but thinks 'the objections which he urges are, of necessity, such as would be prompted by the position he occupies at the entirely opposite pole, not of Swedenborg's sphere only, but of that of every one who yields faith to a divinely dictated Revelation. In all his discussions, Prof. Bush evine a good spirit, rare ability, and an earnest zeal; but it is very evident that his veneration for Swedenborg stops very little short of idolatry, or, rather, clothes him with the robes of infallibility, so that no one may be, so pre sumptuous as to question the soundness of any thing advanced by the illustrious seer. 'Swedenborg,' he says, cannot be viewed apart from his system, and his system cannot be objectively seen aright, without a subjective aptitude for it.' This the Professor possesses, and by cramps, we think, his own independence of thought and freedom of action. A 'subjective aptitude' for the system Now, does your Grace see anything so horrible in a of Calvinism, or any other religious system, is doubtless needed for its reception, but it has no necessary connection with the truth.

its speculations, but its fruits. As pertaining to all the reforms of the age, we know of nothing more conser vative, or less inclined to find or bear a cross. It does not favor freedom for all; it gives no countenance to the cause of emancipation; it takes no interest in some way rebuked the recreant Irishman, for his shocking advocacy of the 'peculiar institution.' woman; it is not peaceful in spirit, but warlike as the If so, God be praised. The Bishop is to be honorarmy and navy of the United States; it makes no issue with the government for 'framing mischief by a law, bite and devour one another; still, it shows how little profession of faith in any teacher, or in any theolog standing or improving the heart, or with daily integ

but he was not God, and nothing short of God can b oracular to mankind. He was not infallible, an AN INTERESTING SCENE.—A ruling elder and member of the late General Assembly, from a Presbytery in Missouri, stated to us in a private conversation, that shortly before he left home, he saw two or three children and as many slaves from the same family standing together before the congregation, making a public profession of their faith in Christ and covenanting to walk in fellowship with his church and people. It was a scene of no ordinary interest. Our friend expressed a wish that many of his Northern brethren might have witnessed the interesting spectacle. —Phil'u Observer.

Yes, and another, scene, not so interesting, which we live, by our willingness to suffer for righttherefore may not be relied upon in all things. N coursess' sake, (not for the sake of sect or party,) he the standard of present duty, and by the claims of

A letter to the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, from the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, of this city, in reply to the one My DRAR FRIEND GARRISON : published by us last week, from Mr. W., appeared in several of our daily papers on Tuesday, and may be found in another column. The Doctor is evidently stung to the uick, eitherq by the impudent manner in which he was answered by the lawless Virginian, or in conse-quence of the unexpected appearance of Wise's reply in not gathered up much in the way of material for let the Washington Union, contrary to his own purpose. ters. There is one subject, however, on which I feel a Still, he tries to be not only contrary to his own purpose.

Still, he tries to be not only contreous, but complimentary. 'Your letter,' he says, referring to Wise's rigmarcle, 'is able (!) and eloquent, (!) the information tain, in the name of anti-slavery, and, professedly. which it imparts is useful, (!) and will suggest important upon anti-slavery work. And the first thing for me to reflections; (1) but had its tone and manner been like these of other letters from Southern gentlemen to me on the same subject, it would have made a happier impresly when they come, as most of them do, in the character sion.' (Oh! oh!) As it was, it made a happy impression; only it might have made a happier one, if somewhat differently phrased !

But the Doctor is not all compliment. Here, for instance, is something more palpable than an insinuation

Vigilance Committees in New York, and to the 'Chap

Lit is a positive kick:—' Before engaging in public

lin Fund'—if any body knows what that is at the letter-writing, it is agreeable to make one's own selection of a correspondent. . . Moreover, we may be greatly obliged for some private information from a gentleman, with whose name and reputation we should clergymen, colored and white, or that any men, leavest time. not care to have our own names publicly connected.' come to this country for funds for these objects, is no We should likt eo look at Wise's countenance on reading so clear—probably is not true at all. That the fugithis slur! It is rather contemptible, under all the cir-

The Doctor says he 'did not become a pro-slaver man at the South.' No, but he has done so here at the no temptation but his own prejudice against a people meted out and trodden under foot. He avows himself to be 'more strongly than ever an anti-abolitionist. That is frank and explicit, and shows how much of a slaveholder he is in spirit. He believes in slaveholding; have represented that movement as downright infidel in making man the property of man; and then, when Mr. Wise consistently tells him to give himself no concern about the welfare of his slaves, he affects to be down, sometimes printed in books, affirming and dedreadfully shocked, and proceeds solemnly to admonish claring this stale slander; and giving this as their Mr. W. that he is hastening 'to the bar of God,' &c., only reason for aiding Vigilance Committees and Cana-

OUR CAUSE IN ENGLAND. The letter from Mr PILLSBURY, which may be found in another column, dis closes in what manner English sympathy for the Amer ican slave is deceived and misapplied by persons from this country, who go over to England in an anti-slavery guise, and obtain pecuniary contributions for any other purpose rather than that of laying the axe at the root of the Upas tree of slavery. It is disgraceful and preposterous to make any appeal to British philanthropy for pecuniary means to succor fugitive slaves on their flight to Canada. All such are now readily provided for by all classes of our citizens. We are glad to know that Mr. Pillsnung is determined to expose the but he even joins, I am told, in the slander. He given imposition thus practised on the good people of Eng-

We regret to perceive no disposition, on the par the Boston Christian Register and the New York Christian Inquirer, to publish the reliable and thrilling speech made at the Manchester (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Conference by Rev. FRANCIS BISHOP, (Unitarian,) of Liverpool, in which he described the atrocities of American slavery, as witnessed by him during his sojourn at the South. It is just such a speech as needs to be widely circulated, and we trust it will yet appear in the columns of the papers alluded to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MEMORIES OF A GRANDMOTHER. By a Lady of Massa

This little work is put forth as a veritable autobiography, and on that account is doubly interesting The writer relates the vicissitudes of an eventful life. from carliest childhood to her present age, in an easy natural and delightful manner, and compresses a great deal that is amusing and attractive into a small compass. It cannot fail to interest every reader, old or young, and will prove very acceptable as a juvenile present. How mysterious is life, and how marvellous its transformations-gliding noiselessly and impercentibly from infancy to old age-childhood, youth, maturity, and venerable years, succeeding each other like a panoramic exhibition—the boy lost in the husband, father, uncle, or grandfather, and the girl in the wife, mother, aunt, or grandmother ! Finally, the extinction of all run the same changeful career, and these to be superseded by others, till the final consummation of all the best. Nothing is to be regretted but a misspent life: neither misanthropy nor sorrow should be indulged in consequence of any change that is in accordance with nature, however great.

We suspect, from the freshness and vivacity of he

style, that the writer of these 'Memories' is far from

THE Two REJOICINGS, or the Maine Law and the Veto. A Temperance Tale, in Verse. By A. C. Hills. Syracuse, N. Y. 1854.

This is a poem of forty pages, designed and wellcalculated to advance the interests of the glorious Temperance cause, and descriptive of Two REJOICINGSone, arising from the passage of the Maine Law by the things; and many times I have been pointed to their Legislature of New York-the other, from the Veto given to that Law by Gov. SEYMOUR, henceforth of inamous memory. In the latter case-

A maddened crowd is gathering;
From princely home and hut they come,
With drunken glee to shout aloud
For SEYMOUR and for RUM!

The cannon's flash and thunder-bo Are seen and heard amid the night!
A thousand deafening guns proclaim
The victory over right!

This tale has poetic merit, as well as moral efficacy Orders are solicited. Address, post paid, Samuel H cents, single copy ; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hun-

FREAKS OF FORTUNE: or, the History and Adventures of Ned Lorn. By J. B. Jones, author of 'Wild Western Scenes, ' Rival Bells,' &c. Philadelphia : T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street. 1854. pp. 401.

This work is not to be classed with the ordinary light literature of the day, but evinces a good deal of talent, both in its design and execution, and possesses les of similar size and business; nor yet because there is positive merit. The characters which figure in its not need of aid for the poor fugitives, who, with only their pages are numerous, occupying every variety of station bodies, and even these often sadly mutilated, have fied to in life, and delineated in a graphic manner. 'Ned Canada to be free. But there is no necessity that so many Lorn ' excites a warm personal interest frem his first come to this country for that object. No important reintroduction, and through all the strange freaks of sults have ever been reported of the labors of these men fortune ' to which he was subjected, owing to the per- There surely is no need that they represent such an obfidy and avarice of those who should have been his ject as anti-slavery, and thus pocket the gifts of those truest friends. The work has its moral, and adds another to the many proofs that 'honesty is the best policy,' and that villany, however sagacious or adroit, is ultimately sure of exposure and punishment.

A copy of it will be sent to any person, postage free on remitting one dollar to the publisher, in a letter post-

VALUABLE ALMANACS. Fowlers & Wells, 308 Broad way, New York—142 Washington street, Boston—and 231 Arch street, Philadelphia—have just published 'THE ILLUSTRATED WATER-CURE ALMANAC for 1855' mbracing a considerable number of articles on various ubjects of utility and importance, accompanied with sumerous engraved illustrations. Also, "THE LLUS-RATED PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC for 1855. By L. N. l'owler.' This contains portraits of several duished men, with phrenological descriptions.

LETTER PROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

GLASGOW, Sept. 7th, 1854.

