TERMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. Five copies will be sent to one address for rea CLIARS, if payment be made in advance.

POBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

F All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square in geted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

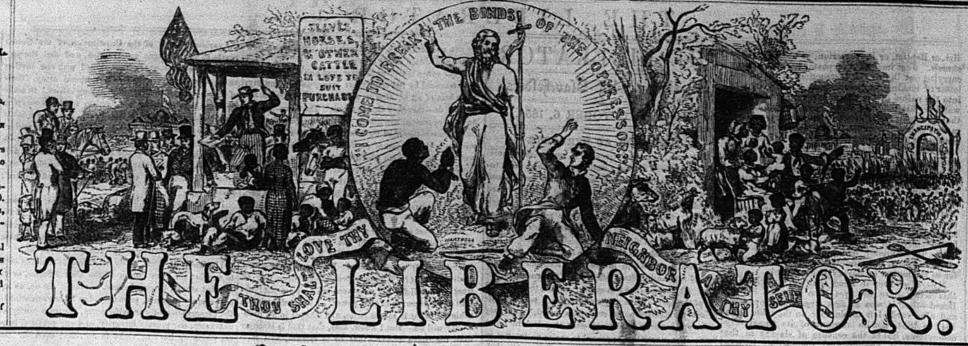
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,

Pennylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive 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, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESDELL PHILLIPS. of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

erery question are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 40.



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

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1854.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Tes! IT CARROT BE DESIED—the slaveholding 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—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of 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 TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

WHOLE NUMBER 1055.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

UTION

and all for Nursum

MS.

CON ST.,

ing what

ornhill, 'A'
ered at Ab1864,' en
rice, single
price, for
ed truct of
struggie in
al slavery,
— exhibits
we how the
and their
results of

rns.

Anangoned unprinciples Femalicus of the North set to work to Separate hir from her Husband part of her children Mother Sisters and Brothers and rob Mr. Cirkston of his Contitunal Rights to obey what they Term a higher Lau—Or in Other words to they Term a higher Lau—Or in Other words to abey a Damn'd hypocritical delusion—I have little Doubt that the intention of Sinas Correspondence to hir Freends hire is done with a view of laying a lan to Steal Some of My Servants or to Steal the balance of her relations in this Countay—I presume you are at the head of the Scheam—and that you re not aware of the kind of Man you are Tamper-Or you should not take the Responsility of Joining in the Theft. If Sina was My Serrant I would go there prepared to Take her way and If your Reverant person or any one Else ttempted to arrest her from me or the proper aurities I would send them to their Long homes and Risque the consequences and I Tell you now do not Ever attempt Sending any of those Aban-doned Niger Stealers out to that Countay under pretence of Book or Map Agenst. we are beginning to Know the Objects of these Villains and we have bourne with them long Enough we neither want your preachers Teachers nor any Class of your Utizens Sent amongst us. Those that have come amongst us are destitute of moral honesty and prinsple and we are determined to punish all such that come surongst us. In a Summary Way, as they are to contemptable a Class to Trouble our lous with and I want you to Clearly under Stand that you are not to interest your Self about my Serhave charged you wrongfully I hope you will have are very strong Against you-we Know our constitutional rights and we will Maintain them Against a world in arms. The Time is past for those Hypocretical Scoundrells to avail anything by there Senatical Scheams and I hope that there Co-wook ers in England will find before they are done with the Emperor of Russia that they will have Enough to doo to take care of there own people without Sending Ex-Members of Parleament here to Stir up

strife for the purpose of dissolving the union. W. S. MOORE.

TIn the last Anti-Slavery Standard we find the the following additional specimen of Southern literature

To the Editors of the National Anti-Slavery Standard, Your Paper has been received and perused, and take this opportunity of returning it with my take this opportunity of returning it with my takempt for the malicious and villainous authors—
you have offered an insult which cannot soon be rased—and I hope some suitable time will soon be exact—and I hope some suitable time will soon come, when I can demand that satisfaction—a satisfaction to be gratified by the administering of a good contride, on the backs of, you unprincipled standards.

From the Washington Union.

#### MERITED REBUKE OF THE NEW ENG-LAND CLERGY.

The Warwick Baptist Association of New York st its last meeting, administered a stinging rebuke to the 3,000 political elergy of New England who ently assumed to themselves the authority to speak the will of the Almighty concerning the Nebrasks hill. We copy a portion of the proceedings

Estract from the Minutes of the session held at War-

Your committee having examined the correscolence of sister associations, and finding allusion take to the celebrated protest of the clergy of New England, recommend the adoption of the follow-

Whereas the assertion has been extensively circalated that the ministers of all the religious de-minimations in the Northern States have united in potesting against some of the enactments of our sational legislature, we deem it due to ourselves, as a association of churches professing the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ, to say that, as citizens, er members possess an inalienable right to peti-tion for, or remonstrate against, any legislative mactment which they may believe to be calculat-id to promote the welfare or endanger the peace of our country. Val reconstry. Yet, as subjects of a King who decare that his kingdom is not of this world, we en-trely disclaim any wish, as such, to interfere with the political affairs of our nation, and we utterly repediate all fellowship with those who impiously assume to protest in the name of, the Almighty tool against the passage of laws for the organiza-tion of territorial contents. and it territorial governments, or other purposes, and it list name to fulminate anathemas against the representatives of the people in the discharge of the representatives of the people in the discharge of their official duties. And we regard the assumption flat any body of men are divinely instructed to sit is judgment upon all questions of a moral and reli-pose sature, as one which, if recognized by the people, is calculated to destroy every vestige of initiant religious freedom, and prostrate all the institutions of our land, at the feet of an irrespon-tible and arrogant presentation. the and arrogant priesthood.

It was resolved, that a copy of the minutes be satisfied the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United Sates, and that a copy of the foregoing be published in the Sgas of the Times, Banner of Liberty and Sates, and that a copy of the foregoing be published in the Sgas of the Times, Banner of Liberty and Sates, and the Sgas of the Times, Banner of Liberty and Sates and Sa metern Baptist Messenger, and in any other pa-ns which may think proper to publish it.

### From the Woburn (Mass.) Journal.

SHAMEPUL

BHAMEFUL.

During the 4th of July Anti-Slavery Celebration in Framingham, William Lloyd Garrison went strong the about ceremony of burning a copy of the Constitution of the United States, thereby strongs, as he has in other ways, that he has not the time spirit of a genuine Reformer, and especially a leader in Reforms. No wonder that many aboliconists, Frederick Dauglass among the rest, long dists, Frederick Douglass among the rest, long left the ranks of such a man. Although as desily hostile to Slavery as Garrison, and we a sittle more so, we've no sympathy at all for takealled-for act of his. Twas foolish to contain the by fire the Fugitive Slave Bill and Commissioner Loring's decision'; but the burning of

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SLAVEHOLDING LITERATURE.

The Rev. Charkes C. Foote publishes in Frederick Dougland the authors of the Slave Law ought to be put in company with the immortal framers of the Constitution, was a gross outrage, to say the least. No wonder that it was witnessed with indignation and disgust by great numbrs present, and that some of them gave vent to their feelings by hisses and outcries. It was not only an act of discourtesy, but a downright insult to a large proportion of those who were assembled at that gathering, and as unreasonable as a remark of S. S. Foster on the same occasion, that 'all men stand with the oppressors, except Garrison abolitionists.' According to the printed notices of the meeting, the 'friends and privileges that any Mortal desired until those and privileges that any property in man.' were invited, the majority of the united the political power of the slave block which has been permitted to usurp an authority avowedly superior to the law of God, subversive of the dictates of humanity and outcries. It was not only an act of discourtesy, but a downright insult to a large proportion of the same occasion, that 'all men stand with the opposition of the free States, and destructive of the same trade, and which has been permitted to usurp an authority avowedly superior to the law of God, subversive of the dictates of humanity and religion in the free States, and destructive of an anti-slavery instrument, which they think ought to be retained (with perhaps a few slight amend-ments) after the days of oppression were numbered and finished. Let not the latter class be made to bear the odium of Garrison's recent course. To say nothing of the bad taste thereof, reminding us of those Atheists and Romanists who sometimes make bonfires of Bibles in order to vent their spite make bonfires of Bibles in order to vent their spite.

That the government of the United States has against Christianity, it was necessially unfortunate within the past year given additional and alarments within the past year given additional and alarments.

#### From the Platte Argus. A SLAVE DRIVERS MEETING.

At a meeting held at Weston, on the 20th July, D., 1854, among others were the following proedings: On motion of Dr. G. W. Bayliss, it was unani-

ously resolved : First, That this association will, wherever called

upon by any of the citizens of Kansas ferritory, hold itself in readiness to go there, to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there underthe auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid So-Second, That we recommend to the citizens of

other counties, and particularly those bordering on Kansas territory, to adopt regulations similar to those of this association, and to indicate their readiness to co-operate in the objects of the first reso--

That these resolutions be published in the papers at the West.

GEO. GALLOWAY, President.

B. F. STRINGFELLOW, Secretary.

NATIVE AMERICANISM AND SLAVERY. The question is often asked how will the National Native, or Know Nothing party, stand on the question of Slavery! The following extract from the prospectus of a central Organ about starting in Washington

'No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be, to prejudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States. So far as the influence of the paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of each, and of all the States, shall be mainlights of each, and of all the States, shall be mainlights of each, and of all the Institution of States, bell that the Institution of States are convincing evidences of rights of each, and of all the States, shall be maintained. We hold that the Institution of Slavery belongs exclusively to those States in which it exists.

And whereas, there are convincing evidences of a ready disposition on the part of the federal excentive government, and of the pro-slavery political of the United States, for special political eight to determine whether or not Slavery shall exist within its borders. We shall therefore oppose all agitation of the question of Slavery, either in Congress or out of it."

New York is nearer right than Massachusetts on this question. The Convention of Whigs in the lat-ter State have done great injustice to themselves in the resolutions adopted at the meeting to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenaut Governor, and other officers. They have sold out to the Abolitionists all their right and title to be regarded as ed, would be found to be infinitely more difficult of Whigs, and nothing more remains for them to do suppression than that which is now carried on bethan to blot out of memory the glory of old associative of Cuba and Africa, and would be almost certified in the control of the cont tions—to declare their condemnation of the princi-ples and policy of Wesster, and to attach themselves, body and soul, to Phillips, Garrison, Par ker, Fred. Douglass and Co.—St. Louis Republican

### SELECTIONS.

#### THE GREAT MANCHESTER ANTI-SLAVE-RY CONFERENCE.

We have already laid before the readers of THE LIB ERATOR, a very considerable portion of the voluminous, but highly interesting proceedings of the Manchester (Eng.) Anti-Slavery Conference, held on the memorable First of August ; but the following important reso lutions, adopted by that body, have been crowded from our columns until now, by a press of other matter. As they relate expressly to slavery in this country, to the position of the American Church on this subject, to the American Anti-Slavery Society as worthy, of all confidence and support, and to the duties of Britishaboli-

CHARACTER OF SLAVERY.

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Conference, the personal enslavement, no matter by what pretended title, of any portion of the hu-man family, in any part of the world, is a daring violation of the law of God, a crime against natural justice, and a fellonious outrage upon the un-alienable and indestructible rights of the children of the Divine and Common Parent of mankind; That it is, therefore, the plain and imperative du-ty—a duty inculcated alike by instinct, conscience, reason and revelation-of every enlightened and and the slave trade.

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved, That the Conference earnestly de-sires to cherish and exhibit the most friendly and fraternal dispositions towards all portions of the people of the United States, and also the warmest aspirations for their continued welfare and prosaspirations for their continued welfare and prosperity: yet cannot contemplate without sentiments of mingled sorrow and reprobation the revolting spectacle of the colossal institution of slavery, which, since the period of their independence, they have permitted to grow up in their midst, and to become national—an institution which they have become national—an institution which they have recognized by the compromises of the Constitution, and enforced by legislative acts under its provisions; which has been sustained and extended by the uniform action of the federal government; which is vindicated and vitally strengthened by the uniform action of the federal government; which his been sustained and extended by the uniform action of the federal government; which is vindicated and vitally strengthened by the majority of the professed ministers of Christ; and which hitherto has been sanctioned and supported by the voice of public opinion—an insti-

whom hold the U. S. Constitution to be essentially erties of half a million of slaves; which number an anti-slavery instrument, which they think ought they have since multiplied almost seven fold; until

make bonfires of Bibles in order to vent their spite against Christianity, it was peculiarly unfortunate at the present crisis of our country's affairs, when all the lovers of liberty and human rights should present one united front against the aggressions of the Slave Power.

That the government of the United States has, within the past year, given additional and alarming evidence of a settled determination to make the extension and perpetuation of slavery one of its most engrossing objects. Firstly, by the passage of the Nebraska bill, which gives up another half million of square miles to be carved into slave States and by so shaping its conditions of citi-States, and by so shaping its conditions of citizenship as to make it nearly impossible for any, but slaveholders and slavery propagators to set-tle there. Secondly, its manifest intention to take speedy possession of Cuba—peaceably if it can, forcibly if it must. Thirdly, by the payment of \$10,000,000 to Mexico, under the new treaty with that country, for another immense territory to be hereafter converted into slave States. Fourthly, by the recent rigorous enforcement of the unright-eous Fugitive Slave Law, in Boston, amid the loaded cannon and bristling bayonets of 2000 heav-ily-armed military and police. And, fifthly, by a governmental survey of the whole vast country on the Ameson river and its tributaries, and its offithe Amazon river and its tributaries, and its offi-cial report of that survey, which declares it immense in extent, almost unparalleled in resources, and every way particularly and admirably adapted to the existence of slavery, and the profitable employment of slaves.

> Whereas, there are unequivocal indications of a Whereas, there are unequivocal indications of a settled purpose in the minds of the slave-breeders and negro-traders of the United States,—veiling their designs under false and specious pretences,—to possess themselves, either by diplomatic negotiation and purchase, by open and declared war, or by lawless and piratical invasion, of the island of Cuba, in the Gulf of Mexico, now a dependency of Spain.

And whereas, this purpose has been formed, and is still prosecuted, with a view, mainly, to the opening of a vast and immensely profitable market for the sale of that human stock which it

reasons and objects of their own, to favor this pro-ject of the breeders and barterers of slaves:

And whereas, the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, though it might lead to a temporary suspension of the African slave trade, would inevitably be followed by an immediate opening and establishment of an extensive American slave trade between the slave-breeding States of the continent and the newly-acquired island territory: And whereas, this trade, when once establish-

tain to lead, at no distant day, to the revival of the African slave trade itself:
And whereas, the trade between the slave-breed-

ing States of the continent and Cuba would be essentially identical with a foreign slave trade; would indefinitely retard the emancipation of the slaves of the United States; would be fraught with all conceivable horrors and misery to the en-slaved millions of America, and their hapless posterity, and would encourage a frightful immolation of human victims on the wealth-producing sugar lands of Cuba:

And whereas, such an event as the seizure and

annexation of Cuba by the United States would be a most disastrous, if not fatal, blow to the advancing cause of abolition, and a more humiliating and portentous concession than any hitherto made to the usurping and insatiable spirit of the Slave

Power:
And whereas, the possession of Cuba by the Slave Power of the United States, with their declared and well-known views of future aggrandizement and 'manifest destiny,' would most seriously menace the peace, security and freedom of the tionists, and as they are a careful embodiment of the principles and feelings of the Conference itself, we ask for them a critical perusal:—

menace the peace, security and freedom of the free colored communities of the whole of the West India Islands, including nearly a million of the enfranchised or free-born subjects of the British government, whose liberty has been purchased by the labors and sacrifices of British philanthropy:
Resolved, That, from a consideration of thes

facts, and from others not set forth, connected with commercial and material interests of the greatest magnitude and importance, it is the de-liberate conviction of this Conference that it is the duty of the government and the people of this country, and the duty of all other nations allied to the West Indies by colonial rights and interests, or who may be concerned for the cause of emancipation, and the general welfare and freedom of the just-minded person, everywhere, to employ all suit-able, moral and pacific instrumentalities for the immediate, total and universal abolition of slavery of the Slave Power of the United States, and its abettors, upon the island of Cuba; and to employ every proper and legitimate means to avert the ca-lamitous consequences to the causes of humanity and freedom, which would follow from that island becoming the prey of an ambitious and sordid confederacy of American slave-breeders.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Cor

ference, the nefarious designs of the Slave Pow-er of the United States would be most effectually the island of Cuba, and the establishment, by wise and Christian laws, of the black population in the enjoyment of that liberty, and those civil rights, the possession of which by the people at large has ever been the best and surest guarantee of the in-

nected with the system of slavery, either by the act of slaveholding or by religious fellowship with slaveholders, and that these same churches do further sanction and support the system, through the conduct of their pastors, reviewers and editors, who either openly justify slavery by appeals to the Bible, or apologize for it on political

to the Bible, or apologize for it on political grounds:

Resolved, That this meeting deems such a course a perversion of that Holy Book, a dishonor to God, an injury to the spread of pure and undefiled religion, and a flagrant wrong to the slave, and calls upon every denomination in this country to use all appropriate means to induce the American churches to repent of this their sin; to stand no longer as the greatest obstacle in the slave's emancipation, but to 'loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burden, to free the oppressed, and to break asunder every yoke,' and thus obey the command and win the blessing of

Whereus, 600,000 slaves are the property of persons in membership with the various profes-sedly Christian churches of the United States, their masters including bishops, pasters, professors in colleges, elders, deacons, and other church officers; and whereas, the non-slavholding churches America are in constant and entire fellowship with the slaveholding churches of the South; and whereas, the great majority of the ministers and numbers of the Northern churches are either the apologists of slavery or passive spectators of its

Resolved, That such ministers, church officers and members, appear to this Conference to be acting wholly unwortily of the stations which they fill, and of the profession they make, and to deserve the censure and rebuke of all the lovers of justice and humanity, but especially of all consistent and sincere friends of the Christian religion.