My letters are too far apart to entitle me to the dis inction of 'a correspondent;' and, indeed, were they more numerous, I fear they are not of a character t ake the case much better. I have not travelled a great deal of late, and so have

say is, that the anti-slavery cause has no worse foes of ministers. Here in Sootland, much that passes current for anti-slavery is only hatred of Garrisonism, (as anti-slavery is called,) and the giving of contributions to these clerical pretenders, to aid fugitives in Canada, tute, is likely. But I saw more of poverty and wretchedness, physical, mental and moral, in the single city of Manchester, than can be found among all the fugitives North, in sight of Bunker Hill and Fancuil Hall, with in Canada together. And there, too, I saw most excellent women, working their very fingers off, almost, to aid the fugitives, who yet are refusing to help the anti-slavery cause at all, because such men as Pennington and others of the pro-slavery American church, ty. I have several times had men bring me the words of this Pennington and others, sometimes written &c. But we leave our readers to analyze his letter for da fugitives, instead of helping the anti-slavery cause and it seems to me time that this state of things should

> At the very time when Dr. Pennington was in the New York Presbytery, advocating and voting for a resolution to stifle discussion on slavery, his own brother and his brother's two young sons were being pur sued by kidnappers; were seized by them, and, with-out trial, were dragged off to slavery!! And he still continues in that body. Why should he not? The body is worthy of him; he is worthy of such a body. But he comes to Great Britain as an Abolitionist. H hears Garrison and the anti-slavery cause defamed and

reviled, by clergymen and others. He not only listen

in silence, he not only does not rebuke the calumny

be revealed and rebuked.

it fresh currency. His color and clerical connection help him. The pompous D.D. at the end of his name adds weight to his false witness. He prevents or per verts the gifts that would be cheerfully laid on the altar of humanity, by representing things to be anti-sla-very which are not, and runs away with the sympathies of a generous people, who really wish well to the cause of the slave. And he goes home to sit, not si lently, but approvingly, in the bosom and brotherhoo of one of the most thoroughly pro-slavery bodies thi world of wickedness can furnish; a brother, in full communion, with a band and body that hold kidnapping no crime !-- that would even kidnap his own brother h fore his face !- a body whose Doctors of Divinity no only own and drive, but actually breed and sell slaves as do farmers colts and calves; a body, one of whos chusetts. Boston: Gould & Lincoln, 59 Washington proudest Doctors of Divinity has just beastingly de Street. 1854. clared, glorying in his shame, 'that every Presbylerian holds slaves in the South who is able, and every one holds as many as is possible or profitable '!!-a body the members of which are selling the heathen they have made at home, by keeping them in Iguerance, by statute law, of the Bible, and every book, and giving the money to send Bibles and missionaries to India and Madagascar-thus doing what the crucifiers of the Son of God did not dare to do, even in all their desperation of depravity ; for though they could buy him of the betraying Judas for crucifixlon, they did not dare put the price of him, when it was returned by the repent ing Judas, into the treasury of the Lord, 'because it was the price of blood.' American Presbyterianism has no such scruples. Into such a connection goes Dr. Pennington in his own country, and coolly sits, speaks prays and preaches, baptizes and administers sacraments, and does all other spiritual and worship-perthings. But all this is well-ordered, and infinitely for tion of his slave-breeding, cradle-robbing and kidnapping brethren of the Presbyterian faith. And this a man to represent the anti-slavery cause of America in foreign lands ;-and this the man to brand and blast with false and foul charges of Infidelity, and even worse impeachments, the only body of men and women in the world who are earnestly and honestly laboring, being an aged grandmother, and may her days be long night and day, through evil, if not good report, to overthrow a slave system the most dreadful that ever saw the sun; and this, not only to free the slaves, but to rescue the fair name of Christianity from being made the sport and scoff, the merriment and mockery of all the vile and truth-hating, the tyrannical and time-serving minions and emissaries of Satan, throughout the

Nor is Pennington alone; others have done simila testimony, to show that ' Garrison is an infidel, and that the American Society is now reduced to a mere handful of infidels and atheists, contemners of the Sabbath, marriage and the ministry.' One of them used to melt his audiences by declaring that he owed it all to the prayers of a pious, praying mother, that he himself had not been made a complete infidel, by the seductive wiles and influences of the Garrisonian abolitionists, while he labored among them.

Now, not one of these men, so far as I can learn ever pretended to be doing anything for the anti-slavery cause, by his mission abroad. It was all ' Fugitives in Clark, Chronicle office, Syracuse, N. Y. Price, 124 Canada, or 'Vigilance Committees,' or 'Chaplair Funds,' or something that did not disturb the guilty slumbers of their church at home, or here, where that church is represented as the only true Christian church of the United States; is so represented by these very delegates themselves, who continue in it, and brand as infidels those who have gone out of it.

I have spoken of the condition of the fugitive in Canad in contrast with the poor of Manchester; not that Man chester is worse than other English , or even American citwho really wish to aid the anti-elavery cause, and pervert them to other objects-and above all, there is no need that they join in the senseless lie, and even give it additional force by their clerical and pretended antislavery character, that the abolitionists are other than they pretend, and are only seeking the overthrow of the Church and the Bible, under a profession of anti-What need there is of this mission at all, perhap

may be seen from the testimony of a witness who is hi elf a fugitive and a minister, and is now travelling the United States. Recently, in Cincinnati, he sai that there are now 35,000 fugitive slaves in Canad mostly in a flourishing condition, owing to the high prices now paid for labor on the railways. In one town, he says there are seven hundred, who are rapidly ac quiring property in land. In another town, there are 180 families of escaped slaves, who already own a tract

of 9000 acres. And he further declares, that all a of 9000 acres. And ne jurtuer declarer, that all & land now owned by fugitives in Canada West affects 25,000 acres. Similar testimonies have cone from the 25,000 acres. Similar testimone and come from the er sources. But these are not the facts that the transition the British people through the men who are to feel the British people through the British people throug the British people through the war so beld representing and asking aid for these Canada name One of these has now gone, and become a mining one of these natural missionary, in comfortable comfittons, in the West dies. Another, after a very success ul tour is the of collecting moneys, is soon to settle on a plants, also in the West Indies; and I could tell of other a. also in the west thanks, fortunate. How far such missions as theirs coates; procuring parishes and plantations, on which to pe ter, after a short service in such missions, is not fra ter, after a short service in the same in the beat who do not know, to say. My testimony, heren; that in the real anti-slavery work, the compensation that in the real anti-state, and, besides, the rale are a very different apart; and, occases, the relationist, whose heart and soul are wholly in his reolitionist, whose near the readily turn aside to other more secular objects. I think no pay, parish or plan tion, could seduce him. Living and dying, is will the slave's, and take his reward in his work, as is he has gone to his rest. Yours, for such consecration,

PARKER PILISBURT

Here is a * Psychometrical Portrait of Thuse PARKER,' of this city, which has been handed to up publication by a gentleman who had the curedly have the experiment made. A pencilled autopus Mr. PARKER, enclosed in a scaled envelope, Fig. into the hands of Mr. Wilson; and, without his ha ing what it was be held, he gave the following deep tion, which, for its accuracy, must be equally page ing and surprising to Mr. P's numerous friends, he is something truly wonderful in this impressible us of individuals, whereby they are enabled to analysis tellect and spirit by a contact of the kind alludeia

PSYCHOMETRICAL PORTRAIT OF TO ODORE PARKER BY R P. WILSON, of Ohio.

This gentleman is one of Nature's and God's paest works. His thoughts are massive, natural, a He is an independent man, if there are any main will be true to his own nature. His greatest into freedom-freedom for himself, freedom for the torace. It is his gospel of salvation for the world 1 him, freedom is a light, whose rays are beams free great Sun, enlivening all, and quickening to a lige life the whole man, reaching to the inmost depth of soul, and harmonizing the life, as its warming like meates the spirit. But freedom to this mind an than a name-it is the highest attainable realit; seeks the liberation of mind from all bendage; il man up in his conceptions above all the meaning forms of creedism, and places him upon the trees shores of peace and plenty, and puts in every had defence, mighty as the arm of Love, and wis un

As I enter within this gentleman's sphere, I be a spirit and am baptized in the elements of univerfreedom and inspiration. His soul was kindled into in a loving heart, and nurtured upon the bosen di true and noble mother. He has been faithful to be divine principle. He has a great and loving ber which comes into sympathy with man, wherese is foot of oppression has fallen upon human souls i love is a quenchless flame, warming as well as min ening its objects, seeking to roll off every burden in the shoulders of humanity, and give each one app port to freedom and immortality.

A marked characteristic of this gentleman's min also a great freedom of his religious opinion. & has certainly not ceased to confer the gift of inspirit upon man, if my feelings, while in his sphere of an are any criterion upon the subject. His mind is a inal. He drinks at the very fountains of known and pours his most grateful offerings at every an which bears the footprints of the Almighty.

But his daring mind is not the result of cleris so much as the going forth of its inborn pover. i would gaze with Stephen into beaven, and drint no spiration from the plains of immortality. So mgs his mind, so bold its flights, that he would look into holy of holies of the veiled Shekinah, and dissets life and motives of every actor, however consists who has left his impressions upon the world. Name his text-book, and his whole soul is inspired to refer teachings. He gathers truth from every source, a calls that sacred which blesses humanity. He is fall the loftiest sentiment, which breaks forth like gushing fountain, in strains of soul-stirring clopus

I am sure, or quite confident, that this gentlems a public speaker—a reformer—a teacher of wishin in interior truth. His soul is capacious enough to put all subjects, and submit them to the closest and He is a fearless critic, dealing with motives and as with a strong hand. He criticises the public man's lation to principles in a fearless manner.

This gentleman has a great depth of feeling, is strong affections, and a vast amount of love for my numan being. If, at times, he is sarcastic, least on to an antagonist as a lion upon his prey, it is not be ause he feels personal enmity, but he sees for the pe lic, with whose interests he is connected. He enjoys encounter with a noble enemy; though he seen bruises, he would not take the life of an antagonis, give time for repentance. His reverence is called for God, and to God, in all his incarnations, when in Nature's varied works and beauties, or in Hann ty's great heart.

His ideals are bold, original, life-like, floatingare his creative genius like so many angel forms, my to be commissioned on messages of use, in the eric

His attachments to the opposite sex are strong and lasting. He values woman as the angel of house? leading him on to the fountains of eternal happings His sphere is elevating, social and attracting.

For the Liberator. CHARLES SUMNER.

Thou 'st only done what conscience lade, Nor from thy duty swerved ; And yet, thy guerdon few have had, And fewer have deserved.

Not as the traitor Douglas came, Amid indignant jeers, But every where resounds thy name, With long and hearty cheers.

Thine is a wealth of lasting fame, Thy manly course hath won ; Proud is the Old Bay State to claim That SCHNER is her son.

But blessings richer far than this, Thy labors shall requite, For thou shalt draw unsullied bliss From consciousness of right. WILLIS JOHNSON

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE. A discriminating and mmendatory notice of H. C. WRIGHT's work of MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE,' by our talued cert spondent, 'C. K. W.,' may be found on our last page We are glad to learn that the first edition of this trot lent treatise, on a subject of incomparable important to the well-being of mankind in general, and the hap piness of married life in particular, is nearly exhaut ed, and that a second edition will be published in second to meet the growing demand for it. We know of # book so valuable as a marriage gift. Husbands as wives may look into it, as into a mirror, and lears vis manner of persons they are in the conjugal relation. is of a purifying and sanctifying tendency, and vill M the means of salvation to thousands.

We have received 'THE GOSFEL OF NATURL'H E. R. Place, and hope to find space for it soon.

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ting and work on ed correnot page, his execisportance the hapexhaustin season in work on and and and attention. It is difficult to the first the correct t

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester County Sout of Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Cit Hell Worcester, Saturday evening, and Sunday after get sel evening, Sept. 16 and 17. The meeting wa and to order by the President, who made the usus undergreent, that the platform was free for all t eak either for or against slavery. On motion, th seek man committees were appointed by the Chair

2 stures Committee-William Lloyd, Garrison an Eggleli Phillips, of Boston; Stephen S. Foster, Saral E Earle, and T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; Samue

Har, Jr., of Leicester.

Hay, Jr., of Leicester.

France Committee—Abby Kelley Foster, Joseph A Howland, Mary Cross, John McComb.

WE LLOTE GARRISON occupied the most of the eve ning in a clear, forcible and logical speech, showing ning in a country occupies in comparison with the possions of the earth, and how we are regard the other nations of Great Britain and the continent who now never allude to the experiment of this coun up as an argument in favor of self-government, and try as an argument, and size the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, look upon us with horror, as being the greatest despots on the face of the earth. At the close of Mr. Garrison's remarks, an urgent in-

viation was given by him and by SAMOUL MAY, Jr., to all who could not subscribe to what had been said to as so, and show wherein the principles that had been rescaled were not correct and worthy to be accepted

Dr. Evans, of Ohio, requested the privilege of ask ing a few questions, and then proceeded to make a set one a less questions, possel, in which he alluded to almost every thing, exering what had been said. Much of his speech was estirely beyond the comprehension of his hearers. In estirely beyong the comprehension of his nearers. In his opinion, the ultra Abolitionists had no right to live in this country, or to wear clothes produced by its people. The North was entirely anti-slavery. Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers were all warm friends of freedom. [The Dr. did not tell us why these warm friends of freedom allowed Anthony Burns to be kicasped before their eyes, and carried into slavery.]

That part of his speech which was intelligible was re plied to by Mr. Garrison, who said he was born here. and had a right to live where he was born. He was not to be obliged to go without clothes, or to leave the country, so long as he bore a faithful testimony against.

Dr. Evass-If we withdraw our votes, it will give the South so much the greater majority over us. Mr. GARRISON-Will the friend swear to support the Constitution, with its pro-slavery provisions? Will be

be kind enough to say yes or no? Dr. Evass-The question is put in such a manner that a man cannot answer it without compromising himself and his opponent.

What was meant by this curious answer we are at los to know, How a man can compromise himself and epponent by answering a plain, straight-forward question, is past our comprehension.

Further remarks were made by S. S. FOSTER and Dr. O. Marrin, when the Society adjourned.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. [Mr. Panetrs having been invited by Mr. Higginson to speak to the Free Church, it was thought best to hold

Sixter Mar, Jr., read a resolution passed at the last metting of the Society at Blackstone, recommending the people of Massachusetts to petition the coming Legislature to remove Edward Greeley Loring from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, Mr. May reviewed the Burns trial, and Loring's infamous decision, laying the facts of the case plainly before the meeting, and concluded by urging all present to sign and circulate the petition now passing through the State for said Loring's removal from the Probate

T. W. Historisson velcomed the anti-slavery friends from abroad to this city. He congratulated the citizens of Worcester in having an opportunity of attending a meeting like the present. He came not there to speak. but to be silent, and listen to words that might fall from the lies of others, older and more experienced in the cause than himself. He thanked them for occupying Sunday for such a purpose. He had been asked that afternoon if the man who occupied his pulpit in the merning had ever been ordained. He wished the ministers of Worcester had received their commission preach from as high a source as WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The manly and Christian spirit exhibited by Mr. Hig ginson is in strong contrast with the cowardly and pu sillanimous course pursued by most, if not all, of the other ministers of Worcester, who seldom speak in faver of freedom, without prefacing their remarks by disclaiming all fellowship with the pioneers of the cause. Mr. Gazzzon laid out to view the horrors of slave

ry, and the nefarious intentions of the Slave Power Mrs. Foster made an effective speech on the subject of fnance, and the Finance Committee subsequently collected, in money and pledges, upwards of eighty dol-

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered and supported the follow

Resolved, That the only true anti-slavery is that which stands outside of our National and State Governments, and of our popular churches; and no one wh supports either of these institutions can justly complain of being denounced as a pro-slavery man, and an enemy to the cause of Freedom.

Resolved, That while we rejoice in the formation of a new political party in this State as evidence of an increase of anti-slavery feeling, we still regard the party itself as essentially pro-slavery in its character and infuence, and support of it as practical treason to the anti-slavery cause.

Mr. Foster alluded to the timid and criminal course pursued by Gov. Washburn in the Burns case in terms of indignant reprobation and contempt. He also alluded to Charles Devans, the man who gave Thomas Sims up to be whipped to death. Mr. Devans had lately opened a law office in Worcester, and he was glad to hear that the people gave him but little business, and that to get an opportunity of pleading in our courts, be had to take up in defence of gamblers and brothel-keepers. He wished to see such a state of public opinion in Worcester, that criminals like Gov. Washburn and Charles Devans would be obliged to leave the city.

EVENING SESSION.

The specious City Hall was crowded, many being unable to obtain seats.

Ouver Joneson, of New York, alluded to the means the Southern people are looking to to suppress the circalation of truth. He had lately sent several copies of the New York Tribune and the Boston Courier to a hely in Virginia. A few days since, he received a request to send no more, as it would not be safe for her to receive them. Those papers were burnt as soon as they came to the post-office !

Mr. Johnson held up to the audience a beautiful German picture of the Savior distributing blessings to the poor and needy, and among the number a slave imploringly bolding up his chained hands, asking for liberty. The Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey had lately lithographed the picture for distribution, with the slave iell out!! A murmur of 'shame' went up from the ullence as Mr. Johnson related this act of cool

WEXDELL PHILLIPS next addressed the Society, and achained the attention of the great audience for an bour and a half in one of his most brilliant and effective speeches. As an illustration of the force of public opin as, he cited the case of young Ward of Kentucky, who had been obliged to leave the State, and wander an extent, and finally to cross the ocean for safety. There

is a man who walks your streets, said Mr. P., who has committed a crime far worse than taking the life of a REV. DR. ADAMS'S REPLY TO HON. H. & fellow-man. You may think it invidious in me to say that the Governor of the State, who resides in your midst, has committed a higher crime than murder, but your children will bear testimony to the truth of what I say. They will much rather have it said that their father, in a moment of passion, killed a fellow-man, than that he deserted his post and skulked from his duty, from cold cowardice, while a citizen of the State was kidnapped and carried into slavery, in violation of the laws he had sworn to support.

Much had been said about confining slavery within its constitutional limits. Such talk was idle. The Slave Power had got inside of the Government, and would keep the helm in its own hands. The South commits crimes so fast, that before we have time to look at one, or the support of the state which I proposed to make on the subject of inquiry to several gentlemen at the South, and among them to youself, whom I had heard spoken of as representing a certain tone of Southern sentiment. My inquiries did not indicate my own opinions. I merely wished to get vouchers for my accuracy in several particulars.

You sent me a reply covering seven sheets. I saw that you were, in your thoughts, addressing the North, and not me: yet I acknowledged your prompt and thorough answer to my inquiries in a note which you have probably received.

Without consulting your correspondent, but to

Mr. HARRINGTON wished to know if Mr. Phillips did not impeach the heart of Emory Washburn, when he

honest kidnapper. Emory Washburn and Charles Sumner ought never to be named in comparison with each other.' The strong and indignant rebukes administered by Mr. Phillips to Gov. Washburn repeatedly brought down the applause of the house. Whether the applause was given from impulse caused by admiration for the moral courage and matchless eloquence of the speaker, or from a calm and settled conviction to put the sentiments applauded into practice, remains to be

A proposition was made by STEPHEN S. FOSTER for a discussion of the Constitutional and Disanion questions. Mr. PHILLIPS and several others stood ready to meet any member of the Republican party, or any other party, on those questions. It was proposed by Mr. Foster that the members of the Republican party invite Mr. Summer to discuss the question with Mr. Phillips. No response was made to this proposition by the members lie prints.

You say, alluding to my thoughts of the African You say, alluding the members of the African You say, all the Market You say, all the members of the African You say, all the Market You sa of that party, and consequently no further action was taken on the subject. Mr. Garrison made the closing speech in favor of Disunion.

On motion of CALES A. WALL, a vote was taken on the anti-slavery character of the U. S. Constitution. A majority voted that it is pro-slavery. E. L. CAPRON, President.

cellent paper will be pleased to answer, and oblige a humble secker after light. First: Does God bestow special blessings upon m

in answer to prayer, that they would not otherwise reup, until vegetation dies off from the face thereof, in the midst of a praying people? And, lastly: Can any one tell me why a Convention of the Clergy was not holden in Providence in July, as they promised to do, INQUIRER.