Resolved, That this Conference, while it deems it its duty to reprobate with all fidelity the incon-sistent and criminal conduct of those professing Christians in the United States who practice slavery, or who apologize for it, would, at the same time, joyfully recognize the existence of religious bodies and individual churches which exclude slaveholders from their communion, and who exert their religious influence in favor of the anti-slavery cause, and would assure such religious societies and churches that their conduct has excited the highest respect and admiration, and is regarded as entitled to the warmest sympathy of every true Christian, and deserving the imitation of all the hurches of America.

That this Conference would tender their tribute of admiration and praise to the eminent men in the United States Congress, who have so eloquently lifted up their voices in the capitol of their ountry in opposition to the maxims and designs of the pro-slavery party, and would assure them, that though for the present their efforts have been unsuccessful to arrest the progress of the Slave Power, the names and deeds of Smith, Sumner, Giddings, Hale, Chase, and their noble coadjators, will be henored by all British philanthopists and lovers of impartial liberty; and would earnestly axhort them to renewed exertions, and to undaunt-ed perseverance in their honorable and truly reed perseverance in their honorable and truly republican career, sustained by the conviction that the cause they plead will ultimately triumph, and that a repentant, regenerated nation will cherish their names amongst the truest of America's paths in 1790, she had 748,000 inhabitants; now she has 1,421,000. She has not doubled in 60 years. In 1790, New York had 340,000; now she has 1,421,000. She has not doubled in 60 years.

Whereas, the American Anti-Slavery Society, which, since its establishment in 1833, has pursued, with inflexible fidelity, incorruptible integrisued, with inflexible fidelity, incorruptible integrity, and single-minded purpose, the great object of its formation,—the immediate and unconditional cololition of slavery,—which has proved by its deeds that its reliance for success is wholly in God and the ownipotence of his truth, and have been wrought in the face of principalities and powers, of afflictions, necessities, distresses, imprisonment, stripes, tumults, perils in the city, and perils amongst false false brethren—against a thoroughly corrupt and overwhelming proble sentiment, and in behalf of millions who are peeled, meted out, and trodden under foot; who have no recompense to offer, and to espouse whose hated cause exposes the advocates to reproach, persecution and mardeeds that its reliance for success is wholly in God and the omnipotence of his truth, and have been wrought in the face of principalities and powers, of afflictions, necessities, distresses, imprisonment, the advocates to reproach, persecution and mar-

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Conference, the American Anti-Slavery Society is pre-eminently entitled to the confidence and support of all who seek, upon disinterested and uncomproall who seek, upon disinterested and uncompro-mising principles, the abolition of slavery in the Un ted States; and would extend its warmest wel-come to its most worthy representative, Mr. Par-ker Pillsbury, the long-tried and unfaltering cham-pion of the cause of the enslaved children of Amer-

That in consequence of the frequent and constant necrourse which this nation maintains with the United States of America, it is the imperative duty their influence against American slavery, and, by holding public meetings, by the publication and circulation of anti-slavery tracts, by insertion of articles in newspapers, and all other feasible meth-ods, to express their earnest sympathy with the abolitionists of America, their hatred of slave-holding, and their faithful rebukes against its up-holders and apologists.

Whereas, by the laws of South Carolina, Alaba Whereas, by the laws of South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, all colored men, free-born or otherwise, British subjects, are subject to imprisonment on landing in their ports, and, upon their departure from the parts, if they are unable to pay the jail fees, to sale into hopeless bondage; and whereas, this outrage upon British liberty has frequently been brought before Her Majesty's government without effect; and whereas, her Majesty's ministers seem to be unwilling to take the necessary steps for removing this evil, but show their sympathy with slaveholders to appoint Sir J. Young, the only man in England who is known to hold slaves, to a high-post of trust in the adminisold slaves, to a high post of trust in the adminis-

ration : Resolved, That this Conference recommends all persons to use all their influence, both by addresses to her Majesty and petitions to Parliament, to save our fellow-subjects from the sad fate of slavery.

our fellow-subjects from the sad fate of slavery.

That this Conference, being deeply impressed with the necessity of enlightened and united action on the part of all persons opposed to slavery, views with satisfaction the proposal to hold a Conference in London, during the month of October or November next, and being desirous of rendering all the assistance in its power to that Conference, hereby appoints the Rev. J. R. Beard, D. D., G. W. Conder, W. Parkes, S. A. Steinthal, F. Bishop, Professor Nichol, George Thompson, F. W. Chesson, and Thomas Thomasson, delegates, to represent the views of that Conference. After the many insidious efforts made in Eng-

land, by a sectarian spirit, to disparage the American Anti-Slavery Society, it is cheering to read so hearty an endorsement of it by the Maschester Conference.

#### SLAVERY UNPROFITABLE.

Slavery is unprofitable for the people. America is poorer for Slavery. I am speaking in the great focus of American commerce—the third city for population and riches in the Christian world. Let me, therefore, talk about Dollars. America, I say, is poorer for Slavery. If the three and a quarter millions of slaves were freemen, how much richer would she be! There is no State in the Union but it is poorer for slavery. It is a bad tool to work with. The educated freeman is the best working power in the world. orking power in the world.

Compare the North with the South, and see what a difference in riches, comfort, education. See the superiority of the North. But the South started with every advantage of nature—soil, climate, everything. To make the case plainer, let me take two great States, Virginia and New York. Com-

two great States, Virginia and New York. Compare them together.

In geographical position, Virginia has every advantage over New York. Almost everything that will grow in the Union will grow somewhere in Virginia, save sugar. The largest ships can sail up the Patomae a hundred miles, as far as Alexandria. Reventenment Virk James are all Alexandria. Rappahannock, York, James, are all navagable rivers. The Ohio flanks Virginia more than three hundred miles. There is sixty miles of navigation on the Monawha. New York has a single navigable stream with not a hundred and fifty miles of navigation, from Troy to the ocean. Virginia has the best harbor on the Atlantic coast, and several smaller ones. Your State has but a single maritime port. Virginia abounds in water-power for mills. I stood once on the steps of the Capitol at Washington, and within six miles of me, under my eyes, there was a water-power greater than that which turns the mills of Lawrence, Lowell and Manchester, all put together. In 1836, it did not turn a wheel; now. I am told, it drives a grist-mill. (Laughter.) No State is so rich in wa-ter-power. The Alleghanies are a great water-shed, and at the eaves the streams rush forward as if impatient to turn mills. New York has got very little water-power of this sort. Virginia is full of minerals-coal, iron, lead, copper, salt. Her agriminerals—coal, fron, lead, copper, sait. Her agri-cultural resources are immense. What timbers clothes her mountains! what soil for Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, rice! even cotton grows in the southern part. Washington said the central coun-States. Daniel Webster, reporting to the Virginia and for the Virginia and for the Virginians of his European tour, said he saw no lands in Europe so good as the valley of the Shenandoah. Virginia is rich in mountain pastures favorable to sheep and horned eatile. Notice in with the same and horned eatile. sheep and horned cattle. Nature gives Virginia everything that can be asked of nature. What a position for agriculture, manufactures, mining, commerce! Norfolk is a hundred miles nearer Chicago than New York is, but she has no intercourse with Chicago. It is three hundred miles nearer the mouth of the Ohio; but if a Norfolk man wants to go to St. Louis, I believe his quickest way lies through New York. It is not a day's sail farther from Liverpool; it is nearer to the Mediterranean and South American points. But what is Norfolk, with her 23,000 tons of shipping, and her fourteen thousand population! What is Rich-mond, with her twenty seven thousand men-ten

3,048,000. She has multiplied her population almost ten times. (Applause.) In Virginia, in 1850, there were only 452,000 more freemen than sixty years before; in New York, there were 2.724,000 her cotton factories was not two millions: the value of yours was four and a quarter millions. She produced \$841,000 worth of woollen goods: you produced \$7,030,000 Her furnaces produced two millions and a half: yours produced eight millions. Her tanneries, \$894,000: yours, 9,804-000. All of her manufacturers together were not worth \$900,000, those of the city of New York alone have an annual value of \$105,000,000. Her attendance at school was 109,000; yours, 693,000.

But there is one thing in which Virginia is far in advance of you. Of native Virginians, over twenty years old, who could not read the name of 'Christ,' nor the word 'God'—free white people who cannot spell democrat—there were 87,383. That is out of every five hundred free white persone, there were one hundred and fice that could not

sone, there were one hundred and fice that could not spell Pierce. In New York there are 30,670—no more; so that out of five hundred persons, there are six who cannot read and write. Virginia is advancing rapidly upon you in this respect. In 1840, she had only 58,787 adults that could not read and write: now 28,596 more. You see she is advancing!

write; now 28,596 more. You see she is advancing!
Virginia has 87 newspapers; New York, 428.
The Virginia newspaper circulation is 90,000; New York newspaper circulation is 1,622,000. The Tribune—and I think it is the best paper there is in this world (loud and long applause; after which three cheers was given for the Tribune—has an aggregate circulation of 110,000; 20,000 more than all the newspapers of Virginia. (Applause.) Virginia prints every year 9,000,000 of copies of newspapers, all told. New York prints 115,000,000—more than the whole State of Virginia put together. Such is the state of things counted in the gross, but I think the New York quality is as much better as the quantity is more. (Laughter.)

ter as the quantity is more. (Laughter.)

Virginia has 88,000 books in libraries not private, New York 1,760,000; a little more than twenty times as much. Virginia exports \$3,500,000; New York \$53,000,000. Virginia imports \$426,000; New York, \$111,000,000. But in one article of export she is in advance of you—she sends to the man-markets of the South about \$10,000,000, or \$12,000,000 worth of her children export she or \$12,000,000 worth of her children every year; exports slaves! The value of all the property, real and personal, in the State of Virginia, including

From the Boston Commonwealth. THE SLAVE POWER AND ST. DOMINGO.

Fillbustering Manifest Destiny has proclaimed that the Slave Power must have 'our Southern islands,' and that the negroes of Cuba, Hayti, &c., must be doomed to perpetual slavery, and 'kept at work under white republican masters' When this language was used in the Democratic Review, that it was paying the statement of the state this language was used in the Democratic Review, Hayti was named particularly, and it expressed uo more than the Slave Power actually means and is now planning to accomplish. The purpose is to get possession of Hayti by means of flibusterism cunningly introduced into Dominica. One institute of the purpose is to get possession of Hayti by means of flibusterism cunningly introduced into Dominica. One institute of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose is to get possession of Hayti by means of flibusterism cunning the purpose is to get possession of the purpose is the purpose is the purpose is the purpose in the purpose is the p lair, and his son was the agent employed in Do-minica by our government. The conspirators sought to make an arrangement with the Domini-can authorities, which should secure fillinsters the privilege of 'colonizing' on that part of the island, with a separate and independent military or-ganization of their own. Ostensibly, they were to e cutters of mahogony and dye woods, but really a filibustering army designed for the subjugation of the island, when strong enough in numbers. But the Dominicans were suspicious, and the ne-

But the Dominicans were suspicious, and the ne-gotiation fell through.

Recently, Mrs. Cazneau, the 'Cora Montgomery' of some of the newspapers, and Gen. Cazneau, her husband, have been sent to Dominica to negotiate, plot, and intrigue, in behalf of this scheme of the Slave Power; and 'Cora,' it is said, has far more genius for the business than the General. It is reported that they have made some progress, that our Government will make a formal treaty with Dominica, and recognize its independence as a nation, and that the matter will soon be in shape to come before Congress. Of course, all this will not be done without such provisions in the treaty as will give our Slave Power that foothold in the island which it seeks. The whole purpose, on the part of our Government, is a filibustering invasion of both Dominica and Hayti. It means nothing else. It is seeking to execute that decree which else. It is seeking to execute that decree which says the African race in that island must be reduced to slavery, and 'kept at work under white republican masters.' If what is reported is true, (and it is fully credited by those likely to be best informed on the subject,) this is one of the next forms in which the slavery question is to be presented to the country, and the people should take it to their thoughts and feelings. The following statement in regard to this Carneau treaty shows what is on foot:—

'As far as could be collected from the first proceedings, the treaty is to have for one of its various estensible objects, to stipulate for certain rights in the ports of the Republic, and especially in the spacious and secure bay of Samaua, for the armed vessels of the United States, in case of war, and in time of peace, for the establishment of a kind of colonization, black or white, of individuals from the United States, in some variety the Dominican Republic.' part of the Dominican Republic.'

The Boston Post has already begun its defence of this villany, in a characteristic parrgraph of three or four lines, full of hypocritical wonder that anti-slavery men should put forth hostile criticism on the disposition of our government to recognize the independence of Dominica. Of course, that paper will never intimate to its readers, that, that paper will never intimate to its readers, that, if this disposition of our Government were honest—if it is not, in fact, full of plotting piracy—it would also propose a recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia. There are more and stronger reasons for recognizing either of these gevernments than can be invented for this negotiation with Dominica. We have a large commerce with Hayti, and Liberia has grown up under American influences. Dominica is of little or no importance commercially, and would now be politically united with Hayti, if it had not rebelled and withdrawn, because that government proclaimed withdrawn, because that government proclaimed free toleration of all religious sects. The Dofree toleration of all religious sects. The Do-minicans have the religious training and bigotry of Spanish Catholics. They occupy what was the Spanish portion of the island, and the Haytiens that part which was held by the French. But they are all of African descent, and would consti-tute but one people, if not interfered with by the rascally intrigues of outsiders.

Our Slave Power has decided that it will injure

Our Slave Power has decided that it will injure the peculiar institution to allow the Dominicans and Haytiens, whose parents were slaves, to realize a prosperous and happy fortune. It will not do to let the world see them work out for themselves such a fortune; and, moreover, the slave-holders hope to prepare that island for annexation to the Union as a slave State. 'Our Southern islands,' they say; and how much that signifies!

From the Michigan Christian Herald. DESIGNS UPON ST. DOMINGO.

DETROIT. Sept. 9, 1854. DEAR BR. HARRIS, — Having for nearly eight years past been laboring as a missionary among the Haitians, I feel a deep interest in every thing that relates to their peace and welfare. I am grieved and astonished at the manifest policy of the government of the United States in regard to them. Not content with its exhibition of contempt for these hefers the civilized world in them. Not content with its exhibition of contempt for them before the civilized world, in refusing, for the past fifty years, to establish political and friendly relations with them, it now deliberately proposes the entire suppression of their government. And to effect this, measures are adopted worthy of the basest soundrels or of the most contemptible cowards.

If it be indeed so, that a negro government is

If it be indeed so, that a negro government is not to be tolerated, either upon the American continent or in the adjacent islands, then let us measure swords with them bonorably. Is the government so weak, or is the Haitian government so strong, that an intriguing agency must be kept up, at a great expense, for ten years, to get the egg of mischief fairly laid, and at last a woman must be sent, in the shape of Mrs. General Cazneau, to hatch it! Why this extraordinary sympathy, so suddenly manifested by this pro-slavery government, in favor of the oppressed of San Domingo! Have our tender-bearted Congressmen been told that there are thousands of whites in that lovely territory, living in constant dread of having their throats cut by the Haitians! This is a lie, quite befitting those highly polished gentlemen (!) who, for the past ten years, have been, each in his turn, on missions of intrigue among the Haitians and Dominicans, at the bidding of a few kidnappers and slave drivers of the Southern and personal, in the State of Virginia, including slaves, is \$430,701.882; of New York \$1,080,000,000, without estimating the value of the men who own it. Virginia has got 472,528 slaves. I will estimate them at less than the market value—at \$400 each; they come to 189,000,000. I subtract the value of the working people of Virginia, and she is worth not quite 242,000,000. Now, the State of New York might buy up all the property of Virginia including the slaves, and still have \$649,000,000 left; might buy up all the real and personal property of Virginia, except the working-men, and have \$838,000,000 left. The North appropriates the rivers, the mines, the harbors, the forests, increased water—the South kishaps men. Behold the commercial result! [Theodore Parker.]

act as the one here contemplated.

But the meanness does not end here. What will the people of San Domingo gain for having bar-tered away their inheritance, and endangered their natural allies of the West! Not even a mess of pottage. And they may yet mourn, when it is too late, their own liberty, bartered for paltry gold. But there is in all this one encouraging thought. While the Dominicans are wearing the chains which by this act of baseness they will justly deserve, the Haitians will remain unmoved either serve, the Haitians will remain unmoved, either lamenting the weakness or laughing at the folly of the children of the East. They may not be able to win glorious conquests in foreign lands, but they are strong at home. If an army of fifty thousand Frenchmen, frequently replenished, combined with all the colonial forces of St. Domingo, could not subdue the Haitians, the United States had better let out the job!

The sun in the heavens, the stars in their courses, and even the elements, will fight for the Haitians. Still, we are not without anxiety, fearing that such movements may seriously retard evangelical efforts in that island. Let all who tear God pray that the gospel work, so auspiciously commenced among the Haitians, may not be interrupted, and that our Heavenly Father will cause

the wrath of man to praise him.
W. L. JUDD,

Baptist Missionary at Port-au-Prince.

We commend the following timely and instructive article to the attention of all our readers. It presents the position of the American Board correctly.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. PRESENT RELATION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD TO SLAVERY.

Whatever may be thought of the soundness of principle of the A. B. C. F. M., it cannot be denied that their affairs are managed by keen, sagacious old heads; men who have a genius for success; experienced pilots, whom long practice has enabled to steer unharmed between Scylla and Charybdis. For ten or fifteen years past, there has been a steady increase in the number of recommends. been a steady increase in the number of people who, while they loved the missionary work, ear-nestly desired that it should be carried on without complicity with slavery. The more earnest of these have actually departed, and now, under the name of the American Missionary Association, employ elsewhere a hundred and fifty missionaries and teachers, and thirty-five thousand dollars, which, but for its tolerance of slavery, might have re-mained at the disposal of the Board. But a still mained at the disposal of the Board. But a still greater number of persons who dislike slavery, bestowing annually a still larger amount of funds, cannot yet make up their minds to secede; cannot give up the hope and expectation that the Board mean right, and will yet do right; and the leaders of the Board have so carefully framed the resolutions of the meeting just closed, have trimmed with such exquisite skill between God and Mammon, as probably to retain the allegiance of these patient waiters another year.

patient waiters another year.

Just after the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. in
1848, when so animated a debate occurred upon
the famous 'Treat letter,' a commentator upon their proceedings used this language :

The Board will change its position upon the subject of slavery. Cautiously, warily, sanctimoniously, with dignity and deliberation, they will seek to gain the new position, and the funds dependent upon it, not only without repentance and confession, but without once appearing to the community in the set of changing. ing to the community in the act of changing. But let not us be deceived. We know from the mouths of the missionaries, and of the Board themselves, their allegimissionaries, and of the Board themselves, their allegiance to public sentiment and coclesiastical usage, rather than to truth and righteousness. While, therefore,
this change is in progress, and after it shall have been
completed, let us guard against being deceived by the
supposition that it is caused by anti-slavery principle,
a Christian spirit, the love of humanity, or any influence but that which moves a dead fish—the course of the
tide. Not one particle of credit-should be given to a body
of elergymen for sincerity of conviction, or honesty of
purpose, in a change in morals or religion which follows,
instead of preceding, a similar change in the unclerical
mass of the community.'

It is now claimed by religious papers which also favor anti-slavery, that the Board have changed their positions upon that subject. Their resolu-tions (printed in last week's Standard), though ultimately passed by a large vote, were strongly opposed by the President and other weighty pro-slavery members of the Board, on the ground that they were a virtual adoption of the principles of the Treat letter, which, be it remembered, has never yet received the official sanction of the The other party, meanwhile, are congrattulating themselves upon this very resemblance of the resolutions to the letter, as if that were an indication of real progress, enabling them to approve and coincide with the present position of the Board. A brief summary of the contents of this letter will enable us to judge of the position of these two parties. It is unfortunate that nothing less than copying the whole three columns of th letter can show the exceeding ingenuity with which the light and dark portions are shaded into union, by the pencil of piety, charity and sophistry. lares slavery to be an unchristian, corrupt

It declares slavery to be an unchristian, corrupt, wicked and grossly demoralizing system, but maintains that slaveholding is not necessarily sinful.

It affirms that the truth respecting slavery and slaveholding (i. e., the doctrine above stated) should be communicated, at some time and in some man-ner, by the missionaries, to their congregations in general, and their converts in particular.

It assumes that slaveholders, intending to cor tinue such, may give credible evidence of piety and must not, for their slaveholding, be refused ad mission to the church; but intimates that they ought to prove themselves free from the guilt of slavery, and suggests several ways in which they may

satisfactorily do this.

In regard to the treatment, by the missionaries of slaveholding church members (intending to con-tinue such,) it recommends that emancipation be advised where duty to the slave admits of that; and where it does not, advises that special pains be taken to promote their social and religious welfare. Reminding the missionaries of a former letter,

in which they were directed not to buy, and advis an which they were directed not to buy, and advised not to hire slaves, it expresses profound regret at
the number still hired, and recommends further
inquiry into the supposed necessity of this practice.

The phraseology of this letter constantly reminds
one of that item of the Southern code which treats

of the death of a slave ' under me Amidst a vast amount of very edifying talk about Amidst a vast amount of very edifying talk about the wickedness of slavery in general, it distinctly makes these concessions: That the missionaries may hire slaves if they choose, and that any church-member may hold, buy and sell them, if he will only say, and stick to it, that he does not hold them 'with a selfish spirit and for selfish purposes,' and does not buy and sell them 'as articles of mer-

Everybody remembers Loker. Marks and Haley in Uncle Tom's Cabin. The first of these was, fo two reasons, not a fit subject for church-member ship. But suppose the very possible case, that Marks or Haley had reason to think it would be peculiarly advantageous to him to join a Metho-

dist, or Baptist, or Presbyterian, or Congregational church. Just imagine the pastor of that church carrying out in full the instructions of the 'Treat letter: making a discreet and friendly inquiry into the nature of his views in regard to slavery: into the nature of his views in regard to slavery; watching his time, so as to leave the impression that he is governed, in what he says, by considerations that will commend themselves to any man's conscience; 'inquiring whether he holds and treats his slaves (the holding of which may be perfectly consistent with credible evidence of piety) 'with a selfish spirit and for selfish purposes, and whether, in negotiating the purchase and sale of slaves, he buys and sells them 'as articles of merchandise. Make the further very easy supposition that Mr. Make the further very easy supposition that Mr. from various parts of the country, who are determined Marks or Mr. Haley answers 'no' to these questions, and adds that he always makes it a point to or State. On Thursday, the Liberty party, which atreat his slaves as he might reasonably expect to be treated, if in their place; Mr. Treat's letter pact in support of slavery, and which is unable to dis leaves the minister no option; answering these questions thus, the candidate must be received, as

this letter have not yet been, adopted by the concessions, but of the censure of slavery in the abstract which accompanied them-that it was with the full concurrence of the Board that slaveholders were at first received into the mission churches-that the matter of acceptance or rejection was then in their own power, and that the corruption of the mission churches has directly resulted from that of the missionaries and their employers—that they suffered this 'anti-Christian system' to remain in their churches, undisturbed

to assail a single item of the slave system, (the prohibition of teaching slaves to read,) only after the assurance that they must lose, else, the support of their largest contributors in the North or West we shall begin to appreciate the guilt and the difficulty of their position. The guilt, they do not fear to retain; but the difficulty, strange to say, they seem successfully to have evaded; for that Charles Lenox Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Wm. Wellportion of the religious and secular press which called upon them for more efficient action, (including the Tribune, the Evangelist, and the Independent.) regard their late resolutions as an endorsement of the ' Treat letter,' and the letter as perfect,

ly satisfactory.

That the churches of the North, East and West, and their intelligent representatives, lay and clerical, at the meeting just finished, should be willing to accept such action as satisfactory, shows that their standard of right is too low, and their spirit tation by the nation ever since its adoption, and there-of enterprise too small to make them reliable, even fore denouncing it as too inhuman to be any longer as co-operators in their own special department of It seems to be setchurch action against slavery. It seems to be set-tled that even the average body of what they superciliously call · the world' is to precede the church in anti-slavery labor. But this state of things is easily explained. 'The disciple is not above his master,' and where the clergy hold back, we cannot expect the churches to go forward,

The turning point of the adoption of the resolu-

The turning point of the adoption of the resolu-tions was clearly a pecuniary one. Dr. Bacon said, 'The views of those who furnish our funds must guide our action.' The Rev. Mr. Patten said, 'These yiews are essential to the perfection of the Report, and nothing else will satisfy the people and clergy of New England.' Dr. Sturtevant, of Il-linois stild, 'The Western churches distrust the linois, said, 'The Western churches distrust the position of this Board on the subject of slavery, and nothing less than the adoption of these resolutions will retain them in connection with it.'
Dr. Bercher said of the Western people, 'They
love this Board; but if you wish to retain their sympathy, you must adopt these resolutions.' Rev. Dr. Holbrook, of Chicago, asserted the same thing of the North-west, and Dr. Todd of the Bay State and the Granite State. And the Rev. Dr. Pom-roy, whose official connection with the Board gave great weight to his testimony; affirmed that 'no action less than, or different from, the resolutions would harmonize the churches of the North.' Under the urgency of these statements, in spite of the desire of weighty members for indefinite postponement, the resolutions were adopted.

When Shylock exclaims on being informed by

the judge that his exaction of the forfeited pound of flesh will be inevitably fatal to himself-

'I take this offer then ; pay the bond thrice, And let the Christian go

nobody ascribes his concession to good principle or humanity. As little, under the similar circum-stances, should we attribute the recent action of the American Board either to anti-slavery or Christian feeling. They yielded, unwillingly, to the force of the screw, and will yield more when it receives another turn.

### From the American Jubilee.

### GERRIT SMITH-CUBA-MEXICO.

Wa ramember that some of the political two or three years ago, either claimed Gerrit Smith as an advocate of Cuban annexation, or else accused him of being one. We took it for granted that the statement was one of the misrepresentations to which abolitionists have so frequently been exposed -that only a part of the story had been told that he was in favor of the annexation of Cuba only on condition of its coming in without slavery. And so we dismissed the rumor, and had well-nigh forgotten that it ever had been. With the main body (as we doubt not) of Mr. Smith's anti-slavery friends, we were suddenly startled and painfully impressed with his speech in Congress, June 27, on the Mexican treaty, as it appeared in the papers.

Our first impression was that the published speech was from an imperfect or mutilated report of it, and looked for some corrected copy or explan-ation, that should give it an improved aspect. But we looked in vain. When it became a subject of newspaper comment, we looked for some response by Mr. Smith, which should either correct or modify its apparent import, or bring forward some strong reasons for his position. We have now before us that anticipated response in his letter to his constituents, on the occasion of his resigning his seat in

We have read it carefully, and cannot, with can-It neither gives us any new impression of the import of his speech, nor any good reasons for its sentiments and positions. We deeply deplore the promulgation of such views at the present crisis, and especially to the examination of views and mea-sures adopted by friends of liberty, which we deem mistaken and mischievous, we could not pass by in

to express fully and very strongly our protest against Mr. Smith's views. He has long been un-derstood to hold very nearly or substantially the same views of political reformatory action, of which we were the still earlier advocates—the impro-priety and impracticability of confining political ings. reform and progress to the one evil of slavery; the necessity of including the Post Office, homestead, ery; the land distribution, free trade, and other reforms the illegality of slavery; its violation of the Constitution, and even (as expressed in his Nebraska bill speech, so warmly commended by us) the Con-stitutional power of Congress (if not the immediate duty, as we insist) to prohibit slavery in all the States. There might therefore be some danger that our silence at this time night be construed into a our silence at this time negat be construed into a tacit acquiescence in Mr. Smith's present position, and the more so, as he makes an effort in his let-ter to sustain himself, by claiming to have been guided by some of these distinctive 'beliefs' which he holds in common with ourselves and our associ-

We wish it, therefore, to be well understood that our repudiation of the 'one idea' policy does not tempt us to rely so exclusively on the one measure of a federal abolition of slavery where it exists, as to look with tolerance, still less with favor, upon such accessions of strength to the Slave Power as shall render a federal abolition of slavery for ever impossible! Nor does it incline us to magnify the one idea of the right or the benefits of international annexation and fusion, as to lose sight of heaven-established laws and conditions of political association. Neither does our repudiation of mere association. Neither does our reputation of the non-extension' as the sole panacea for slavery blind us to the moral wrong and the political suicide of admitting new slave States or territories. We may revert to the subject again.

[WILLIAM GOODELL.

# THE LIBERATOR.

# No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, OCTOBER 6, 1854.

MEETINGS AT SYRACUSE.

Last week, Syracuse presented a succession of anti slavery meetings of a very radical type, which drew to gether a large attendance of earnest men and wome from various parts of the country, who are determined

cover any slaveholding provisions in the U. S. Constitu tion, held a convention in the City Hall, for the pur far as the matter of slavery is concerned.

Now, if we keep in mind that the principles of pose of nominating State officers for the ensuing eletion. The attendance was small : indeed, the rank and file of the party, politically speaking, are scarcely su Board—that it was at first strenuously opposed, file of the party, politically speaking, are scarcely suf-and afterwards left to slumber on the table from ficient to constitute 'a corporal's guard,' but the 1848 to 1854, not on account of its pro-slavery make up in sturdy persistency what they lack in num bers. The convention appeared to excite no interest in

the place, and the proceedings were not very animated. The principal speakers were Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, Leonard Gibbs, and Frederick Douglass. Wil liam Goodell was nominated for Governor, and Austin Ward for Lieutenant Governor.

On Friday, three meetings were held in the City Hall by the American Anti-Slavery Society, which were well by even a remonstrance, until it'was assailed by attended,—the evening meeting (with an admission fee the world' without—and that they now venture being crowded to overflowing, and adjourning at a late attended,—the evening meeting (with an admission fee) hour to Saturday evening, at Wieting Hall, at which time and place a large assembly came together. The discussions were of a radical character, and covered a stitution. The prominent speakers were Samuel J. May, Charles Lenox Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Wm. Wells Brown, W. L. Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Beriah Green, Frederick Douglass, and Mr. Pryne.