THE UNION. A meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society was held in Marlboro,' Ohio, on the 2d inst., which was ably addressed by Leonard B. Griffing, C. S. S. Griffing, Charles C. Burleigh, Marius R. Robinson, and others. A series of excellent resolutions were adopted, among which were the following :-

be devoted to freeing his church from debt. Miss

The first number of the new paper made its appear ance on Wednesday evening. It is a large, well-filled sheet, and bears evidence that talent, industry and enterprise will be exerted in its behalf. The names of the editors are not given, but it is no secret, we believe, that RICHARD HILDERTH, Esq., the historian, and W. S. Robinson, Esq., formerly of the Lowell American, and more recently of the Commonwealth, are the principal editors. Their reputation is a sufficient guarantee that it will be conducted with vigor and ability—we hope, also, with independence, fearlessness, and candor.

THE LIBERATOR. .

crimes so fast, that before we have time to look at one, another still more atrocious is committed. The Free Soil party was going to have the Fugitive Slave Law repealed; but before they could get the attention of the people, Nebraska shadowed down upon us, and now the Fugitive Law is almost forgotten in the talk about the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, while Cuba and the African slave trade loom up in the distance. At the close of Mr. Phillips's highly eloquent speech, Dr. Evans came forward and edified the audience for a half hour with a shower of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Though a Free Soiler, his remarks were so disjointed and meaningless, that he was called to order by a gentleman of the same party and profession as himself.

Dr. O. Martin and Mr. Oliver Harrington spoke in defence of voting for the best anti-slavery condidates that could be obtained, and were replied to by Messra. Phillips and Garrison. A lengthened discussion followed, which lasted until near 11 o'clock. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Phillips paid a fine tribute to Mr. Sumper, saying that though he regarded him

to Mr. Sumner, saying that though he regarded him as occupying a false position on the slavery question, he did not impugn his motives, or question the purity of his heart. made a happier impression. When one begins to read it, he feels as though he had encountered a gale of wind. It struck many readers here as an assault upon your correspondent. Unhappily, your postscript, in which you disavow any personal disreprest, was emitted by sour in which you called him 'worse than a murderer.'

'Sir,' said Mr. Phillips,' I should be ashamed of myself if I did not impeach the heart of Emory Washburn. Charles Sumner and I differ in opinion. Emory Washburn and I differ in practice. Emory Washburn and Charles Summer Summer

may think to the contrary.

On reading your letter once, I laid it aside, thinking of it only as a reply to my questions. General sentiments in it met my approbation: but I did not view some things which it contained as I now them, however, not being willing to enter into controversy on this subject, and my purpose in my forthcoming book being altogether conciliatory. You speak of this purpose as 'meek, gentle, and well-meaning.' All this, I trust, it will prove to be. We have had enough of pride, noise and sel-

fishness on this subject.

But inasmuch as I did not become a pro-slave ry man at the South, though more strongly than ever an anti-abolitionist, and though I do not propose now, or at any time, to obtrude friendship or advice upon you, there was one passage in your letter which I should do wrong to pass in silence

. Why take a thought about benefitting the race my slave, more than about benefitting the race of "my ox or my ass," or anything that is mine and not yours?" Sir, this question, the sentiment conveyed in this

interrogative form, is more than unchristian. It seems more like the spirit and feelings of some QUERIES.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 12, 1854.

FRIEND GARRISON:

I take this opportunity to propound a question or two, (as it is always such easy work to ask questions;) which I hope some one of the many readers of your excellent paper will be pleased to answer, and oblige a should aid the efforts which you and the South are should aid the efforts which you and the South are should aid the efforts which you and the South are should aid the efforts which you and the South are

and consent that all your fellow-men, who will, should aid the efforts which you and the South are so well able to make, and in very many directions are making to be self-the. are making, to benefit the race of your slaves. We must not interfere with your private relations to ceive? and if so, why has the slave been permitted to wear his chains so long; or why has the earth dried perty' in that 'race' as to diminish our obligations fellow-heirs of future, endless retributions.

Respectfully, yours, N. ADAMS.

A FALSE CHARGE CORRECTED.

Wilhraham, Aug. 28, 1854.

Having heretofore published, in the 'Mosning Courier and Journal,' an article imputing to Thomas H.

Jones fraudulent and dishonest practices in respect to raising money for the redemption of his step-son from slavery,—which article I wrote on authority which I now find to be groundless,—I hereby retract all such imputations, and declare my full belief that they are untrue and unmerited, and express my regret that I have given currency to them. have given currency to them.

GEORGE H. WASHINGTON.

and others. A series of excellent resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That any real union in the government between slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, is an utter impossibility; that a moral union has existed and still exists only because all the States have been and are really slave States; and that this union must inevitably and speedily be dissolved, if slavery shall be wholly seporated from the federal government, and liberty at the North and slavery at the South be alike the objects of governmental care.

Resolved, That no political platform yet erected has virtue or merit sufficient to tempt us from our present impregnable position, as a strictly moral and religious Anti-Slavery movement; that we shall therefore continue to maintain our doctrine, 'no union with slaveholders,' and though we rejoice at the signs of progess manifest in the Anti-Nebraska movement and other forms of political hostility to slavery, we shall yet be ever mindful that such results are dependent on our unshaken adherence to the radical principles for which we are distinguished.

Concert. We learn that Rev. L. A. Grimes, pastor of the Twelfth Baptist Church in this city, has obtained the consent of Miss E. T. Greenvield, popularly known as the 'Black Swan,' to announce a concert at the termont Temple, Oct. 4th, the proceeds of which will be devoted to freeing his church from debt. Miss Greenfield has recently returned from England, where

be devoted to freeing his church from debt. Miss Greenfield has recently returned from England, where her concerts gave great satisfaction. Queen Victoria, and other members of the royal family, honored her with their presence.

Mr. Grimes has succeeded in erecting a neat chapel for his people, through the assistance of many benevot lent friends, and is now endeavoring to free it from a debt which is resting heavily upon them.

A programme of the exercises will beggiven to the public in a few days.

Newspaper Transferred to Messrs. Williams, Morse & Co., Proprietors of the Evening Telegraph. The publishers of the Commonwealth announce, in their last number, that the reason for this change is found in the fact, that, since its enlargement, the paper has not paid the cost of publishing it.

The new proprietors propose to issue a daily paper, to be called the Evening Telegraph, the size of the Journal or Traveller, to advocate 'three great causes—Temperance, Human Freedom and Protestantism.' It is stated that all the arrangements for the publication of the Telegraph have been made on the most liberal scale, and that no necessary expense will be spared to meet the wants of every reader.

The first number of the new paper made its appearance on Wednesder, evening It is a large well filed.

ALLEGED Travito in Slavers. The telegraph, on the 21st instant, announced the arrest, at New York, of Jumes Smith, Master of the brig Julia Moulton, and of Wm. C. Valentine, who is spared to the African slave trade. The information upon which the expetial was furnished by the mate of the brig Junes Wells. Emits took a cargo of six hundred and sixty negroes on board, and conveyed the more Africa to Cuba, and after there landing them, he burned the brig. Mr. Valentine who is represented as a highly respectable ship-chandler, doing them, he burned the brig. The information is, that instead of going to the Cape of Good Hope, and as marked as a highly respectable ship-chandler, of the brig. The valentine double of the Bright and the pr

ANNEXATION OF CHARLESTOWN. The question whether our neighboring city of Charlestown shall be incorporated into the municipality of Boston, was decided on Monday, so far as this city is concerned. The vote was very small—only about 4700, out of more than 20,000 legal voters, decuing the subject of sufficient interest to authorize the trouble of going to the polls to express their opinion upon it. The vote cast was in the proportion of two and a half to one, in favor or the annexation. Yeas, 3833—Nays, 1873. Majority for annexation, 1960.

It remains for the citizens of Charlestown to ratify or reject the proceedings of this city. The vote will be taken there on Monday next.—Boston Journal. ANNEXATION OF CHARLESTOWN. The question whether

The Illinois Kidnappers.—The two Buchanams and Grant, who were indicted by the Grand Jury
at Chicago for kidnapping an alleged slave, have been
discharged by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
of Illinois, on habeas corpus. The Chicago Journal
says that the Chief Justice decides that the prisoners
have been unlawfully detained, that the power of attorney given by the owner of the slave was sufficient to
arrest him, without the assistance of the efficers of the
law, and that they had a perfect right to use whatever
weapons they found it necessary to employ in securing
that arrest.

A negro named Stephen C. Hill has been arrested in Tuolumne county, California, as a fugitive slave of Mr. Tucker, of Arkansas. He claims to have purchased his freedom of his master several years since. Hill has property worth several thousand dol-lars. He was handed over to the agent of his master.

Arrest of a Fugitive Slave .- A few days Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.—A few days since, we published a statement that two slaves, a father and son, claimed by Henry Stumptall, of Jefferson county, Ky., had made their escape from their master. The fugitives were pursued to this city, and were apprehended near Cummunsville. The pursuers chased them to College Hill, where George, the boy, was captured. Harvey, the father, took to the woods and escaped, and it was supposed that he had fied to Canada by the underground railroad. But it seems he did not venture to take passage by this line, but concealed himself in a house in Newton, about ten miles from the city. On Wednesday, one of his colored pretended friends gave informaday, one of his colored pretended friends gave informa-tion to the officers, who suddenly visited the house on Wednesday evening, and arrested him, and brought him to this city and lodged him in the county jail. He was examined before the United States Commissioner, Pendry, yesterday afternoon, and was remanded back to his owner. His arrest has produced much excitement among the colored people of our city.—Cincinnati Gazette, 21st.

For Freedom.-The Chicago Tribune says that twenty fugitives from slavery left that city Wednesday evening by the U. G. R. R. for Canada!