On Friday afternoon, a very animated but courted discussion arose between Gerrit Smith and ourself, in relation to the Constitution-the former declaring it to be an anti-slavery instrument in its spirit and purpose and therefore on the side of liberty-the latter accepting its uniform and unequivocal pro-slavery interpretation by the nation ever since its adoption, and theresupported by eath or affirmation. We found it very difficult to hold Mr. Smith to any distinct issue, to his ideal of 'righteous civil government,' or to his own standard of interpretation. It seemed to us that he frequently doubled his track, and played fast and loose with language, in order to escape the moral, logical and historical difficulties of his position-a position which we are quite unable to define, and which we cannot comprehend, as a practical matter, and not an intangible abstraction. Nor do we yet know what he understands by the terms constitutional obligations and duties, or for what purpose the Constitution requires an oath or affirmation in its support. In two essential points, however, the disputants were agreed-first, that, whatever may be the language of the Constitution, or whatever was the design of its framers in respect to liberty, it is practically inoperative as against slavery-and second, that no honest or humane man can consistently swear to support a pro-slavery compact. Mr. Smith said that if he regarded the Constitution as it has been uniformly interpreted on this subject, he would trample it beneath his feet; and he honored the 'Garrisonian abolitionists' for their fidelity to

their conscientious convictions. On Saturday forenoon and afternoon, the 'Jerry Rescue ' was appropriately celebrated in Wieting Hall, by a thronged attendance of the choicest spirits-Gerrit Smith presiding. Mr. Smith read a forcible address in vindication of the rescue of Jerry, and a series of emphatic resolutions was adopted. In the course of the day, speeches were made by Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Rev. Luther Lee, Beriah Green, Frederick Douglass, (full of

blood and thunder,') and William Lloyd Garrison. Among the approving letters read on the occasion wa one from Henry Ward Beecher, and another from Hon. Charles Sumner-as follows :-

Boston, Sept. 28, 1854. DEAR SIR: I cannot be with you at Syracuse according to the invitation with which I have been honored; but I shall rejoice at every word uttered which helps to lay bare the true nature of slavery and of its legitimate offspring, the Fugitive Slave bill.

That atrocious bill has no sanction in the constitution of the United States or in the law of God. It shocks The good citizen, at all personal hazard, will re-to obey it. Yours very faithfully,

CHARLES SUMNER.

On Sunday evening, we had the pleasure of speaking in the free pulpit of our early and beloved coadjutor SAMUEL J. MAY, and was followed by WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, whose safe arrival from England gave great satisfaction to his numerous friends. On the same eve ning, Mr. REMOND ably addressed a crowded assembly in the Congregational church.

The hospitality of the friends of the cause in Syre ise was, as usual, generous and ample.

#### SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

According to previous announcement, the meeting this Society convened in the City Hall, in Syracuse, N ., on Friday morning, the 29th inst., and was called to order by the President, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, at 104 o'clock.

Before proceeding to organize the meeting, Mr. Gan RISON made a few opening remarks, as follows :-- We dor, say that it is at all satisfactory to our own wish it understood that this platform is free to all persons -as free to the slaveholder as to the abolition ist-and we desire all to feel that they are welcome to participate in our discussions to the fullest extent, whatever may be their views. We neither ask nor and especially their advocacy and dissemination by GERRIT SMITH. We cannot find it consistent with our sense of duty to say less than this. As contoursense of duty to say less than this. ductors of a sheet devoted to the anti-slavery cause, regard as objectionable in our course. Every man claiming to be an abolitionist is a man to be scrutinize ed-' to be searched as with a lighted candle '-and silence a proposal so adverse to all our principles he cannot maintain a serene conscience, then let him, if of moral action, and our estimates of moral cause he chooses, complain of being criticised. If any think We feel ourselves under an additional obligation well-intentioned, let him say so; and let no true friend of the slave take any offence in consequence of this expression. I hope the utmost freedom of speech will be

On motion of Rev. S. J. May, the following Secreta ries were appointed :- J. C. Hanchett, of Syracuse Susan B. Anthony, of Rochester ; Aaron M. Powell, o

A Business Committee of five was appointed, coasis ng of Samuel J. May, Lucy Stone, Charles L. Remon-Lydia Mott, and Andrew T. Foss.

A hymn entitled ' Devotion to the cause of Liberty, then sung by the meeting. Rev. S. J. May then read some Scriptural selection from the 5th and 7th chapters of Jeremiah.

An opportunity was offered for vocal prayer. As n one responded, Mr. Garrison said :- The poet has told us that

### 'Prayer is the soul's sincere desire,

and though we have no vocal form of prayer here this norning, I doubt not we have the spirit pervading ou embly, that our deliberations may result in good. To-day, the American Anti-Slavery Society meets in Syracuse from choice. Four years ago, we came to this place from necessity, driven out by the spirit of mob ocracy from the great commercial Babylon of our country, wherein we could obtain no building in which to plead the cause of down-trodden humanity. But turn ing our steps in this direction, we found here a gene rous welcome ; and from that hour a rebuke went forth which was felt even by the sordid spirit of trade; and

we can now enter as we please into the city of New the various clauses of the Constitution of the United York, and obtain a full hearing.

not embraced by the country at large, we yet can say, 'The best of all is, God is with us.' All tyrants are against us—therefore God is for us. The down-trodden no State laws securing the freedom of slaves escaping and the oppressed are lifting up their supplications for our success—therefore we must be in the right. Our mission is the mission of Jesus Christ on earth—it is to him from forcible interference; and, whereas, we look seek and to save those who are lost—to save men, without reference to caste or complexion. We have no rea- principles of Christianity and Republicanism, and son to doubt, for one moment, that all the promises of trampling under foot every law of God and Nature God will be fulfilled; and that in a struggle like this. one shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand

I know that some take a desponding view of the subject. They say, 'Behold the strides of the Slave ment with hell,' in which no true Christian, no genuing Power! How strong and terrible it is! Whatever it Republican, can consistently have any part or lot. undertakes, it accomplishes! Who can successfully contend with it? Who may hope to overthrow it? Of ability will do. But I know, also, that God is stronger ephemeral-that all chains are ultimately to be broken and, therefore, that there is no cause for despond-

For truth shall triumph at the last; So round and round we run, And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done.

Philosophically speaking, it has not been so much growth of slavery, as a development of the national heart, during the last twenty years. The mask is now removed, and the hideous features of slavery are clear ly revealed. No intelligent person can longer remain in doubt as to the nature, spirit and designs of the Slave Power. This foe of God and man has defined his position, and it admits of no defence or apology.

But how amazing has been the growth of abolition ism! What an astonishing contrast is seen between the years 1830 and 1854! All the rods of the sectarian and political magicians have been swallowed up by this rod and all the diviners have been signally confounded.

Mr. Garrison proceeded to say, that he deemed it n unimportant sign of the times, in view of the proverbial timidity and time-serving of the clergy, and the opposition they had as a body made to the anti-slavery cause that no less than three thousand clergymen in New England had been so far stimulated by the change wrought in public sentiment as to send a strong remonstrance to Congress against the passage of the Nebraska Bill. It was true, their anti-slavery zeal was bounded by thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; but even this had brought down upon their heads all the vials of pro-slavery wrath, and they were branded as particular, if any one present was inclined to defend it. the vilest of the vile.

Another significant omen was the rev ' action of the American Board of Commissioners, in .egard to the pro-slavery edicts of the Choctaw nation. True, that action had much more regard to the question of loss or gain, pecuniarily, than to the fear of God or the rights of humanity ; but it was a step forward in the right direction. The Board, however, still occupied a pro-slavery position; it recognized slaveholders as Christians, and admitted them to the church ; and until it changed its course in this particular, it ought to receive no countenance or patronage at the North.

Mr. Garrison then referred to the political revolution now going on in consequence of the passage of the Nebraska bill, and the alarming designs of the South Vermont and Maine had led the way, and he did not doubt that Massachusetts and the Empire State, at their approaching elections, would follow the example.

Mr. Mar, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions, remarking that the series relating to the Constitution of the United States was substantially the same as that which was recently adopted at the anniversary of the Ohio A. S. Society :-

1. Resolved, That the apparent, and, we would fain believe, the real progress of the anti-slavery cause, demands of us renewed explicitness in the avowal, and fidelity to the maintenance of the great, unchangeable principle upon which the true success of our enterprise depends.

statesmen, partizan politicians and sectarian religionists have given of the claims of the enslaved, in the slavery fellowship :counsels of the church and the nation, demands of us and uncompromisingly maintained.

and all territories will not satisfy the demands of mercy, of justice, of an impartial heavenly Father. The and inalienable right, and next, by the generous sym same principles which require that slavery should not be admitted into Kansas and Nebraska, require that it should be abolished wherever it now exists; and we should never, for a moment, seem to acquiesce in the agreement of time-servers and compromisers, in the State or Church, that if the extension of human oppression can only be prevented, we will consent to its peaceful continuance in those States where it has long been established. We owe it to ourselves and to our countrymen, especially to the slaveholders, distinctly to avow that such a compromise with them shall not be made. The same spirits that have brought up the antislavery agitation that now pervades our whole country, will never allow that agitation to subside, until every yoke is broken throughout the land, and the oppressed every where are set free.

4. Resolved, That the fundamental principles of this Society admit of no retraction or modification; namely, that slavery is, under all circumstances, the crime of crimes, the most intolerable form of despotism, the usurpation of all power, the annihilation of all rights, the beight of impiety toward God, and the essence of all injustice toward man ; and, therefore, it ought to be immediately, unconditionally and eternally abolished.

5. Resolved, That a faithful and impartial application of these principles is to be made, on this distinct issue, to all men as individuals; to all laws, compacts, and governmental arrangements; to all religious sects and political parties; to all institutions, customs and usages; in short, to whatever is included in the Church the State, or society at large; and as these are found indifferent to the success, or hostile to the establishment of these principles, they are to be denounced and resisted accordingly.

6. Resolved, That this Society has proved itself tru to its ideas of duty, in every emergency, in winking at no apostacy, in conniving at no compromise of principle, in allowing no sect or party, occupying a pro-slavery position, to go unrebuked, in yielding to no temptation, in shrinking from no cross, in making the deliverance of the slave paramount to all other questions, and in maintaining a free press and a free plat-

form. 7. Resolved, That the existence of slavery in this land, whereby three millions and a half of our fellowcreatures are held as perishable property, and controlling as it does the entire action of the national government, is a demonstration of universal corruption, and general participancy in the guilt thereof; making it certain that the popular religion is the incarnation of whatever is hypocritical and blasphemous, and the prevailing politics of the land profligate and demoralizing beyond parallel.

8. Resolved, That while we are not slow to perceive and are glad to acknowledge, a considerable modification in the religious sentiment of the North respecting some of the aggressions of the Slave Power, we are still called upon to brand the American Church as the bulwark of slavery; including in this term all the great religious organizations throughout the land, and nearly all the minor associations.

9. Resolved, That the religious body, exercising any discipline upon its members, which admits slaveho to its communion, or which justifies the act of slaveholding in any case, forfeits the respect and countenance of every friend of God and man.

States to be their true construction, and that the peo-If our cause is still unpopular, and our principles are ple of the whole country have agreed with one another therefore,

10. Resolved, That it is because of these, its essen tial elements, that we pronounce the Constitution of the United States 'a covenant with death, and an agree-

11. Resolved. That we do not refuse to take the oatl to support the Constitution of the United States, or to what avail will further resistance be?' I am not igno- appoint others, by our ballots, to take it for us, as an rant of the strength of that power. I know what it has anti-slavery measure, primarily, but as one essential to achieved, what it means to do, and what it in all probcharacter, our private integrity, and our personal honthan the Slave Power-that he is eternal, and it is or, which we have no right to sacrifice, even for the deliverance of all who are oppressed.

12. Resolved, nevertheless, that it is our firmest conviction and belief, that the strength of the anti-slavery movement lies in the integrity of character, and the unquestionable disinterestedness of purpose of its members ; and that for practical efficiency in guiding and influencing the general mind of the country, and producing political results and fundamental changes in our institutions, the most excellent and effectual way is to proclaim and maintain the highest anti-slavery idea -to demand of the nation thorough repentance and re formation-to call for the dissolution of the wicked partnership, the abrogation of the pro-slavery Constitu tion, and the conscientious and uncompromising main-tenance in all things, political and ecclesiastical, of the doctrine of No Union with Stareholders !

The resolutions were accepted, and all invited to pa ticipate in their consideration ; after which, an animated discussion arose, in regard to the constitutionality of slavery, and the morality of voting, in which Messrs. PRYNE, GARRISON, GERRIT SMITH, and others, took part, until the hour of adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The meeting re-assembled, and was called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. GARRISON in the

After singing a hymn, entitled ' Patriotism and Sym pathy,' the resolutions were again read, and the President again stated that the platform was free, and hoped to hear from the pro-slavery side of the question, in A large and intelligent-appearing audience was in at-Rev. Andrew T. Foss, of New Hampshire, then ad

dressed the meeting for about an hour, in an able and eloquent manner, embracing in his remarks most of the subjects introduced by the resolutions. He was listened to with marked attention.

BERIAH GREEN followed, with some remarks on th province of Civil Government, and desired that the uestion might be discussed. It was decided, however, hat it did not come within the province of the meeting

A very spirited, able and interesting discussion ther arose between Mr. GARRISON and GERRIT SMITH, on the constitutionality of slavery, which occupied the remainder of the afternoon, in the midst of which WM. WELLS Brown, just arrived from England, entered the hall, and was greeted with loud applause and a hearty wel-

EVENING SESSION. Mr. GARRISON in the chair. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a very large and brilliant audience. After singing a hymn by the meeting, Mr. C. L. Re-

MOND was introduced, and spoke with great earnestness and eloquence on the general question of slavery, and particularly in regard to the position of the nominally free colored people of the North. Mr. GARRISON then offered the following resolutions

relative to WM. WELLS BROWN, congratulating him on 2. Resolved. That the reluctant admission which his safe return to his native land, not as a slave, but as a man, and extending to him the right hand of anti-

13. Resolved, That this Society warmly congratu to see to it that those claims are distinctly set forth, lates WILLIAM WELLS BROWN on his safe arrival home to his native land, after an absence of five years in 3. Resolved, That the exclusion of slavery from any exile, no longer as a fugitive slave to be hunted for his liberty and his life, but as a man, first, by a natural pathy and noble liberality of the philanthropic people of England.

14. Resolved, That we rejoice to give our esteem friend the right hand of anti-slavery fellowship here in Syracuse to-night. Mr. Brown was next introduced to the meeting, and

proceeded to deliver a very able and highly interesting address, which was attentively listened to, and warmly received by the large and intelligent audience to who it was delivered. The remainder of the evening was occupied by a very

interesting discussion on the question of colorphobia, and was participated in by Messrs. Remond, Garrison Brown, Gerrit Smith, Green, Douglass, and others. At a late hour, the meeting adjourned, to meet of Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Wieting Hall.

SATURDAY EVENING. The meeting assembled this evening in Wieting Hall, and was called to order a few minutes past 7 o'clock by the President, who, after some remarks, relative to the unexpected absence of LUCY STONE, introduced to the meeting WM. WELLS

This meeting, like the others, was attended by a very

Mr. Brown was followed by LEONARD GIBBS, Esq., of Washington county, N. Y., one of the counsel for the alleged rescuers of JERRY, and a warm friend of the anti-slavery movement. The meeting was deeply interested and much pleased with his discourse.

large and attentive audience.

C. L. REMOND was the next speaker, and was very elequent in behalf of the bruised and bleeding slave, and the wronged and outraged colored man of this country. Mr. Ganntson made a brief closing address, which

was characterized by great power-carnestly showing forth the necessity of an uncompromising adherence to the principles of universal liberty, and illustrating the doctrine of 'No Union with Slaveholders' as the vital and most important issue for our present consideration and action. The meeting then adjourned, sine die.

AARON M. POWELL, Secretary,

### QUIETISM.

The Pastoral Letter (for 1854) of the General A nation of Massachusetts, is founded on the text, 'Study to be quiet.' Among the specifications of that quietus which the Association deem desirable for their churches is the following :-

Brethren, there is a fastidious spirit, we fear, Brethren, there is a fastidious spirit, we fear, too prevalent in our churches and communities, which is attended by bad results, especially in relation to the peace and permanence of the ministry, which frequently ends in the disquiet of the brethren. The same love of novelty appears with regard to them, as in regard to other men. People, from want of a quiet spirit, must have something new; not so much in thought, as manner, mode and measure; a new voice, a new mode of illustration, a new way of saying things, a new minister every two or three years. Study to be quiet in this matter.

What a delicate consideration is here manifest for the

omfort of the brethren!

Essex County. The friends of the slave in Es County will remember that a quarterly meeting of the County A. S. Society is to be held at Lawrence on Sat-Whereas, this Society, in common with the American urday evening and Sunday next. Among the speakers nation, believing the historical and adjudged meaning of will be Wendell Phillips and W. L. Garrison.

the Coup D'Etat. To which are added, the Person the Coup D'Etat. To miles Conspirators, and read Confessions of the December Conspirators, and was Biographical Notices of the most notorious of the By Victor Schoelener, Representative of the Pro-London: N. Trubner & Co., 12 Paternoster L

1854. pp. 194. We are indebted to the author of this fearing spirited work for the only copy we have see di Compelled to quit his native country, France-in out of Belgium-ejected from Spain-an exile in h out of Beiginia Jones of liberty, and a party, the purest stamp, he feels compelled to testify and the alliance of England with the traiter and the Louis Napoleon, in the present conflict with the la sian Autocrat. He says the support England rus sian Autocrat. He says would have been sure his among the various peoples; and it is there she to have looked for it. It was of Ledru-Rellis, La suth, (?) and Mazzini, that she was to set to rather than of William of Prussia, the that Francis Joseph, the hanger, and of M. Bonapare, Shell-President. He is of opinion that, in the Land war, despotism is to be found on both side, and he the kind of despotism which is most to be draud h Europe is not that which presses upon a still barken people, but it is that which fetters and tends to depo the nation wherefrom proceeds the initiative of the progressive movement, whether moral or political

\*The Napoleonic Cossackism is more hateful sell da that of Nicholas; it wounds more deeply thou to suffer by it, because they have had a taste of indepen-ence; it is more dangerous to civilization, for it sta root in the very core of progress, in order to said.

The reconstruction of the kingdom of Peland, and deliverance of Hungary—this is enough but is a Nicholas, were he occupying the Golden Here, the as the absolutism now raging in Paris secures cores of despotism, and cannot but facilitate, somethate definitive establishment of the Czar on the shore the This is an impressive view of the question, because

is taken by a friend of the people, and a change liberty-by one who understands the phase and too ov of every form of European despotism, and a me be duped by sham pretences. Victor Schotter no ordinary man. He is a lover of liberty for in a sake, not simply for France or for Frenchmen, as a now in exile for his devotion to it as a principle has our warmest sympathies and our best regel 1. admire his intrepidity, his plain dealing with theme in which he finds a shelter, his self-sacrificing e As a member of the Chamber of Deputies, to me so conspicuous as himself in procuring the insain and total abolition of chattel slavery in all the colonies, and therefore he well deserves to be still WILBERFORCE of France.

The personal confessions of the December Con tors, and the biographical notices of the most mirr of them, appended to his appeal, are extremely as esting and curious, and of considerable important torically.

THE TABLES TURNED: A Brief Review of Rev Ct. BUTLER, D.D. By S. B. Brittan. New York he tridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway. 1854.

On the 23d of April last, the Rev. C. M. Bris D.D., delivered a sermon from the pulpit of lim Church, in Washington city, entitled 'Modern le mancy,' meaning thereby Modern Spiritual Muis tions. This was subsequently given to the pale large, through the press. Prof. Brittan has len viewed this sermon with marked ability and exima cess-showing himself to be a more attentive and a far better interpreter of the Scriptures that Divinity Doctor, who foolishly expected, by inam quotations and erroneous applications of certain's from holy writ,' to confound all believers in talk festations referred to. This review is very time not on account of the intrinsic importance diss mon, but because ' a thousand clergymen, is the tacks on Spiritualism, have said substantially the author of this discourse affirms.' It mis is pamphlet of seventy pages, and is particularly the as answering the most plausible scriptural demand the doctrine of Spiritual Manifestations. In and ing his review, Prof. B. very pertinently say-

" We are not surprised that a corrupt churin conservative priesthood are somewhat distracted in signs of the times." The age is pregnant what revolutions, which are destined to shake the plan and religious institutions of the world. The side logical forms and organisms have well-nigh un the end of their being. It is not denied that then serve an important purpose in their time, but the istence must soon terminate, for the mission of her anism is about to close. The Recording and commenced the last page of its dark history, light of To-day shines athwart the portals of its light of To-day shines athwart the portals of as chre. We cannot worship there with these via the living among the dead." It is in vain to far the living among the dead." It is in 'an use these old forms. The springs which noursh the making it strong and beautiful, are not found all. Not without are the fountains of life and joy, has in is the "well of water, springing up into ear

All existing religious formulas tend to restal mental freedom and spiritual development of They are, therefore, unsuited to the preentag, as a law which will admit of no exceptions, they are back, and mingle with the elements of dissortion forgotten things.

We want a Church with more soul and less let

one wherein the spirit and the life shall present over the letter and the form. Let it be a Church sacraments shall be feasts of charity gives to he its constant prayer should be one mighty and ming effort to do good, and its perpetual and eggermon must be a spotless life. Consecrate may be receive to utter his own thought, in his own said where the page in heart and the free negitive definition. where the pure in heart and the free in spirit, a name, shall gather to receive instruction.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS. We are glad to see the ond edition has been called for of a 'Luris' DIES, in favor of Female Physicians for their est 5 by Samuel Gregory, A.M., M.D., Secretary d' (2) male Medical Education Society, and New Experis male College.' It is a Letter to be read by all well and of itself ought to effect a revolution is selfregard to the subject of Midwifery in particular 1 astonishing that a business which so obvious? lab to women, and to women alone, should have be long and so completely monopolized by the old The consequences have been deplorable, in 107 instances. 'Doth not nature itself teach' the F ety of a change in this particular?

CONCERT BY MISS E. T. GREENFIELD OF day evening last, a Concert was given at Irons ple by Miss Greenfield, alias 'the Black Syst, & benefit of the Rev. Mr. Grimes's new church Kile it was her first public appearance since ber remain Europe. A large and highly respectable astro in attendance, (among which we noticed the state 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and Prof. Stowe,) and all performances were warmly applauded. Missigned has much improved in her vocalization since a abroad, and has a compass of voice unequality female singer now on the stage. She has a right placed in the same category with Jenny Link Alboni, &c. &c. Her barytone is thereatly line, and astonishes all listeners. Mr. lieler and himself with masterly skill on the piano, and ru appreciated.

WILLIAM MASON'S CONCERT. This introduc trial Concert, which was given at the Tremet In on Tuesday evening last, was attended by a assembly, and gave universal satisfaction. N is a son of the well-known musical composeration piler, Lowert Mason, of this city, and has returned from Europe, where he attained co celebrity for his performances on the planeter is one of the great masters of that instrument evinces taste as well as skill. His second and is cert will be given to-morrow (Saturday) emissions the same place, when an entirely new prof be introduced. The brothers Mollenhauer, formances on Tuesday evening elicited unless plause,) will again assist Mr. Maron

en of it.

drives
in Eogsatriot of
satriot of
satriot
he cought
he cought
he cought
he carte, the
sarte, the
satriot
sa

atill than those who independ it strike it to stifle it. and the it to fear it where every sort r late, the year of the year of the inmpion of ad tenderis not b ELCHEZ & or its ove eu, and a ciple. He gard. We the nation ing spirit no one was

mely inter-ertance hister, C. M. Fork: Pa-M. Butler, of Tring

immediate the French

styled the

Manifesta e public a tive resig es than th inscen rtain tecu n the Many thorough, in their st lly what de skes a res igly valuable

hurch soi a noted by the with mighty the political "he old thebut their enn of Sectarg Angel has
ory, and the
of its repaire
e who "set
into cling a
into the sol,
and in thes.
by, but wilnto everlanrestrict the ent of mat tage, and by they must p dissolved and

d less body-predominan hurch whose to the poor and unces-and eloques to temples in have full lib-n way; and irit, of every ee that a security of the fee England I e sy all where in society, in county belong have been a he other sen a very man, the proper

On Wedner Fremont I resistant, for the th. We believe the author audience we the author and all the lies Greener we talled by an a right to be Lind. Seets aghly mare eller acquite and was del

emout Teep y a brillar Mr. Mar-seer and on has record d consideral trumret, and last (a ) evening, regramme or, (whose pening)

GEN. WILSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE The following is the manly and spirited reply of Gen. The business, (as published in the Eccaing Teleto the Committee informing him of his nomina-(and Republican candidate for Governor of Maswheetts at the approaching State election. Those suchare any regard for the character of the Commonwith she desire to see its laws for the protection of result who remember th chame and indignation the case of Anthony with shame and indigentation the case of Anthony

gier, and, if voters, instinctively prompted to give him her confial support. NATICK, Sept. 18, 1854. GENTLEMEN: Your note, officially informing me that the Convention which the contract of the contr the last last of Massachusetts, was this day receivel. I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered d. I gratering show the disregarding previous party to me of granted, in order to meet the issues which the tier, have unnear, in the large time issues which the sixtery propagandists have imposed upon the American

The recent aggression of the slaveholding oligarchy has impressed upon the public mind the conviction, that has impressed upon the properties are unfit to deal with he important issues now before the country. In many the important issue effect organizations are disappearing, and their members are joining in the movement which is to shape, I trust, the future of the Republic. The describing of that sturdy Puritan race which from the beginning of our history has been ever prompt and reslegining of our meany and ever prompt and res the effort to overthrow the domination of the Slave Pager in America. I deeply deplore the results of those percene counsels that have partially thwarted the endeavors that were earnestly made to unite the people of Massachusetts on this momentous question.

The resolutions of the Worcester Convention embrace a system of Constitutional and National patriotic measa system of Communication, as the permanent policy of the ematry, can alone, in my judgment, redeem the Fedeerd Government from its unnatural and dangerous connection with slavery, put an end to sectional agitation; and give lasting peace to the Union.

The Convention, I am confident, uttered the voice of Massachusetts, in pronouncing it to be her 'constitutional right and duty to enact laws which shall protect the liberty of her citizens, hy securing to them the right of habeas corpus and trial by Jury in all cases involving the question of personal freedom, and which shall effectually restrain and punish the atrocious crime of hihapping. The first duty of every government is to protect its own citizens, and to enforce its own laws. Massachusetts is not a subject province, but a sovereign member of the Confederacy, and her own honor and the safety of her people demand the enactment of new statutes for the protection of personal freedom, as well as the firm enforcement of those which already exist. The serms exhibited in the City of Boston, on the recent ocession of the rendition of an alleged fugitive from Slavery demonstrate the necessity of a vigorous maintainance of the laws of the Commonwealth of the part of the State authorities. If elected Governor of Massachusetts, I shall deem it my duty to see that the laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the people are enforced, at whatever hazard.

Improve of the resolution declaring 'that the prehibition by law of the sale of intoxicating liquors as beverage, is the right and the duty of the people.' The evils growing out of the use of intoxicating liquors were vivily impressed upon my mind in childhood, and, early in life, I felt it to be my duty to abstain wholly from their use, and to inscribe my name upon the Temperance Record, where it has ever since remained. I have always, as a legislator, given my vote in favor of such legislation as tended to restrain the sale of intoricating liquors as a beverage. When the present liquor law was pending before the Senate, I gave my vote in its favor. Believing, however, that laws of this nature must ultimately rely for support on the moral sense of the people, I have ever endeavored to keep them out of the arena of mere party strife. Whatever modifications of the existing law experience shall prove to be necessary to secure the object for which it was enacted, shall receive, whether in public or in private life, my hearty support. I am, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your friend and fellow-citizen, HENRY WILSON.

### SOJOURNER TRUTH.

DANVERS PORT, Sept. 25, 1804

BROTHER GARRISON : Our venerable friend, Sojounnen TRUTH, has concluded a series of four meetings in this place, commencing on Saturday evening, and continuing through the Sabbath. Her meetings were well attended, especially the Sunday evening meeting, when the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. It is truly wonderful with what power this unlettered slave mother makes her appeals to the hearts and consciences of the people. She entertained and instructed her audience fulfil. in a very effectual manner. Much good will no doubt result from her meetings.

It is hoped that the friends of the slave will lend her a helping hand wherever she may go, for she is surely a very efficient laborer in the anti-slavery field. Her unbounded confidence in the justice and goodness of her Gol carries her triumphantly over every obstacle.

One word more, and I have done. In THE LIBERATOR of Sept. 15th, a subscriber, purporting to belong to this place, animadverts somewhat severely on the supposed course of our absent brother, PARKER PILLSHU ar. Your reply, to my mind, was a just rebuke; but it seems to me unfair to publish a personal article, over an anonymous signature, as every other subscriber in the place is liable to suspicion, unless he makes a pubhe denial of the same.

Yours for the right, JOSEPH MERRILL.

### THE CONSTITUTION.

WM. S. FLANDERS: I agree with you in your estimate of politics. I do not suppose Wendell Phillips intends to have aught to do with politics, more than to give advice to such as are determined to 'dabble in its lirty waters.' But even this, for one in his position, is, I think, unwise and undignified. In regard to the Constitution, I agree with neither of you. The constitutional question has never, in my view, been an important one. The letter of the Constitution is, without doubt, anti-slavery. But it is of little or no consequence that it is; for all practical purposes it might as well be pro-slavery.

I agree with you, that the basis of political action a rotten one. There is no such thing as government by the people. There is folly and usurpation and humbug the people, but government, strictly speaking, is another affair. But, avoiding one error, you fall into another. THERE IS NO GOD. Government is the autherity or operation of Law. Law is natural, self-existent, supreme. The Universe, spiritual and material, is under its authority and guidance. The existence of a God is an impossibility. To the imaginary God are ascribed various qualities or attributes it is impossible for any being to possess. If you, or any of the readers of THE LIBERATOR, have any good reasons for believing in the existence of such a being, and will present them, I promise, for one, to give them attention.

FRANCIS BARRY. Berlin Heights, Eric Co., Ohio.

PSYCHOMETRICAL EXAMINATIONS. We refer our readers to the advertisement of R. P. Witson, who is to be found at the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, in Harrison Avenue, in this city, and is prepared to make psychometrical examinations of character, &c., in the manner described. Mr. Wilson appears to be remarkably gifted in his line, as the delineation by him of THEODORE PARKER'S characteristics, (through an autograph enclosed in a sealed envelope,) published in our last number, satisfactorily May it find a place in every family in the land. strates. Give him a trial.

A. S. SOCIETY.

Agreeably to notice, the above-named Society met a Barre, on Saturday evening, the 23d ult. After appointing the usual Committees on Business and Finance, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Samuel May, Jr., and Rev. A. T. Foss, of Manchester. The large and nodious Town Hall was filled with an intelligent audience, which listened with attention to the able and instructive remarks of the speakers. At a little past 9 o'clock, the Convention adjourned, to meet on the morrow at the usual hours of public worship.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, the senior Vice President in the chair. The following resolutions were reported by Mr. May, Chairman of the

1. Resolved. That the anti-slavery movement of the present day embodies the spirit, precepts and principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ ; that its aim is to make the spirit and teachings of the Gospel practical and real in the American individual and nation ; that those who truly espouse and maintain it are the truest and best friends of God and man; and that those who de-

claim to the confidence and respect of the citizens of Massachusetts, inasmuch as he notoriously leaned to the side of the slaveholder, forgetting law, justice and humanity; setting aside the testimony of many impartial witnesses in the prisoner's favor, while admitting the state of the slaveholder, forgetting law, justice and humanity; setting aside the testimony of many impartial witnesses in the prisoner's favor, while admitting the state of the slave of the slave of the slave, and were determined to save him from capture, if possible. After entering the save him from capture, if possible and the save hi

Suffolk; and we, men and women of Massachusetts, will testify our abhorrence of his pro-slavery act, and our sense of the disgrace he has inflicted upon Massachusetts, and of the danger that threatens the widow the rumbling of the wheels ceased to vibrate on the ear,

Gospel, but spurious and laise, then it better religion, breeze.

as Christians and as men, to teach a better religion, breeze.

After the arrival of the boat at New Bedford, the working of an abolitionist His speech was a masterly and triumphant vindication of the anti-slavery movement, as preëminently a religious work, claiming the first thoughts and best efforts of every true man and woman.