Alleged Slave Dealing in New York .- The Journal of Commerce of Friday states that from additional information obtained by the United States District Attorney, in relation to the fitting out of ships for the slave trade, warrants have been issued for the arrest of sundry persons in that city accused of having been concerned in it.

Another party of emigrants for Kansas left Boston on Tuesday afternoon last. The Daily Advertiser says the number registered on the Emigrant Company's books was eighty. They will receive a considerable accession at Worcester, and at Albany, and stations further west.

Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—This morning, the Philadelphia, Sept. 21.—This morning, the Universalist Convention adopted the new constitution reported by the committee, after striking out the provision requiring its approval by the Ten States Convention before going into effect, instead of which it must be reaffirmed by the next General Convention.

The slavery question was introduced by resolutions from the Business Committee, renewing their opposition to the sin of American slavery, and deploring the violation of the Missouri Compromise by Congress in the passage of the Nebraska bill. After a spirited debate, the resolution was adopted.

The Genesee Conference, at its last ses sion, adopted a strong report on the subject of slavery— in this respect taking ground by the side of their breth-ren of the Methodist Church North. This conference ren of the Methodist Church North. This conference was composed of some 120 members, among whom were some of the most talented preachers of the denomination in the State. Bishop Janes presided. The Conference was equally explicit on the subject of Temperance, adopting a brief but earnest report in favor of the suppression, not only of the vice of intemperance, but the traffic in strong drinks.

Death of Bishop Wainwright .- Rt. Rev Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright, Provisional Bishop of the diocese of New York, died at 5 o'clock yesterday

flernoon, at his residence in New York.

Dr. Wainwright was born at Liverpool, during Dr. Wainwright was born at Liverpool, during a temporary visit of his parents to that city, in the year 1793. His father was an Englishman by birth, but became an American citizen immediately after the Revolution. His mother was a Miss Mayhew, a daughter of the distinguished Dr. Mayhew, who was the descendant of Sir Thomas Mayhew, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard, and one of the earliest settlers in

America.

He has held many prominent positions in the Episco pal Church, and was much esteemed for his learning piety and moderation. He was elected Provisions Bishop in the autumn of 1852, and has been indefat gable in the performance of his episcopal duties. He has been ill for about a month, his disorder having been brought on by the irregular diet rendered necessary in course of his journeyings.

Death of Hon. Thomas Russell, of Plymouth. —We regret to announce that Hon. Thomas Russell, of Plymouth, died in that town on Sunday last. Mr. Russell was a man held in universal respect by the entire community. He had been called to various public trusts, and was widely known throughout the State. He was Treasurer of the Commonwealth during the last years of the administration of Gov. Briggs, and decliced to be administration of Gov. Briggs, and decliced to be administration of Sov. Briggs, and declined to be administration of Sov. clined to be a candidate upon the return of his political friends to power. He was father of Judge Russell, of the Police Court of this city.—Transcript, 26th.

The 'City of Philadelphia' steamer is reported, by telegraphic despatch from Halifax, as having been lost on Cape Race, on the 20th alt., while on her passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia. She was a screw steamer, nearly new, of 2189 tons burthen, and a regular packet between Philadelphia and Liverpool. She had 540 passengers, all of whom are reported saved. The ship, however, is said to be a total loss.

Seminary Burned.—The Free Will Baptist Seminary at North Parsonsfield, Me., was burned to the ground on the morning of Thursday of last week. It was erected twenty-two years ago, at a cost of \$3,000.

The philosophical apparatus belonging to the institution was worth \$15,000, all of which was destroyed. Insurance, only \$300.

Pittsburgh Sent 20. The stell with the second of the cause, many of whom, it is no proceed to the property of the stell with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing. On Thursday, 12th addresses may be expected from Thursday, 12th addresse

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22 .- The total number of deaths from cholera since its first appearance, eight days since, has been five hundred. There were sixty eaths from cholera to-day.

deaths from cholera to-day.

(E) A return just issued of the population of Ireland shows that the number of inhabitants has fallen off two millions in the past five years. In the year 1805, the population was over 5,000,000; in 1814, 5,000,000; in 1824, 7,000,000; in 1837, 8,000,000; in 1824, 7,000,000; in 1851, only 6,551,070.

Crime among the Medical Fraternity.—Two doctors, Blanks and Embree, had a fight at Rock House Prairie, Ill., recently, growing out of professional jealousy; and after they were separated, and while Dr. Embree was walking towards his house, Dr. Blanks followed and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Dr. Chandler, of New Orleans, has been arrested for killing a gentleman from Boston. Dr. W. B. Thompson, of Covington, Va., has been arrested for causing the death of a young lady; an inhuman aborlion had been effected.

Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 21.—The cholera

of the Woman's Rights Convention head in October, 1853, the Fifth Annual National Convention, in October, 1853, the Fifth Annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through the two succeeding days.

The subjects which will come under discussion in this Convention, as in the preceding ones, will be the Equal National Convention, as in the preceding days.

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Martinsburg, Va., Sept. 21.—The cholera continues at our place with little or no abatement.—About 75 persons have fallen victims to its deadly influence since its appearance, ten days ago, and numbers are now lying without hopes of recovery. There have been as many as ten deaths in one night—this, considering the population of the place (2,500,) is a frightful mortality.

The State of Connecticut is out of debt, and has money loaned out at interest. The school fund is valued at \$1,076,000, and other productive property of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of which is invested in bank stocks.

TWENTY-PIRST

National Anti-Slavery Bazaar, TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.,

DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854. The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazzar beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy ance again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye this aper shall reach. We do it in the spirit of that hope which is power, pledging our own most earnest exertion in the slave's behalf, and feeling therefore at liberty to

mplore the same at the hands and hearts of others. The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, inaction. Its thronging events announce that the Hour draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In auth an hour shall Mea be wanting? Shall it find a people weak, timid, selfish, alive only to material success and enjoy ment, or shall it be able to summon to its emergence the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, that bring in their very nature the assurance of success?

The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery, i fast becoming apparent to the whole North. Her next esson must be, that no human legislation can sanctify crime; that if, indeed, slavery be a sin against God and an outrage on man, all laws for its support are part and parcel of the original atrocity, and are to be disobryed at all hazards.

The most abominable crimes ever perpetrated agains

numanity have been committed in the name of and un der the sanction of Law. The persecutions of the early Christians, the persecutions of all the seceders from the lominant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witchcraft Delusio of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Madial, are examples of the truth of what we say. The legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now.

For the authors of these deeds, shall it be more toleable in the day of judgment that they trampled under foot the commandments of God, legally?

It is as individuals that people must learn their duty outhing this matter. The impious and shallow folly which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Marshals, or Soldiers, or Attorneys, can aid in the execution of atrocious enactments, without the same amount of guilt before God and man as if it were not 'iniquity framed by law,' must be met and exposed. When men give account to God for deeds done in the body, this refuge of lies cannot stand. Let us sweep it away now, by such earnest promulgation of light and truth on the duty of individual responsibility, that no man shall say he sinned ignorantly.

The diffusion and support of those great principles of

justice that underlie the universe is the work that now claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we assume the right of a man to himself as against the world, and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows from this doctrine. It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in

the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnities and rejoicings for more than seventy years, that this language will be esteemed fanatical, perhaps treasonable. To stir to their inmost depths our own or other hearts, can we add a stronger motive than that present ed by such a statement?

Batices of Mertings, &c.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. This Society will hold a quarterly meeting at LAWRENCE,
n Saturday evening and Sunday, October 7th and 8th

at the usual hours.

W. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other speakers, are expected to be present. CHARLES L. REMOND, President. ISAAO OSGOOD, Sec'y.

NATHANIEL H. WHITING and LEWIS FORD Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hole meetings at PLYMOUTH, as follows:—

At the Wellington School-house, Sat. ev'ng, Sept. 80.

"North School-house, Sunday, A. M., Oct. 1.

At Leyden Hall, Sunday P. M. and evening, LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in " Sanday, Oct. 1.
" Tuesday, " 3.
" Wednes, " 4.
" Thursday, " 5. Liston, Haverhill,

General Agent Massachusetts A. S. Society

PARTICULAR NOTICE

WILLIAM WELLS BROWN'S post office address, ntil further notice, will be 21 Cornhill, Boston. ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR The Weymouth Female Anti-Slavery Society will hold its annual FAIR at the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel at Weymouth Landing, commencing on the evening of Monday, October 9th. The Fair will continue through

CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA. In accordance with a vote passed at the adjournment of the Woman's Rights Convention held in Cleveland, Ohio, in October, 1853, the Fifth Annual National Convention will be held in Philadelphia, commencing on the 18th of October, and continuing through the two succeeding days.

The subjects which will come under discussion in this Convention, as in the preceding case.

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
ANTOINETTE L. BROWN, Sec'y. THE FIFTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLA-

VERY BAZAAR Will be held at the Masonic Hall on the first week of

been as many as ten deaths in one night—this, considering the population of the place (2,500,) is a frightful mortality.

Mortality in Connecticut.—The number of deaths in this State, during the last official year, was 5,506, about equally divided between the two seres. Of disorders, there were 825 deaths from consumption, 229 from typhus fever, 280 from old age, 256 from violence, 242 from pneumonia, 238 from dysentery, &c.

Clergymen in Congress.—Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, just re-elected to Congress, is a clergyman, and so we believe is his colleague, Mr. Sabin. Mr. Knowlton, of Maine, is a Free Will Baptist Elder, and Mr. Milliken is a Universalist clergyman, living in the town of Columbia.

The city of Memphis, through its corporate authorities, has at last accepted the Memphis Navy Yard from the General Government. The Whig says that it is worth \$500,000, and its cost originally was \$1,000,000.

The State of Michigan has the honor of being the first State in the Union, if not in the world, which offers to the student from all portions of American. Survey.