AFTERNOON. In the afternoon, the hall was filled to overflowing to listen to an address from Rev. CHARLES Grant and the two Buchanans, brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, was, that they were authorized Barre. The profound attention with which the vast audience listened to the speaker was a just index of the estimation in which he is held by the citizens of Barre and vicinity, for his independent, manly, self-sacrificing labors as a minister of Christ, and at the same time a scathing rebuke of the time-serving clergy who continue to preach dogmatic theology to sleeping audiences or empty pews. At the conclusion of his address. ences or empty pews. At the conclusion of his address,
Mr. Hodges rendered a grateful acknowledgment (which
every earnest spirit has felt with a greater or less de-

Anti-Slavery Conventions it has been our privilege to attend. There seems to be a growing conviction in this part of the county, and we trust elsewhere, that the time for action is rapidly approaching—that those who have heretofore prophesied, are now called upon to fulfil.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec. Anti-Slavery Conventions it has been our privilege to they went to the 'Young America'

## ANTI-SLAVERY BOOKS.

Ms. Editor: In preparing some papers for the press, of late, I have had occasion to read several standard anti-slavery works, to which I would like to call the diers who marched forward with such apparent alacrity attention of your readers. It may be of service to them to look into the same volumes. They have certainly benefitted me a hundred fold beyond the price of the looks. One is Wildred to December 1 to look into the same volumes. They have certainly benefitted me a hundred fold beyond the price of the looks. One is Wildred to December 1 to look into the same volumes. They have certainly let was said, at the time, that those military gentlemen intended to make the amende honorable, as well to Anthere 2 to the most villanous looking collection of cut-throats that ever darkened the streets of Boston? It was said, at the time, that those military gentlemen intended to make the amende honorable, as well to Anthere 2 to the most villanous looking collection of the cut-throats that ever darkened the streets of Boston? books. One is Hildreth's Despotism in America, published by J. P. Jewett & Co., a very elaborate work, showing the workings of that spirit which wrought the Nebraska iniquity, from the infancy of our government. The book is full of facts, and there are unonment. The book is full of facts, and they are unanswerable arguments with which to conquer our antagonists. The author knew what he was about when he was ab wrote the book; and this is more than can be said of ransomed, the matter has been kept a profound secret, many authors. Jay's Miscellaneous Writings on Sla- for not even the newspaper reporters have found it very, and Giddings's Congressional Speeches, by the out .- Telegraph. same publishers, are characteristic of the distinguished authors. In these volumes there are fact, argument, history, law, and theology. Both the authors have oc- is published in the Advertiser, says: cupied important stations, so that within these volumes there is much of importance to be found respecting the history of our nation. Some of the most important points in regard to slavery are developed and settled in these works with remarkable power. Giddings never not believe that the slaveholders have given up Kansas. leaves his antagonist unwhipt—Jay never leaves his unfloored. Slavery slinks away, before their burning tongues, as a guilty, infernal thing. That was a blessed thought for the times, that angusted the slavery slinks away is a second to second the slavery slinks away, before their burning tongues, as a guilty, infernal thing. That was a blessed thought for the times, that angusted the slavery slinks away is a slavery slinks away, before their burning tongues, as a guilty, infernal thing. That was a blessed thought for the times. sed thought for the times, that suggested the publication of these writings in their present compact and cheap form.

Another great work is Spooner's Unconstitutionality of Slavery, published by Bela Marsh. It was not my gether with a strip of land. good fortune to read this volume until recently. I was was not aware that the Unconstitutionality of Slavery could be vindicated with so much force. I think that anti-slavery people generally are not aware of it, and hence the importance of giving circulation to this unanswerable work. Richard Hildreth says of it, 'No one can deny to the present work the merit of great ability and great learning.' ability and great learning.

The reader will find that the above volumes completely settle many of the vexed questions connected with

saying, 'That is not so,' for here are the astounding facts. This little book will do a great deal of good. CLERICUS. Falu

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION, THE LCCA FAMILY. This gifted musical family (colored) is composed of three brothers, assisted by Miss Allen, of New York. They have given three concerts (vocal and instrumental) at the Meionaon, in this city to delighted audiences. Their skill and taste are really remarkable. We learn that they intend giving concerat Sagamore Hall, in LYNN, on FRIDAY and SATURDA evenings of this week, and we hope will draw crowded houses, as they merit the warmest encouragement and the most liberal patronage.

SCRIPTURE IDOLATRY. The admirable discourse or this subject, by Rev. THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON of Worcester, which occupies a portion of our last page was published originally in the form of a tract, but the edition was speedily exhausted. Give it a careful and candid perusal.

THE 'BATH' SLAVE CASE.

The Edgartown Vineyard Gazette gives the following detailed account of the circumstances of the escape, at Holmes's Hole, of the slave secreted on board the bark Franklin, bound from Jacksonville, Florida, to Bath,

fanatics, infidels, &c., are the real enemies of the Gospel, and of the temporal and eternal welfare of the race.

2. Resolved, That the ultraism of which we are accorded in this that we recard a swamp, and remained concealed for several days. On the 16th instant, a warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Lambert, of Children and the several days. 2. Resolved. That the ultraism of which we are accused is this, that we regard slavery as a crime, and treat it accordingly.

3. Resolved. That we therefore regard the American Government and the American Church as basely wicked; as such we speak of them, as such we treat them.

4. Resolved. That we regard the defenders and apologists of slavery as defenders and apologists of crime; this is our offence—no more, no less.

5. Resolved. That Edward Greeley Loring, of Boston, the United States Commissioner who sent Anthony Burns back into slavery, did, by that act, forfeit all claim to the confidence and respect of the citizens of words of the prisoner so far only as they were evidence a momen't's time to lose, then boldly entered the swamp, against himself, and taking those words at second hand from a solitary witness, and he'the tool of a Virginia slaveholder.

A place of safety. The women, knowing there was not a momen't stine to lose, then boldly entered the swamp, all marshy and wet, and overgrown with briars and thorms as it was, and after a short search, found the slave, who endeavored to escape from them; but after being furnished with food, and learning that the heroic 6. Resolved, therefore, That the said Loring ought to be removed from the office he now holds under this Commonwealth, of Judge of Probate for the County of him, when they all emerged from the swamp, and and orphan from the continuance of such a man in office, by petitioning the Legislature for his removal.

After the reading of the resolutions, Wenderl PhilLips came forward and addressed the Convention, in vindication of holding anti-slavery meetings on the freedom's sweetest, wildest song of jubilee. The Sheriff Sabbath. He said that if what was preached in the churches was the whole of Christianity, then, clearly, we had no right to hold meetings which would in any from his delightful trance, it was to discover the tracks manner interfere with them. But if, on the contrary, the popular theology of this nation was not the true the carriage, and the impression of human feet upon the popular theology of this nation was not the true the clay. But this discovery came too late. As he made it, the slave erept into the boat, the warp was unfastened, and the already hoisted sails filled to the

men took the slave to the residence of an abolitionist, and arrangements were made by him, which resulted in the forwarding of the slave to Canada.

#### THE CHICAGO SLAVE CASE.

The decision of Judge Treat of Illinois, in the case of

Mr. Hodges rendered a grateful acknowledgment (which every earnest spirit has felt with a greater or less degree of intensity) to the anti-slavery cause, for the aid it had bestowed in his intellectual and moral growth—which it renders in the culture and development of every true and noble soul. We can give no synopsis of the discourse, but trust it will be published entire in the columns of The Liberator.

In the evening, the hall was again well filled, to listen with interest and profit to speeches from Messrs.

They say that they went to Chicago for two slaves, belonging to Capt. Taylor and Mr. Filburn. They had the necessary powers. They arrived Saturday night, and walked out on Sunday, not expecting to find their victims. They, however, came across one of them in the street, and coming to the conclusion that if they did not seize him then, he would take to himself heels and be off, they arrested him. His clamor roused the citizens, and they had 'considerable of a sciffle' with the 'boy,' who got one of Buchanan's pistols, and tried to shoot him. Grant struck his hand to make him drop the pistol; the 'mob' compel-Foss and PHILLIPS.

Thus has passed one of the largest, most interesting, and, we trust and believe, one of the most profitable, Anti-Slavery Conventions it has been our privilege to they went to the 'Young America' Hotel, but were they went to the 'Young America' Hotel, but were

## WHERE IS ANTHONY BURNS?

KANSAS. One of the Massachusetts emigrants Kansas, in a letter dated Sept. 22, an extract from which

The hotels and stables at Kansas are always full, and

TREATY WITH DOMINICA. The Washington correspondence dent of the New York Courier and Enquirer telegraphs that Gen. Cazeneau has negototiated a treaty with Do-minica, ceding to the United States Port Samana, to-

AGITATION IN KENTUCKY. We learn that the fires of

An Emperor and his Master .- The St. Louis

Democrat of the 17th ult. says :
Some years agor Faustin L. who now wields the im slavery. They may be said to cover the whole ground of discussion and inquiry concerning it. Perhaps this suggestion may direct some persons who are looking for helps, in compassing this subject, to the above works.

The Narrative of Mrs. Douglass's Experience in Old Virginia, imprisoned for teaching children to read, just from the press of Jewett & Ca., will give the reader a better idea of our laws respecting slavery, than the most vivid picture drawn by word of mouth. Here we see the practical workings of the system, in tyranny, oppression, and cruelty. There is no such thing as oppression, and cruelty. There is no such thing as saying, 'That is not so,' for here are the astounding membrance of his former condition, nor checked nor di-minished his old affections.

Duff Green died, a short time since, at

Case of Rev. Norris Day .- This gentleman is now in this city for the purpose of collecting funds to recover at law his landed property, seized by slaveholders, in Trumbull Co., Ky. His history is one of thrilling interest, and no one can listen to its tales of injustice and barbarity, without resolving to do something to crush the remorseless power of the Southern Oligarchy. We assure our readers and the public generally, that Mr. Day's lecture, on Tuesday evening next, will chy. We assure our readers and the public generally, that Mr. Day's lecture, on Tuesday evening next, will be a truthful and startling experience of one who has felt in his own person the outrageous despotism which crushes millions of our countrymen, and whose demands for victims are insatiable.—R. I. Freeman.

Slaveholders and Foreigners.—The Richmond Examiner has an article of three or four columns against Native Americanism, charging it to Whigism, Federalism, &c. &c.; but before we get through reading it, we found a savage burst of ill-humor against the Emigration Society for leading to Kansas 'the paupers of all lands and climes, from rat-catching Chinese to beef-eating Englishmen and Bible-cursing abolitionists,' foreigners,' squatters,' and 'the scum and offal of Northern society,' swept pell-mell into the new territories,' for the purpose of overpowering the South.

Popular Sovereignty .- The Louisville Demo

"A special sovereignty.—The Louisville Democrat, a noisy 'popular sovereignty' paper, of the Douglas stripe, has the following:—
'Mat. Minnis, a mulatto, who, for several years, was
a newspaper carrier at the Journal office and Democrat
office, has written a cool, saucy letter to us, announcing his 'safe arrival in Chatham,' in Canada, He belonged to Mrs. Virden in Louisville, and worked in our
office until some three or four weeks are, when she took office until some three or four weeks ago, when she took him away, and made an engagement, we learn, at the Journal office. She supposed he was there to work, but, on the contrary, we are informed that he loafed about the city for a few days, and then made off to Canada."

Great Railroad Speed.—A few days ago, the Buffalo Express train, on the New York and Erie railroad, ran from Susquehannah to Hornellsville, 142 miles, in 160 minutes, including stops.

The Indian fights, between the Sioux and

High Ground .- The Supreme Court of Geor-

Special Providence.-The address of Prof. Chace, of Brown University, before the Porter Rhetori-cal Society at Andover, a few days since, is making considerable stir in religious circles. The speaker was considerable stir in religious circles. The speaker was understood to deny both a special and general Providence. In what is generally ascribed to Providence, be sees only the laws of nature. The address was regarded as heretical, and gave satisfaction to none who heard

Heavy Verdict against a Railroad Compa ny.—A decision of the referees in the case of Myers vs York and Cumberland Pailroad has been given, award ing Myers \$159,000, costs and interest.

it .- Jour. Com.

Lieut. Jolly has been promoted for his con

Lieut. Jolly has been promoted for his conduct in the Greytown disturbance. We expect next to hear of Capt. Hollins's promotion to the rank of Commodore; or perhaps the rank of Admiral will be created, and he be the first advanced to it, for his gallant exploit on this memorable occasion.

With us, and the presence of the expected.

A cordial invitation is hereby extended to all friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, far and near, to come to our meeting, and participate with us in our deliberations.

In behalf of the Society,

JAMES MOTT, President.

The Mayor of New York Indicted by a Grand Jury. - Two bills of indictment have been found by the Grand Jury of New York against Mayor Westervelt, for granting liquor licenses to improper persons. One of the persons to whom a license was granted is a wo-man and a foreigner.

Danish Type-Setting Machine .- Mr. Sorenson, a Dane, is the inventor of a new composing ma-chine, which has keys like a piano, and every touch or the tangent is followed by a click, and the letter takes in a long mahogany channel prepared for it. It distri-butes the already used types at the same time that it butes the aiready used types at the same time that it sets the new page, and with perfect exactness. The machine is about the size of a large chair, is made of hard woods, brass and steel, and will last apparently for a century or two without repair.

Death of General Bravo .- Dates from Acupulco, Mexico, to August 24th, report the death of Gen. Nicholas Bravo, after thirty-four years of military ser-

The Real Watermelon Wonder .- The Em pire County Argus claims a watermelon of forty-five pounds weight and thirty-three inches in circumference.

The Biggest Yer.—The Sacramento Journal beats the San Joaquin Republican's watermelon. They have een shown one in Sacramento weighing fifty-two and half pounds, measuring two feet ten inches in length, and two feet nine inches in circumference. A New Life-Boat .- Mr. Daniel Wadsworth,

of New Bedford, Mass., has constructed a new life or surf-boat. It is self-bailing, all the water which it might ship escaping through three valves in the bottom. It is also furnished with an air-tight deck, so that were the bottom to be forced off, it would float equally well. It is very light and buoyant; is capable of carrying twenty-five men, and combines many improvements not here

Death.-Died in Lafayette, Indiana, of consumption, Sept. 10th, Rev. Elli Noyes, DD., aged about 40. Dr. Noyes was one of the first missionaries sent to Orissa, India, in 1835, and remained there about six years. He was the pastor of the Free Will Baptist

Foreigners in Office .- The Albany Knickerbocker learns that out of 4,703 citizens holding office ander the United States Government, 701 were foreigners—515 in Custom Houses, 104 in the Departments at Washington, and 82 as Ministers or Consuls. In New York there are 96 foreigners to 703 Americans.

Destruction of Greytown.-The Genoa correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says :respondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser says:

The destruction of Greytown by the American Republic is characterized in all circles here as an unmitigated outrage, which is only redeemed from the contempt due to its meanness by its wickedness. The despots of civilized Europe, it is currently said, have too much self-respect for such a cowardly exhibition of vandalism, more like the incendiary heentiousness of bullies and freebooters, than the tempered wrath of superior power. Such is a simple translation of the language which American citizens abroad are mortified to hear in all the highways, cafes and saloous of Europe.

Scarcity of Labor .- At Norfolk, Va., the shipping merchants experience difficulty in procuring laborers to load their vessels. The Norfolk Herald

\*The stringency of our free negro laws has driven away many of that class; while the slaves hired out as laborers in town by their owners in the country, owing to the facility with which many of them have been spirited away by the abolitionists, when employed on board of vessels in the harbor, have been withdrawn from the city by their owners, and hired out in the country, to work in the fields or on railroads.

The people of the island of Nantucket are now rejoicing in the consummation of the longawaited arrangements for a communication with the continent by way of Hyannis.

Ontices 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

t the usual hours.

W. L. GARBISON, WENDELL PRILLIPS, and other
peakers, are expected to be present.

CHARLES L. REMOND, President.

ISAAC OSGOOD, See'y. OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of the O. C. A. S. Society will be held at the Town Hall, in Hingham, on Sunday, the 22d instant, commencing at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M. WENDELL PHILLIPS, NATIABLE H. WUITING and others are expected to be present, and to address the meeting.

S. DYER, Sec'y.

DE LORING MOODY will lecture on Slavery in Hebron, N. H......Friday, Oct. 6
Meredith Bridge, "Sunday, "8

All communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. General Agent Massachusetts A. S. Societu

PARTICULAR NOTICE WILLIAM WELLS BROWN'S post office address until further notice, will be 21 Cornhill, Boston.

CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

In accordance with a vote passed at the adjournment of the Woman's Rights Convention held in Clereland, 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 ones, will be the EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMAN to all the advantages of Education, literary, scientific and artistic, to full equality in all Chippewas, continue. The St. Paul Democrat gives an business aportions and industrial pursuits, commer-account of a recent collision, in which twenty-five of cial and professional; briefly, all the RIGHTS which the latter, who were on a hunting expedition, were mas-may pertain to her as a citizen, religious, civil and pomay pertain to her as a citizen, religious, civil and po-

litical.

The wide range of subjects for discussion can scarcely fail of awakening the attention of all classes to our aims and objects; hence we invite all persons, irrespective of sex, to take part in the deliberations of the Convention, and thus contribute to the progress of truth and the relegation of humanite. gia has decided that that Court is not inferior and subonlinate to the Supreme Court of the United States—
that it is equally 'supreme,' and so the former cannot
give it an order, or make for it a precedent. At this
rate, we shall soon have a Georgia, as well as a South

Signed on behalf of the Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.

INDIANA WOMAN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION. The annual assembling of the Indiana Woman's Rights Association will be held at Indianapolis, on the 26th and 27th of October inst. All who have a love for their race, and a serious desire for its progress, are cor-dially invited to attend, and take part in its delibera-tions. ELDA A. SMITH, President. MARY B. BIRDSALL, Sec'y.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylva

A Family Killed by Lightning.—The Chicago Tribune says that the dwelling of Mr. Merchant, near Picatonica, was struck by lightning on Saturday, the 13th ult., killing him and four children.

Albert J. Tirrell.—This fellow, who was tried in Boston some years ago for the murder of Maria Bickford, his paramour, was recently detected by the police in trying to commit a highway robbery. At the rendition of Anthony Burns, he figured as one of the volunteer aids.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Horticultural Hall at Westminster, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, 23d, 24th, and 25th of October.

The meeting will be one of importance. A central place has been selected for holding it, with a view of of the Society. Subjects of deep moment to the Cause will be considered, and discussions of the liveliest interest may be anticipated.

Letters have been received from WM. LLOYD GABRI-

son and Lucy Stone, announcing their purpose to be with us, and the presence of other distinguished speak.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The first anniversary of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Adrian, commencing on Satur-day, the 14th of October, and continue its sessions two

r three days. We welcome to our platform all friends of humanity whatever may be their political or religious opinions, to consult with us in regard to the best means of ridding our country and the world of the blighting curse of sla-We hope to see every section of the country fully rep

We hope to see every section of the country fully represented, and we feel specially desirous of the presence of the friends of freedom from Northern Indiana and North-Western Ohio.

Eminent speakers from abroad will be in attendance, among whom are C. C. Burleigh of Connecticut, Abby K. Foster of Massachusetts, Leonard B. Griffing of Connecticut, J. H. Philleo of New York, James Barnaby and Charles and Josephine Griffing of Ohio.

By direction of the Executive Committee,

THOMAS CHANDLER, Cor. Sec.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR 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 the week, closing on the evening of Friday, the 13th, with a Social Party, where will be Music and Dancing. On Thursmay, 12th addresses may be expected from Rev. T. W. Higginson and Mr. Wendell Phillips.

A very large and elegant variety of articles will be

offered for sale.

Donations of Refreshments are respectfully solicited from all the friends of the cause, many of whom, it is hoped, will assist the Fair by their attendance and pat-

#### THE FIFTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLA-VERY BAZAAR

will be held at the Masonie Hall on the first week o Will be held at the Masonic Hall on the arise week of November next, and its managers would earnestly call the attention of all those who value freedom for themselves, and are conscious of the bold encroachments of the Slave Power upon all we have hitherto considered sacred and valuable, to aid in this annual effort to raise means for the overthrow of American Slavery. Our members have always been few, and although se eral who have hitherto labored with us have remove ender the United States Government, 701 were foreigners - 515 in Custom Houses, 104 in the Departments at Washington, and 82 as Ministers or Consuls. In New York there are 96 foreigners to 703 Americans.

\*\*Baptists\*\* in the United States.—The Baptist Almanac for 1854 states that the statistics of the returns from the Baptist Churches show that in 1853 there were in the United States 10,131 churches, 6,475 ministers, and 808,754 members. These are all 'regular' Baptists. In addition there are 5800 anti-Mission Baptists, 51,775 Freewill, 2189 General, 6351 Seventh Day, 8000 Tunkers, 13,500 Church of God, and 225,000 Reformers.

\*\*Property in New York.—The valuation of the county is \$462,021,734, against \$413,631,083 last year, being an increase this year of \$48,390,651. Of real estate alone, the total valuation this year is \$338, 300,336, against \$294,637,295 last year, being an increase in favor of this year of \$48,390,651. Of real estate alone, the total valuation this year is \$338, against \$118,994,133 in 1853, being an increase this year over last of \$14,702,076. The richest ward (adding the valuation of the real and personal estate together,) is the first; the total amount is almost ninety millions.

\*\*Destruction of General County of the personal estate together, is the first; the total amount is almost ninety millions.\*\*

\*\*Destruction of General County of the personal estate together, is the first; the total amount is almost ninety millions.\*\*

\*\*Destruction of General County of the personal estate together, is the first; the total amount is almost ninety millions.\*\*

\*\*Destruction of General County of the personal estate to gether, is the first; the total amount is almost ninety millions.\*\*

\*\*Destruction of General County of the place of the place of the real and personal estate together.\*\*

\*\*Destruction of General County of the place of the place

Keziah Enery, Mary Mann, Julia Harwood, Mary De Graw.

#### PREMIUM OFFERED. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered for the best

The Scriptural and Political Remedy for the North in the present crisis of Slavery.

The Tract must be original, and must not exceed twelve pages, and must, in the opinion of the judges, be worthy of publication.

The time to which the offer is extended is November lat 1854

The time to which the ouer is extended is revenued as revenued is revenued in the set of the manuscript must be enveloped under seal, accompanied with the author's name in another envelope, and forwarded to the subscriber.

Rev. A. Bronson, Rev. J. Hobart, and Rev. E. Thurston, all of this city, have kindly consented to act as judges.

Fall River, Mass., June 5, 1854.

MARRIED-In Belfast, Ireland, on Monday, Au 21, at the meeting-bouse of the First Presbyterian Con-gregation, by Rev. Henry Montgomery, LLD., CHARLE LORING BRACK, Esq., of New York, and LETTIA, SCOMM daughter of ROBERT NEIDL, Esq., Albion-place, Belfast \*DIED-New York, Aug. 13, F. Douglass, aged four months and 27 days; Aug. 27, Peter Williams, aged two years and five months; Sept. 19, Anna Gerthude, aged four years, six months, and 12 days; children of Malvier and Dr. Jas. McCure Shite.



POWLERS, WELLS & CO., PHRENOLOGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS, 142 Washington street,

BOSTON. Rooms Open Day and Evening-Cabinet Free to Visitors.

CORRECT EXAMINATIONS. And complete written descriptions of character, (at all hours,) including valuable advice as to the preservation and restoration of health, formation of proper habits, correction of faults, restraining of excesses, correcting defects, choice of suitable occupations, selections f partners, clerks and apprentices in business, and conjugal companions for life.

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 testify.

cess, as thousands who have tried it are ready to testify.

Clerks, apprentices, and helps selected in this way,
prove convenient and reliable, as many business men
of Boston have by experience proved. In the training
of youth, an examination will be found an invaluable
guide, and save much trouble and perplexity.

Those who are debilitated and weakly will get just
such advice as will most effectually restore them to
health, and save them from the evils of quack medicines
and drugs.

health, and save them from the visit of particular and drugs.

Books of Phrenology, Physiology, Water-Cure, Phonography, Psychology and kindred subjects, for sale at the lowest prices. All Fowlers & Wells's publications, including the Phrenological and Water-Cure Journals, are sent by mail, or furnished to Agents from this office, at the same prices as from New York.

FOWLERS & WELLS, D. P. BUTLER, C. J. HAMBLETON.

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

#### OF PENNSTLVANIA. SESSION OF 1854-5.

THE Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this, the THE Fifth Annual Course of Lectures in this, the first, and, so far, the only regularly chartered Female Medical College in the world, will commence on Saturday, September 30th, 1854, and continue five months and a half, (twenty-three weeks,) closing on Saturday, March 12th, 1855.

This is the longest session adopted by any Medical College in the United States.

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

Toxicology.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of the Principles and
Practice of Medicine.

Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology.

Edwin Fussell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica

Mark G. Reft, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Kersey G. Thomas, M. D., Professor of Surgery.

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and

Discases of Women and Children.

William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurispru-

dence.
Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and

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, 229, Arch Street, Philadelphia

#### KNOW THYSELF.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1854.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE is of more importance than any other, because it is the index to the vast volume of wisdom and knowledge which exists in other minds, and in the external world around us. You can minds, and in the external world around us. You can obtain this knowledge of your character and capabilities through the science of Psychometry. Having located myself for the present in Boston, I am prepared to give psychometrical readings at my room at the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, HARTISON Avenue, Boston, by the autograph enclosed in an envelope. Terms, \$1,00. Address R. P. WILSON, Boston, Mass.

N. B. Persons desiring their ideal of the conjugal relation, in mental and spiritual adaptations, will please make it known.

October 6. .... the 4tern of I defend A Book of sterling Merit.

RECORDS OF 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 WHAT THE PRESS SAYS OF IT!

The incidents are true to existing facts.'-R. I. Freean.
The author has keen wit and genial temper.'—Trav. ' Full of interest.'-Olive Bran

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

Taine.

'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 Samping.

'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.'—Hlngham Jour.

'Truth and the Pastor triumph.'—Putnam's.

'Quite unique.'—Boston Gazette,

'Outrivals "Sunny 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.'—Common

wealth.

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.

West more than double its price."—N. Eng. Direc-

Worth more than double its price.'-N. Eng. Direc-Buy IT. Middlesex Journal.

It is beautifully illustrated from designs by Billings. Price \$1. For sale by all booksellers. ABEL TOMPKINS, Publisher, 38 and 40, Cornhill, Boston. September 22. is4w

Astounding Disclosures! AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS,

IN THE YEAR 1854. WE have just published a work which must actonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS, A SOUTHERN WOMAN, Who was imprisoned one month in the common jail in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the

CRIME OF TEACHING FREE COLORED CHIL-DREM TO BEAD !!! Abuse the region of the Price Twenty Cents. PUBLISHED DY

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. Indoctrinate the Children.

And when they grow to be Men and Women, their Principles will be correct! WITH THIS GREAT END IN VIEW, we are is-

Anti-Slavery Picture Books, Four of which, with the following titles, are now ready:—
PICTURES AND STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S

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

MINNIE MAY, AND OTHER RHYMES. JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY,

No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

### POETRY.

From the Religious Magazine. THE GOLD AND SILVER TREE OF SLA VERV.

Come, all who human rights revere, Come, all ye brave and free, And let us gaze awhile upon This gold and silver tree!

Its trunk of polished silver seemed; Its branches, bright and fair, Stretched far and wide their giant arms, That glittered in the air. Around its head clear rainbow hues

In circling glory rolled; The blossoms all were diamonds bright, And all the leaves were gold. The sap that fed this silver tree, And through its branches strayed,

Or nature's storehouse made; Oh, no! 'twas quite another thing That nourished every part; 'Twas blood from human bosoms drawn, Fresh from the beating heart.

Was not from nature's fountain drawn,

In blood its roots were steeped; and blood In secret flowed around : While clustering leaves concealed the fruit That on this tree was found.

The breeze that waved its brilliant leaves Was formed of human sighs; The showers that o'er its blossoms fell Were tears from human eyes.

But, oh, the fruit ! the bitter fruit Its blossoms did enfold: Its every touch pollution was, To body and to soul. Come, all who hope for better days.)

Come, all ye good and free, And let us see the fruit that grows Upon this silver tree :-It bore a talisman of power

'Twas right to rob, 'twas right to steal, To murder, and to fight; 'Twas right to sever nature's ties. So strong and holy made; The mother from her child to tear.

To turn all wrong to right;

The human soul degrade: To sell a man, with heart and head. A body and a soul ; To sell him like a common thing,-God's image sell for gold !

Yet see, this golden upas-tree Still wide and wider spreads, And over all the sunny South Its deadly venom sheds

Wider and wider still it spreads, Though rotten to the core; And deeper still its roots extend, Though steeped in human gore.

What says the South, the bloed-stained South. For all her guilt and shame? She sowed broadcast the seeds of wo, And she must reap the same.

Shrouded in mystery and gloom, Scarce seen his threatening eye, The genius of the future came, And raised his standard high;

And written on his blood-red flag Was seen, while waving slow,-Oceans of blood have nursed this tree, And blood for blood must flow.'

From the Rose of Sharon for 1855. LINES

Addressed to my Wife, on the ninth Anniversary of our Marriage. BY REV. J. G. PORMAN. 'Tis just nine years ago, dear Bess,

When, in the morning of our life, We took our vows of faithful love. And you became my trusting wife. 'Twas on a fair and dewy morn. Our life-long journey we commenced, Hoping to reach the heavenly land

A rough and thorny way it is We've journeyed these few fleeting years. Yet flowers have bloomed along our path, And faith has banished all our fears; And in life's trials we have been Each other's confidence and stay. And love has lightened every step, And cheered us on our destined way.

Rich mercies has our Father sent. To crown and bless our earthly lot. And many tokens of his love, That ne'er by us shall be forgot And not the least of these, dear Bess, Are all our precious cherubs, four, The innocent and happy group, That play around our cottage-door.

How oft-returning from the world, To find our home, our blest retreat-Their merry voices greet my ear, And tramping sounds of little feet; The baby lifts his tiny hands, And clambers up his father's knee, And the glad shout that 'Pappa's come, Fills the whole house with noise and glee !

Your friendly hand is clasped in mine, Your kiss of welcome makes me blest. And in the radiance of your smile I find my happiness, my rest. Oh, joyous hours! when I can sit With you, my gentle wife, apart, And feel your deep, confiding love, Twining its tendrils round my heart.

How oft, beneath the spreading elm That casts its shade around our door, We've sat upon a summer's eve, And viewed the smiling landscape o'er; And from the setting sun have seen A golden light spread o'er the west, That imaged to the eye of faith The region of eternal rest:

When we have reached that heavenly land. Where all our best affections tend. Our dream of life will then be past. Our toilsome journey at its end : There we shall rise to endless youth. There faith itself be lost in sight, And guardian angels lead us through The realms of glory and of light.

Father! whose gracious Providence And tender care are over all, Preserve us from temptation's power, Nor let us into danger fall ; Help us to keep the holy charge Which in thy mercy thou hast given, And lead us in the perfect way That brings us all to thee in heaven

### MIND ESTREE ADVERSITY.

Adversity, sage, useful guest, Severe instructor, but the best It is from thee alone we know Justly to value things below.

### REFORMATORY.

SCRIPTURE IDOLATRY.

A DISCOURSE By THOMAS WENTWORFH HIGGINSON. Minister of the Worcester Free Church. 'The corner-stone of our Fabric is the Light Within

as God's gift for man's salvation. This is Emmanuel or God with us, and this admits not any book or judge to come between this voice of God in the soul, as its rule of faith and practice.'—Ww. PENN. Rise and Progress of the People called Quakers. 'The demand of intellect and reason must be met,

'The demand of intellect and reason must be met, in order to satisfy a reasonable being. . . . If there is any book in all the world addressed to the sober reason and judgment of men, that book is the Bible. It is written by men, addressed to men, and designed for men.'—Prof. STUART on the Old Testament.

of God depend. On them, as a basis, his universal and eternal government must ever rest. Shake them, and you shake the very foundations of his kingdom; for righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne.'—EDWARD BEECHER. Conflict of Ages.

Why even of yourselves judge ye not that which is right?' says the Scripture. Every thoughtful mind pauses at last before this problem-What is the final basis of authority? Some say, our church; some, our creed ; some, our book or Bible ; some, our own Conscience and Reason, such as they are, revealing to us the saddest history of the world has the light. Your natural bengion (sa) Men have been killed, for instance, for being Protestin one place, and another in another. Under its guid way. Four women have just been imprisoned at Stockholm for becoming Catholics instead of Protestants ;that is, for settling it in another way. Men have been killed for asserting almost every, creed, and killed for denying it; killed for undervaluing the Bible, and killed for overvaluing it : it is as hard to test the merits of sects by martyrdoms as in any other way; as hard to tell which has had most martyrs, as which has had

I have tried, in a series of discourses, to begin at the outside of the popular creed, and come gradually to the inside. We have reached the centre at length. All sects in this country claim to rest upon the Bible. Even the Catholic church, oldest, grandest, and most consistent of sects, must rest its infallibility here at last. These various bodies may not succeed in proving their doctrines from Scripture, but they do not commonly pretend to prove them from any thing else. 'To the Law and the Testimony,' they all say; from firm, bold, consistent Roman Catholies, to weak, timid and inconsistent Unitarians. Surely, then, we must first settle what is Law and what is Testimony.