The State of Connecticut is out of debt, and has money loaned out at interest. The school fined is valued at \$1,076,000, and other productive properiated.

Stand Oris Exist. Mary Many, of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part of the State is estimated at \$400,000, the greater part is a first state in the Union, if not in the world, which offers to the student from all portions of American Slavery.

Our members have always been few, and although the attention of all those who value as the overthrow of American Slavery.

Our members have always been few, and although the outcome the own them, the overthrow of American Slavery.

Our members have always been few, and th

SARAH OTIS ERNST, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, KEMAH ENERY, MARY MANN, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY DE GRAW.



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Young men who choose their business in this way, and get into their true sphere, are almost sure of success, as thousands who have tried it are ready to tra-

health, and save them from the evins of quace medicines and dirigs.

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OF PENNSYLVARIA.

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David J. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and

A Book of sterling Merit.

BUBBLETON PARISH PAPERS FROM THE EXPERIENCE OF

AN AMERICAN MINISTER! UNLIKE any of the previous works in relation to the Pastor and People, this book is not designed to show the pecuniary trial to which the clergy are subjected, but the difficulties they encounter from the various classes of which societies are composed, in carrying out the great reforms of the present day.

READ WHAF THE PRESS SAYS OF IT ! 'The incidents are true to existing facts.'-R. I. Fre The author has keen wit and genial temper.'-Trav.

'Full of interest.'—Olive Branch.
'Great originality, and deep dramatic interest.'-Atlas.
Written in a spirited tone.'—Am. Citizen. 'The style 'is strong, the plot skilful.'-State of

Maine.

'The 'crowner' of books on the parish.'—Sp. Rep.
'A book of great literary merit.'—Bangor Whig.
'A very entertaining book.'—N. Y. Day Book.
'More genius than the "Lamplighter.''.'—E. B.

'More genius than the Ladger.
'A good book—a true book.'—Norwich Express.
'A wide-awake, live book.'—South Boston Gazette.
'It is the book of the day.'—Maine Free Press.
'Remarkable power of description.'—Hingham Jour.
'Truth and the Pastor triumph.'—Putnam's.
'Quite unique.'—Boston Gazette.
'Outrivals 'Sanny Side' and 'Shady Side.'''—

Phil. Mercury.
'The book is true as life.'—Salem Gazette. 'He holds a strong, sly, and pleasant pen.'-Post.
'Draws his materials from experience.'-Commo

We know more than one Mr. Peppery.'-Transcript Mr. Blunt is a man of sense."—Ch. Freeman.
The noble-hearted Harry Hanson."—Putnam's.
The characters of Mr. Arlington and Robert Fiscal are well drawn."—Traveller.

It has rare merit.'—Liberator.

Worth more than double its price.'—N. Eng. Directory. Buy rr.'-Middlesex Journal.

It is beautifully illustrated from designs by Billings. ABEL TOMPKINS, Publisher,

Astounding Disclosures!

AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS. IN THE YEAR 1854.

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WES WARGARET DOUGLASS.

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SESSION OF 1854-5.

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For terms, copies of the Annual Announcement, or for further information, application may be made to DAVID J. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty,

220, Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1854.

RECORDS OF

SCENE FROM THE RUSSIAN GENTLEMAN, AN UNPUBLISHE DRAMA Schne-St. Petersburg. A room in the Palace. The

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, the GRAND DUKE CONSTANTING and Dr. Thomas Corrnan, scated. At the elbow of each, on a malachite table, sherry cobbler. Corr MAN smoking a cigar, with his heels elevated on the Emp. Yes, Doctor, in this world there are two form

Of governments, and but two, possible, Your own and ours. You, an enlightened people. Are capable of self-rule; each of you A sovereign is, whose subjects are himself.

Cottm. And niggers. Emp. Yes; and niggers. But our Russia Unripe for institutions such as yours, As yet do need a master. Cottm. There just the difference is 'tween you and we;

Yourn is white niggers, Emperor, ourn is black. You owns more slaves than we do. Cotton. And you and we are near about as like As cowhide is to knout. Emp. And both combined-

Emp. And both components.

Cottm. Will flog creation—

And the Britishers. Grand D. And the Britishers.

Cottm. Grand Duke, you're right; I tell you what, Grand Duke. You talk exactly like a reg'lar Yankee, Though in your silks you stand but five feet five, You'd pass for one on Broadway—that's a fact;

Now, Emperor, hand us a cigar.

Emp. Try these. (Pusses cigar case.) There's Cubas; and although the question may Appear superfluous-Do you smoke? Emperor, I rather speculate I do.

Emp. Well, Doctor, now's your time to take you Cuba; You shall do so; and I, in the meanwhile, Will help myself to Turkey.

Consume the dastards !

Here's a light! Emp. Thanks, Doctor, for the candle you propos To hold to Nicholas. Those Britishers Grand D. Would Nicholas corrupt to a nickname, Whereby the miscreants do miscall my sire.

Dastards, cowards, curs. Cottin. Rascals and scoundrels, loafers, possums, 'coons! Grand D. Nation of hucksters, pedlars ! Cottm. The mighty Russian Eagle, I compute, At Cronstadt and Sebastopol, right slick, Will chaw the mangy British Lion up-

Enter the GRAND DUCHESS MARIE. Wal, Emperor, wal, Grand Duke, I call that there The finest gal in Europe. Grand Duch. Grand Duch. Doctor, pray

How are the patients? And have you prescribed. This physic for Papa and Constantine? The Doctor his own medicine takes, I see;

So I suppose it must be rather nice. Cottm. Taste it, Grand Duchess. [Offers his glass and straw. She takes a such Grand Duch. Oh, how very good ! [Returns glass and straw

Cottm. I'll keep that straw. I'll never part with it Bannum would give me something for the straw Which the Grand Duchess sucked her cobbler through But he shan't have it. Grand Duchess. I will not stay, and let you make me vain.

Farewell, you flattering Doctor ! Cottm. Wall, time fi Wall, time flies. The word of parting, and absquatulate. So. about Sitka?

Emp. Tell your government

That they shall have it cheap, at their own price; I'll sell it at a loss, so that I may The Yankee thorn plant in the British side. Coltm. Wal, good bye, Emperor, and good bye

Grand Duke; Your message I will take to GENERAL PIERCE And may we strike a bargain. You, meanwhilst, Will lick them cussed Britishers, I hope, Into a tarnal and immortal smash, Whittle down all their greatness to a pint, Scuttle their island, 'nihilate Jonn Bull, And of his catawampous carcass leave No more than an invisible grease-spot.

Emp. There goes a gull of Anglo-Saxon brood The dirty bird befouls his own old nest; Would he befouled that only ! Ho, there ! Put The windows up, and fetch a mop or broom-In what a mess the wretch has made the room! [Scene closes

A SONG FOR SEPTEMBER. BY THOMAS W. PARSONS

September strews the woodland o'er With many a brilliant color; The world is brighter than before-Why should our hearts be duller? Sorrow and the scarlet leaf, Sail thoughts and sunny weather, Ah me! this glory and this grief Agree not well together.

> This is the parting season-this The time when friends are flying ; And lovers now, with many a kiss, Their long farewells are sighing.
>
> Why is earth so gaily drest? This pomp that autumn beareth. A funeral seems, where every guest A bridal garment weareth.

Each one of us, perchance, may here, On some blue morn bereafter, Return to view the gaudy year, But not with boyish laughter : We shall then be wrinkled men, Our brows with silver laden, And thou this glen may'st seek again, But nevermore a maiden !

Nature perhaps foresees that Spring Will touch her teeming bosom. And that a few brief months will bring The bird, the bee, the blossom; Ah! these forests do not know-Or would less brightly wither-The virgin that adorus them so Will never more come hither!

THE TRUE PHILANTHROPIST.

Crowns, commonwealths! What are ye! Let the fruit Attest the tree. Be theirs the purest gain Which Fame hoards up for toil, who best shall train The human plant on earth, until it shoot Its head and hopes to Heaven. The man who, mute Beneath his single wrongs, shall spend coarse days To make his fellows free, not gathering praise, Nor sinking blame, to build his own repute, He term bim Chief, or Casar he alor Acts as in sight of Christ, who left the skies To serve on earth; nor mounting o'er the rest, Up the mere steps of some ancestral throne, He doth exalt himself in common eyes.

By teaching humble men to call him bles

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, The Reproductive piness. By HENRY C. WRIGHT.

This book—a most serious and earnest attempt to
At the close of this correspondence, the wife is represented as saying to her husband, In these expression mark out the legitimate and appropriate uses of the Reproductive element and function-should receive a have but described my own experience.' And als hearty welcome from all who desire the welfare of man- . Thou hast a right to lay down rules for the benefit of kind. It requires no small amount of courage to offer the race, for thou hast tested their power by thine over kind. It requires no small amount of courage to offer one's self as a teacher upon so difficult and so delicate a subject, especially when, as in the present case, the author's conclusions vary materially from the theory of the community he addresses. This which does not declare itself written by an actual huseward in itself makes some rightful claim on our attention; and when, in addition to this, we find the of speculation about marriage by incompetent person work prompted by a high and noble motive, and executed, as to its form, in an unexceptionable manner, it treated of are not to be settled by monks and nuns,

The work is divided into two parts. In the first, the sonal experience of one or more wrong ones, nor by m author has endeavored to give, partly by quotations for women, nor by women for men. Many qualities from authors of established authority, and partly in his many circumstances, must combine to make satisfactory own words, the scientific facts in regard to the function of Reproduction in the human being, and to show fore we have 'a right to lay down rules,' even before that parents, alone, are responsible for the existence, we can judge intelligently of the fragments of evidence and the organization and constitutional tendencies, of already published in various quarters, we must kno the bodies and souls of their children. He affirms that the experience of many pairs, each, and both parts of the distinction of sex exists in the soul not less than each, having the following qualifications. An earnes in the body, and that the objects of this distinction are desire to know the truth, accuracy in observing, and two, the continuance of the race, and its perfection fearlessness in testifying; a marriage of hearty affection on both sides, contracted early in life, continued at the great objects of the sexual distinction. Love, and least ten years, and producing two or more children; the great objects of the sexual distinction.

Love, and least ten years, and producing two or more enhancer, to only love, should watch over the growth of the child in healthy organization and an impulsive nature, joined every stage; but especially in that preceding birth. with the power and the disposition for self-control. Hence, not only should the parents beware of transmitteness, and producing two or more enhancer, the more of such persons testify, the nearer we shall ting any sort of disease to their child, but they should come to understanding the laws of marriage. But, see to it that all their conditions, not only at and before unfortunately, such persons very rarely testify, if ever. the time of sexual intercourse, but through the periods Many years ago, the gifted author of " Woman in the of pregnancy and lactation, should be such as favorably Nineteenth Century ' gave us her conjectures, taken

ual element should be governed in the marriage rela-book; it seems very unfortunate that we have lost the tion, and how it may be made subservient to life, health opportunity of hearing her judgment rendered after extion, and how it may be made subservient to me, heads and happiness, or productive of disease and wretchedness, to parents and children. The writer's idea is mained unchanged. ness, to parents and entured. The writer of mained unchanged.

Mr. Wright's definition of marriage seems to me s give an analysis, followed by some comments.

proceeds to define Marriage. This is done first negatively, as not consisting in a license from Church or do not even require that they shall be of different sexes State, or in the permission of a priest or a magistrate, although that point is made sufficiently clear in other or in the fact of living together as husband and wife; and next positively, (if so indefinite a statement can be fairly called positive,) as ' the entrance of two souls, each into the other, thus making of two one perfect being. The wife is the incarnation of God to her husband.' 'The husband is the wife's ideal actualized.' As defined by both, 'marriage is the actual blending of two distinct souls, attracted to each other by a power over which neither has control, knowing not how or why they are thus blended, and unable to will themselves out of the union.

The husband and wife who conduct this correspondence assume that their union is undoubtedly to be perpetual ; deriving this faith from 'the nature of the union itself, and from the present desire of each that it should be perpetual. They, however, admit that a relation so tender and delicate may easily be disturbed; nent. that one cannot be level who becomes unlovable; and that the conditions of one party may change, for better r worse, without a corresponding change in the other; in which case the harmony would be lost, the oneness cease, and the marriage become null and void. These, however, they think exceptional cases, and assume that

Our correspondents meet the theory of the necessity and advantage of ' variety in love, or polygamy,' with a distinct and unhesitating negative. They affirm such a life to be unnatural, and its consequences to be evil,

not find it the perplexing question it has ever been to However welcome these may be when they come, the statesmen and churchmen, but the simplest thing im- actual attraction to marriage doubtless is the unrestrictaginable, which can be and is instantly settled by every ed intimacy and permanent companionship which that pure and honest person.' They say, 'Come what may, relation implies between husband and wife. Preferring when love ceases between those who have been pronounced husband and wife, let the outward expression ho vorce, and that is, ABSENCE OF LOVE.' The duties of such persons, however, to already existing children, must remain the same as before, and the parental relation must be sacredly fulfilled, though the conjugal relation must cease. They add that, of course, 'each divorced person has the same wants and attributes as before,' and that 'There is no reason why those who have been disappointed in one choice, should be forbidden by human law to make a second.' They consider it the greatest of follies to seek mainly in marriage either wealth or social position. Love is all that can ensure suitable precaution in these respects it seems not easy happiness, and satisfy the soul in marriage. 'A hus-for one person to decide for another. Here, again, re-

Assuming that harmony of development-thar in the intellectual, affectional and passional elements of their nature '-is essential to the permanent happiness fer, through life, the consequence of such mistakes. the laws of the 'passional nature' in marriage, first marking the distinction between Love and Passion, as

abeyance.
Where marriage-love exists between two healthfully nubial love may not exist without this desire, mere sex

men, and much injury to the constitutions and charge- and obstacles in the way of divorce, are an attempt to tors of unborn children, are owing to the common idea prevent other great cails, which would assuredly result whose sexual nature is entitled to equal respect and worse to his wife, and send her away. Which of the consideration with his own. He affirms that in healthy classes of evils is most detrimental to the happiness and organizations, where the natural laws are obeyed, men welfare of society, is a matter very difficult to be setare perfectly able to control the amative appetite, and the decided, and certainly not yet settled by adequate evidence that sexual intercourse ought never to take place with out the present desire of both parties; and he declares, ficult question will come up, how to prevent one of that if there were less reserve in the comparison of these evils without incurring the other. Mr. Wright opinions upon these points between those who intend shows a feeling of one branch of the difficulty, by marriage, there would be less difficulty afterwards. A difference of opinion sometimes appears between a disorce the husband and wife who purport to conduct this cormarry.

respondence. For instance, the former states that re-production seems the sole object of the distinction of out, without barm to the parties or to society, would cated to each party, by the other, before marriage. me The book closes with the enunciation and defence of wi

Assuming, from Carpenter, the physiological author

THE LIBERATOR, ther declares that it is an abuse of the sexual nature to expend its energies for any purpose but that of re-MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE.

BRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, The Reproductive ement in Man, as a means to his elevation and hap
Reproduction; that sexual intercourse should never occur during gestation or lactation; and that the permanent in Man, as a means to his elevation and hap
Reproductive community. to body, mind and soul.

seems but just, both to the author and ourselves, to nor by bachelors and maids, nor by husbands and meet its statements fairly, and examine them candidly. to influence the soul and body of their child.

The second part—the Correspondence between a Husband and a Wife—considers the laws by which the sexas they went, with the statements of Mr. Wright's

After claiming for both husband and wife the right it as identical with love, or at least, to maintain that of perfect fidelity to their individual nature, the writer love becomes marriage as soon as it is felt by two perportions of the book. All his statements, attempting to define marriage, suply the possibility that two per-

Although love (delight in that which is lovely) is, and must be, involuntary; and although it is a necessary prerequisite to a genuine marriage, yet I understand the latter to be a deliberate contract, depending upon the choice of the parties who love, and subject to be contracted, postponed or declined, at their will. As at present advised, true marriage seems to me to be a vol untary union of one man and one woman in the closes intimacy of mutual love and helpfulness, founded on recognition of their physical and spiritual adaptation to each other, and designed and expected to be perma

There seems also to be more of fancy than of fact in the implication, running through the book, that reproduction is the one object of marriage, and that men and women choose each other as partners in that relation, mainly from a recognition of their fitness, respectively, to beget and produce children. From these assumptions, the author proceeds to the inquiry, levidently, in his judgment, a very important one, whether the sexual union should be restricted to that purpose only, or used also for the sake of pleasure.

As a matter of fact, probably not one marriage Proceeding to the consideration of Divorce, they do ther party, to the children which may result from it above all things, the happiness and welfare of the other, and seeking, amongst all forms of love's language, the tenderest and intensest as the most adequate expression of their delight in each other-the union of body following a union of soul seems to be more accurately described as the sweetest and most perfect manifestation of lore, rather than as a conscious attempt, either at reproduction or at selfish sensual enjoyment. All will agree that this manifestation of love should be so regulated, as to time, manner and frequency, as not to preband or a wife must seek, above all other possessions, liable information is greatly needed. In the absence of

Marriage-love is the deepest, tenderest, most absorbing element of the buman soul. The highest and holiest effort of the love-nature is seen in the blending of two souls in marriage. To this deep, tender, abiding element of the soul, the passional nature will be ever in pensity, which the Creator has so intimately interwoven marry elsewhere, nowithstanding the quiet way in marry elsewhere, nowithstanding the quiet way in marry elsewhere, nowithstanding the quiet way in designed to be under the control of wisdom or reacon. But men are fearfully diseased in this respect. They seek this enjoyment without love, and stimulate, in exercise the enterpt to perpetuate unions which ought never to have been made; or, in other world to treat The writer assumes that much of the unhappiness of merely nominal unions as real. But, on the other married life, much disease and infirmity in married wo hand, the existing laws, which interpose such delays

that the wife is a more adjunct, or convenient append-age to the husband, instead of an independent being, more sensual could, in Jewish fashion, give a bill of dia disorced pair, with children, marry elsewhere, or not

sex, and the chief and indispensable purpose of mar-riage, and assumes that a woman known to be destitute ter than cure; and it would be a far better thing, if of this power would have no attraction as a wife; the the antecedents of marriage could be so regulated as to emurs at both these points, maintaining that insure a larger proportion of appropriate unions, true many women would be uninfluenced by the knowledge marriages, which would require no undeing. Mr. of that defect in a husband. She declares, however, that known defects, of any kind, ought to be community by his recommendation of greater frankness of communicated to each party, by the other, before marriage. But with the best precautions that can be taken on this head, a great gulf of uncertainty is likely to remain as to whether those who are pleased with each other in their holiday clothes, on their good behavior, and envi-

and its assertion of the rights of woman in marriage its vindication of pure, unselfish love as the indispen eir own natures, combined with the most tender sideration for each other, and a constant regard to the welfare, in soul and body, of their possible offspring, are worthy of most earnest attention and observance.

WHERE ARE THE WRITINGS OF CHRIST? And AUAIN he stooped down, and wrote on the

August 4, has called out, in this week's paper, some ords of criticism from an anonymous source. In orus understand clearly the drift of my article.

The dogma which I endeavored to prove erroneous is this: 'The Bible is the only rule of faith and practice.' This doctrine, as laid down in almost all the creeds in Chrisfendom, and as practically applied by the sects, is, as it appears to me, as I before said, at war not only with reason but with the Bible itself. The enforcement of the doctrine is an attempt to clip the wings and check the flight of the heavenly Dove, while bearing over the world's darkness the Almighty's flat, ' Let there be light ! It virtually 'limits the Holy One of Israel,' and confines the outflowings of the Infinite Mind within the bounds fixed by the bookbinder. It makes the house greater than its builder—the book, than its author. It affirms that the dead letter of a dead language, written to a dead people, on cold stone and weekless with the writer, a few years since, speaking of a lady who had frequented one of the Ethiopian exhibitions during a fortnight of consecutive evenings, to a dead people, on cold stone and weekless with the writer, a few years since, speaking of a lady who had frequented one of the Ethiopian exhibitions during a fortnight of consecutive evenings, to a dead people, on cold stone and musty parchment, is more quick and powerful than the word now being engraved on living souls by the spirit of the living God.

nor denied that the Scriptures were written by inspiration, but I endeavored to show that the whole revelation of God's will is not confined within the lids of the Bible. As there were men all the way down from Adam to John, who spoke as they were moved by the Spirit of Truth; so from John to our day the same Spirit of Truth has been exerting its influence, and will exert it to the

has been exerting its influence, and will exert it to the end of time.

It is true, it receives no countenance from persons of natural refinement, nor from those whose said, 'Search the Scriptures, (meaning the Old Testament writings,) for they testify of me.' But Jesus did not say that they were the only rule of faith and confirm his mission by their own accredited witnesses. lady;

My opponent, true to the spirit and tendency of the doctrine which declares the Bible to be the only rule of faith and practice, cautions us against being wise claim it, lest we be wise above what is written! I repeat what I said in my first article, "Is it not strange, if the Pounder of Christianity intended his den of which ran someway thus doctrines should be learned only from a written book, he should have written nothing in the book himself?' On the ensuing Sabbath, she went as usual to And I now add, Is it not strange he should have church, where the Rev. Dr. — preached a most said nothing about such a book? How rational to sup-impressive sermon upon the subject of the Fina pose, if the New Testament was to be the closing up of all Revelation, Christ would have said to his followers something like this: 'After my death, a book will be written, to be called the "New Testament," which is to be the sole rule of Christian faith, and this book must be your only guide.' But nothing of this kind was uttered.

The reason is obvious: such a book for such an object. be the sole rule of Christian faith, and this book must be your only guide. But nothing of this kind was uttered. The reason is obvious: such a book, for such an object, would be contrary to the nature of Christianity. The statutes of a religion like the Jewish, which was ceremonial and transient, might be written on perishable monial and transient, might be written on perishable from time into eternity, symbolized by the river large must be made and transient of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be taken as it produces new hair where baldness hid him place.

graven by the Spirit of the Living God. Northampton, Mass., Sept. 26, 1854.

for their record; and on such minds they are en-

Lord he is God, &c. 'What is his name?' 'The great, the mighty, the terrible God, the Lord of Hosts is his name; ' and in this manner till near the last, comes the query, 'What shall I do to inherit eternal life?' 'Fear God, and keep his commandments.' 'Which is the first commandment of all?' 'Thou shall love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength.' And then the subject is changed; no on is allowed of the beautiful second co and its splendid illustration of the Good Samaritanupon which Jesus always put great stress, making this duty the standard of goodness and test of acceptance with him. But, no; these Sunday scholars must be taught to love God, which alone is an abstraction, and has no practical effect; but to love their fellow-menthe real practicality of Christianity—is wholly omitted.

Verily, are not these the real Infidels? Do they not
deny Christ? and, further, are they not really liable to the curse of John in the book of Revelations, that they love to quote to radicals so well- If any man shall take away from the words of this book, God shall take

Worcester, Aug. 27, 1854.

away '-&c.

DISUNION-POLITICAL ACTION. Sheldunke Falls, Mass., Sept. 18, 1854.

lar as a matter of experiment, to see for a while what its Garrisonisms were. I supposed I should find it a sincere anti-slavery paper, with honesty, and good in-tent, but impracticable, wrong-headed, fanatical and unreasonable! I am compelled to say, that though I favor political action to redress the evils of slavery, ity upon whom he mainly relies, that 'the development of the individual, and the reproduction of the species, stand in an inverse ratio to each other,' the aumanent partners, taking the bitter and sweet, the better

tent, out impractication, wrong-neaded, tann
unreasonable! I am compelled to may, that
favor political action to redress the evils o
yet the views of The Liberator are well su

and worse of life together. Who will bridge this regard to the effects of a dissolution of the Union. Till became a subscriber to THE LIBERATOR, and learn There seem to me, as I have said, to be mistakes in to look the dissolution question fairly in the face, it this book, and it is not free from false reasoning, over-common with most Americans, I regarded such a prostatements, disregard of opposing testimony, inconsist- ject as little short of treason, and as being fully politencies, and even contradictions; but very few people ical blasphemy. I am now convinced, however, that are likely to be misled in the direction of its tenchings; the speedlest and most effectual way to crush the hydra slavery is to separate the free from the slave State But as that cannot be done at present, why not organ-ize politically to further this object, and all others essential to the cause of freedom? If political organiza tion is to be eschewed, and non-resistance is to be ur tised, how is slavery to be put down, and how is dis lution to be brought about? Am I right in supposing the editor of The Liberator to be opposed to political action to destroy slavery, and to be opposed to force, if need be, to resist the aggressions of that monst power? As a new subscriber, I should be pleased with ome explanations touching these matters,

In point of independence, manliness, and giving all sides a hearing, The Lessaron may take precedence tings of Christ? ' which appeared in THE LIBERATOR of of any of the anti-slavery papers, and leaves far-farfar behind the common doughfaced political sheets. I have been unexpectedly pleased with its great ability, der to judge of the pertinence of this writer's reply, let its outspoken honesty, its theological liberality, and its general fearlessness in denouncing wrong, evil and oppression. With such views of its usefulness, and de riving so much gratification from its perusal, I gladly continue my subscription.

Respectfully yours, STEPHEN J. W. TABOR.

NEGRO MELODIES.

To the present prevalence of negro songs, no can deny, is attributable much of the slan low breeding found even among circles where might be hoped. Said a gentleman of fine to

tions during a fortnight of consecutive evenings, "Why, Miss — has gone so often that she is nearly block." A significant and just criticism. There exists in every one enough of the faculty of imitation to enable him to adopt any manner, style or habit which may chance to impress his fancy, or chime in with his momentary mood; and, as in this present fallen state of being, our nature is by far more ready to copy evil than good, we are, consequently, especially susceptible of bad influences. The negro minstrelsy, acting on this foible, is, therefore, exercising a more extensive and injurious influence upon society at large, than many would imagine, not only as regards the progress of musical science, but also of morals and religion.

It is true, it receives no countenance from per-

practice; on the contrary, we find him blotting out some of the precepts of those very Scriptures; as, for instance, the laws of retaliation and divorce. Christ referred to these books, because the Jews acknowledged their authority, and he wished to condemn them and confirm his mission by their condemn them and condemn them are condemn them and condemn them are condemn them are condemn them and condemn them are condemn them.

Because Moses and the prophets were good witnesses to testify of Christ, it does not follow that their writings exhausted all the treasures of that Mind, of whose understanding there is no searching.

Level this algorithm by their own accredited witnesses. I any .

Deep first made the earth, and den dey made the sky. And den dey hung it up above, and left it dar to dry, Den dey made the stars out of nigger wenches' eyes, To give a little light when the moon don't rise.

Instil this elegant lyric into the memory of child-and such like are every day learned eagerly by little children, before they have been taught the of faith and practice, cautions us against being wise above what is written; just as Galileo was condemned for declaring that the world moved; because, although it was written legibly by the Creator's hand 'on the ground,' or the solid earth, it was not so written in the book. No matter how clearly a newly discovered truth is impressed on the mind, we must not believe nor proed one Saturday night a negro concert, and been much entertained with a choice morceau, the bur-

Dere's no use knockin at the door any more.

which is spiritual, universal and eternal, demand-fanity—nothing but ignorance of the sacredness ed the living and imperishable tablets of the mind

From the Cleveland Leader NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OP COLORED MEN.

PRACTICAL RELIGION.

That the religion taught by the professed Christian church of our day is a mere abstraction, is strikingly held in the Universalist Church on Prospect street. lated, as to time, unoner and frequency, as not to projudice the health of either party. What constitutes suitable precaution in these repeats it seems not easy for one person to decide for another. Here, again, respect to the decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another. Here, again, respectively and the person to decide for another the person to decide and the person to decide and the person to decide another t

1st. Adoption of Platform.
2d. Constitution of National Board of Comm

Ath. Plan for the establishment of a Quarterly needs.

Thou of the Report on the Political Destiny of the Coltrary of the America.

Oth. Report on Emigration Society.

The Resolutions and miscellaneous business.

An ably written platform, containing thirty sections, was read, and adopted unanimously. Also, a report on the Political Destiny of the Colored Race on this Continent, which was adopted with shouts of appliance.

brief on this Continent, which was adopted with shouts of applause.

Dr. Delany delivered a highly wrought, pathetic and elequent eulogy on the merits, acts and memory of Harav Binn, deceased, late editor of the Voice of the Fugitive. It was superior in sentiment and language to a majority of similar productions by members of Congress, pronounced over deceased members.

The abject of the Congress, as seek first by

over deceased members.

The object of the Convention, as set forth by the President, on taking the Chair, was to consider the expediency, and devise a practical plan of emigration to Central or South America, of the Colored People of the United States, there to establish an independent and free Republic of colored men, which could set an example to the world of civilization, progress and self-government, which would rejoice the hearts of all philanthropists, astonish the skeptical, and strike dumb the defauters and oppressors of the race.

rs and oppressors of the race.

Colonization to Africa was not broached. are surprised to learn that the objects of the Convention meet with but little favor from our color ed citizens.

The oldest member of the grand army of Napoleon is a soldier named Harmand, now in the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris. He is now one hundred and four years of ago.

SEPTEMBER 2

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conries in each year, thus enabling the spains as seconsively through all four courses within a seconsively through all four courses within a set by this arrangement the study is rendered and possessed of daily increasing interest.

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