Our subject has been, I may say, Ecclesiastical Architecture; we have traversed stately halls and lowly chapels of the Church, studied its arches and its columns and its storied windows, the wonderous achievements of wondrous men. But our task is not done. The superstructure can never be firmer than the foundation. 'We must at last go down and strike upon the underpinning stones of this great fabric, and see if they are sound, able to stand the tests of time and the shocks

Has this yet been done? It has been done by theologians and for theologians; not by the mass of the people or for them. Yet, even among American theologians, (the pious Neander complains,) few have learned to distinguish between the divine and human in the sacred writings;' while of their parishioners, many have learned the lesson without their aid. Strange, that the clergy should not see, that the time for exoteric and esoteric philosophies has passed away, as popular education has advanced. 'Speak what will not shock the people, (says the cautious elderly professor to the young theological student) ;-but you may do your own thinking in your study.' 'But suppose that my parishioners do their own thinking, also, (pleads the young

doubt is not dangerous, except to that which is dubi-

I repeat, therefore, the question of Scripture authority is the great popular question of the age; the point

There is a singular fact in regard to the sin of lying with those. It is a great question that we have to deal with ; let us begin at the beginning.

First let us notice the theory of the matter. Nothing theory of the earth, that it rests on an elephant, and the elephant on a tortoise. But where does the tortoise rest? The mind pertinaciously demands to reach the foundations of things. In the case of an infallible book, it is hard to get there. To know that any book is infallible, we must know, first, that we have it in the original language, or in an infallible translation. Then we must be sure that we have the original manuscript, or an infallible copy of it. Then we must be sure that the authors knew infallibly that of which they wroteand lastly, that they wrote infallibly that which they knew ;-all these infallibilities being unique in history and belonging to no other book.

Now, these things are either probable or improbable. But, observe! What does 'probable' mean? It dent ; they must be proved before some other tribunal. Below your supposed authority, you must, then, have some other authority; below your foundations, other ever mason laid must, after all, rest upon the earth, and take the risk of its upheavals, so your supposed infallibility must rest upon Conscience and Reason at last, and if these are not infallible, nothing else is. Is an authority to be established, they must establish it. This argument, long used as conclusive against an infallible Church, weighs with the same irresistible power against an infallible Book. You must trust your own Reason and Conscience at last, for you have nothing else to

know you this? Only through your own Reason and body, holding the rain above, (with windows to let the fallibility. Plainly, then, there is none; for these that the evangelists represent insane persons as posvery powers are imperfect, and need educating. Just sessed by devils, who may be transferred into the so, our senses are not infallible; they say, for in- doomed bodies of swine; -it is in vain that Jesus says stance, that a straight stick, when thrust in the water, explicitly, "This is my body," of the sacramenta becomes crooked; half the conclusions of science (said bread; -it is in vain that he predicts his own visible Herschel) seem opposed to the direct evidence of the return, in the clouds of heaven, during the life-time senses: and yet science itself is but a larger applica- his disciples, a prediction worked up into that sublime tion of the senses, and rests upon their observation at of dramas, the Apocalypse ;- all these things are vain last. And so we have to trust them, imperfect as they 'be who runs may read,' but he who clings to his creeare, and improve them as fast as we can. And just will not, and he will torture all etymology and all synso it is with our Conscience and Reason. They are not tax, rather than find in the Bible what he does no infallible; but every authority which rests upon them | choose to find. must partake of their weakness; no building can be There are darker things than these in the Bible firmer than its own foundations.

There is no repreach to the building, if it claims no more than this; and, fortunately, the Bible does not by their utter indelicacy, terrible cruelty, or entire profess to be infallible. The claim is of later origin ; improbability. And yet, persons of the most admirable and its sole meagre Scriptural support is found in the character have dwelt on those things with enjoyment text, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, To be sure, Prof. Stuart is half disposed to doubt the and is profitable, &c. But even this says nothing of edifying character of Solomon's Song to the young peo-infallibility. And some translate the passage, 'All ple of the present day; and yet that heroic Orthodox Scripture which is given by inspiration of God, is prof. saint, Mary Lyon, was accustomed to peruse it with de itable, —and old Tertullian translated it, 'All Scriplight in her later years.

ture which is profitable is given by inspiration of God.'

Men read in the Bible So that the text decides nothing, except the impossibil- find what they carry to it. The Paritans thought

sity of translation is itself an insuperable obstacle. that the practice was 'clean contrary to the light of usk. And then a wind arises, and it falls with a crash, Every man may translate as he wishes. Unitarians may have their version, Presbyterians theirs, Episcopalians theirs, Baptists theirs, and so on indefinitely. This very week, a child has been excluded from a pub lic school, in this free city, because his father would not permit him to read in the Protestant translation of the Bible !

But the whole difficulty does not lie in matters of translation. Of all the uncertain tribunals ever adopted by fallible mortals, the Bible appears to me the mo uncertain. Composed of the writings of a hundred different authors, an argument can be drawn from it to support either side of every question. War, Slavery Capital Punishment, Polygamy, the use of Intoxicating Drinks,-it is far easier to decide whether these thing are right or wrong, than whether they are Scriptural unscriptural. Every one who has travelled at the South knows that the stronghold of Slavery is the 'The intuitive convictions of the minds of created beings, as to honor and dishonor, right and wrong, are the most important in the universe. They are the voice of God himself in the soul. On them all just views of ral, and declare that those who defended it ought to become Mohammedans instantly. Once begin to argue a question on Scripture grounds, and it is like fighting a battle in the everglades of Florida ; the wilderness of texts is denser than the wilderness of trees, and you may manceuvre a whole day in one part of the forest, without coming in sight of your opponent, - who meanwhile, has the field to himself in another part. Thus, there is no end to the inconsistencies between

the different interpretations of the Scripture, or to the strange and sad practices founded upon these. Yet. the laws of God. It is a hard question to settle, and strange to say, men have selected this very charge to the laws of God. It is a hard question to settle, and the saddest history of the world has turned upon it. Light. Your natural Religion (say they) is one thing ance, the Hindoos have burned widows, and the Puritans burned witches.—But the illustration is as injudicious as the charge. For both Hindoo and Puritan got from their sacred books the coals with which to kindle the fire around their victims, and the 'Inner Light' might have taught them better. Many a gentle heart among the Puritans thrilled in horror at the torments which those gloomy saints inflicted : some men said, 'there were no such things as witches o devils, except the Puritan ministers, and such as they. But there stood the priest, with his stern 'Thus saith the Lord,' and the terrible tragedy went on. The worst cruelty the world has ever seen has grown out of alleged revelations which displaced the light of Nature. All the bloodshed of the French Revolution was slight compared with the bloodshed of the Inquisition ; and, indeed, the Revolution itself was in part a reaction from the Inquisition.

Yet we actually find men, sometimes, in the commu nity, who seriously suppose all ideas of right and wrong to come from the Bible. Strange perversion of the truest impulses of our nature! Whence came the blush, and the downcast look of shame, upon the cheek of your little child, my friend, the first time he disobeyed or deceived you. Not, surely, from any outward oracle, but from within ; that glowing tint was reflected from the 'trailing cloud of glory' which came with the young spirit from the world unseen. We know the difference between right and wrong, as we know the difference between light and darkness; and the peculiarities of men's mental temperaments are not greater. (so naturalists say,) than the peculiarities of their eyes n judging color. Take away the Bible from the world. and you do not take away Conscience; and the distinction between right and wrong is a plant of universal growth.

But you say that this natural conscience is at first dim, variable and deceptive. Undoubtedly; and so are the senses of a child, who grasps at the setting sun as if it were an orange.-And the Bible enlightens Conscience? Pause there; the Bible kelps enlighten it. It cooperates with all other good influences, schools, aws, science, and every thing else which strengthens or elevates mankind. It is but one influence among many, which mutually interact and sustain each other.

This is shown by the fact that there are sins hardly candidate,) and that the thing which shocks them most the community is yet clearer, than about many which named in the Bible, about which the moral sentiment of O that men could learn that the salvation of mankind Think how strong has been the conscience of the world does not need shelter behind their refuges of lies; that in its protest against this crime; it has been ranked ous:-it does not endanger the solid pillars of the could not re-murder the poor sinner, it merely murearth to bring man's utmost strength to bear against dered his reputation, and forbade him a grave. I them; why should it peril the pillars of any true au- know of no more universal popular sentiment in civilized countries; and yet, where is the condemnation of

have thought and protested, till we have got back to should hope, than the man-made crime, Sabbath-breaking, or than coveting the goods of a neighbor, while shrinking from actual theft. Yet the ten commandments, while condemning these things, do not regard can be the final basis of authority which has itself to be ded. And while vehemently denounced by David and Solomon, it is nowhere expicitly condemned by Jesus Of course, the omission is accidental; it is no grounof complaint against the Bible writers. I only quot these things to show that men really judge independent ly of Scriptural authority ; and I think that, in con demning sin as sin, men commonly decide the question first, and then look for Bible arguments, if at all.

Then there is that further difficulty, that, when the do look, they commonly find what they wish for, righ or wrong. One man wishes to find arguments for Cap ital Punishment, and so he reads, 'Whoso sheddetl man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed,'-con strues 'shall' to be a command, not a prediction (though he never studied Hebrew,) -and clings to the gallows as if it were the fairest altar of God. Yet that means susceptible of proof. These things, then, are not it is expressly prohibited in the same chapter. Anothsame man, if he likes fresh meat, will have it, though er man frowns on all attempts to remove Poverty, be cause Jesus said, 'The poor ye have always with you,' and he resists it as if there were danger of abolishing foundations. As the most solid courses of stone that poverty too soon. Yet take that same man's coat, and demand his cloak also; smite him on one cheek, and ask access to the other ; compel him to walk a reluctant mile, and then show him the unimpeachable text which requires a second mile-and see if the most literal Scripture means any thing to him, when it goes against his own inclination.

It is past the power of language to express a thought so plainly, but that an unwilling devotee will convince himself that it means something else. It is in vain that the unknown writer of the first chap-Moses and Jesus, you say, spoke the truth. How ter of Genesis describes the firmament as a solid Conscience, which lead you to trust the words or the showers through)-and the sun and stars hung like men. If these powers are not infallible, there is no in- lamps in it, after the great earth is made ;-it is in vain

> things which I should not be willing to read to you here; passages which shock my conscience and reason

Men read in the Bible what they wish to read ; the ity of deciding any thing by a text. The mere neces when the fashion of wearing wigs came first into me, Increase Mather wrote a sermon to show that it was the may be overwhelmed among those ruins?

anger of God, at this new vanity, which kindled the The soul needs some other support, also; it must

If you wish to make the decision of a moral question nation of the earth, (with the exception of one sixth of accumulation of oracles, you cannot make a man read one text which be does not wish to read. He will pass unmoved over the Golden Rule, but he will find an eternal ordinance of God in 'Cursed be Cansan,' and can tell you the precise quantity and quality of the wine which Jesus is said to have made at Cana; —I have heard a clergyman make the estimate. Thus he erects both Cans and Canaan into solid fortresses to defend his favorite sins ; and he will find materials for as many more as he may chance to need.

It is pathetic to read the predictions of the good French missionaries, that ' so soon as they shall have taught the Mongols to say, "Our Father who art in Episcopal Church of our Southern States, the touching words of the Lord's Prayer are repeated every Sunday; but I have never heard that those consecrated alters HOVEY'S NEW STORE IN SUMMER ST.

It is vain to make a man's familiarity with the Bibli the index of his moral condition. I know very profilgate and worldly men, who are 'mighty in the Scrip tures,' and very pure and noble men who scarcely read them at all. And so various are their contents, that of a far-sighted economy, unfortunately un-Amerthere is room for a wide diversity of tastes, even among there is room for a wide diversity of tastes, even and the serious form of the largest building of its gind in our city, those who do read. One enjoys the beautiful piety of and one of the largest in the country. It has a front on Summer street of about 70 feet, is 180 front on Summer street of about 70 feet, is 180 front on Summer street of about 70 feet, is 180 front on Summer street of about 70 feet is 180 front on Summer street of about 70 109th; one the noble heroism of Jewish history, and another its narrow cruelty; one reads the voluptuousness of the Song of Solomon, one the epicurean philosophy of Ecclesiastes; one seeks the beatkudes of Jesus, one the metaphysics of Paul, one the romance of Revelation. And their characters may be utterly unaffected by this, for though books have an influence, it is only one influence among many.

A man really forms his moral judgment, in the pernstances. ' As a man thinketh in his heart, so is circumstances. 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he.' What he thinketh is the result of a thousand influences; his inherited qualities, his mother's prayers speak presently; of the other two, one opens upor and tears and counsels; his father's advice and guid- a staircase, which leads to the wholesale depart ance; the moral atmosphere of the town he lived in; the boys he played with, the school he went to, the books he read; his choice of an occupation, and the example of elder persons in the same pursuit. The net ance; the moral atmosphere of the town he lived in; ment on the second story, and the other is the en result of all is-A. B., aged twenty-five, with such or story to another. such qualities, good or bad. He then judges or acts, at each moment, according to his personal character and immense store; it is entered by three arched doorhaps, if asked for a reason, he quotes Scriptural au-

The whole position of the Bible was well enough stated by Edmund Burke. 'It is,' he says, ' no one summary of doctrine, regularly digested, in which a man mary of doctrine, regularly digested, in which a man could not miss his way; it is a most venerable, but a most multifarious collection of the records of Divine conomy—a collection of an infinite variety of cosmogony, theology, history, prophecy, psalmody, morality, ony, theology, history, prophecy, psalmody, morality, apologue, allegory, legislation, ethics, carried through different books by different authors, at different ages, for different ends and purposes. It is necessary to sort out what was intended for example, what only as narrative; what to be understood literally, what figuratively; where one precept is to be controlled and modified by another; what is used directly, and what used as an argumentum ad hominum; what is temporary and what of perpetual obligation; what appropriated to one state and set of men, and what the general duty of one state and set of men, and what the general duty of outside, so that the salesman can the more readil men in all ages.'

To speak yet more plainly, it should be clearly undercollection of the best early Hebrew literature, and the The walls are lined with shelves to the height o New Testament of the best early Christian literature. eight feet, and cases of shelves are ranged behind the selection depended on the discretion of certain indi-The selection depended on the discretion of certain individuals; and individuals may still differ as to the comed. When they asked a famous and facetious clergy- er story of a rear building, unconnected with the

man of the last century why the Song of Solomon got main structure, except by a one-storied building or into the Bible, while the wisdom of Solomon was left neck, which forms a continuous part of the store out, he could only reply, that 'men had always preferred songs to wisdom.' It is an accidental collection; whose arrangement is best represented by some School Bandar and Sch Reader or volume of Elegant Extracts in our own day. Reader or volume of Elegant Extracts in our own day. being circular, a light iron gallery, supported by Suppose all the libraries to be burnt, and nothing left of iron brackets, runs around it at a height of fifteen English and American literature but one such book. What a strange miscellany! Here we might find a What a strange miscellany! Here we might find a bymn of Milton, and there a passage from Whewell or Herschel—a section of the Revised Statutes, a heroic man's room, a large closet, and a private countingappeal from Garrison or Giddings, a voluptuous love song by Byron, an extract from Mather's Magnalia, the work-room in the story above. The floor of the (full of witches and devils,) some memorials of the life Shawl Room is inlaid with wood of two contrastof Howard or Fenelon, a metaphysical argument of Jonathan Edwards, closing with a vision by Andrew Jackson Davis. A book like this would have in it so much that was noble and glorious, that one might well over-look all that was incredible or objectionable. But to take this work and try to make out of it an unerring silks; the third gives access to the iron staircase

Yet, if we had been brought up to revere this same volume from infancy, our hearts would still cling to it, with a love fondly sensitive to the idlest breath of rement, and fitted up with shelves and moveable proach; there would be sentences blotted with youth's counters, each forming one large room, 70 by 90 passionate tears, and pages which a mother had folded feet. In the second story are clerks' desks, the down; there would be maxims intersect struggles; the earthly case, similar to that in the Shawl Room, communicate, similar to that in the Shawl Room, communicate the store balow, and with the cellar. down; there would be maxims intertwined with our principal counting-room, a hat and coat closef, wa stains upon the book had never been noticed, perhaps, case, similar to that in the Shawi Room, colling stains upon the book had never been noticed, perhaps, cases with the store below, and with the cellar. by us—how could they have injured others? How All the room in the cellar, as elsewhere, is made could we bid these dear associations farewell? We use of; the rear part, which is lighted by five win should cling to them as the nun clings to her cloister, dows, being finished and divided into a sales-room

leave the nun in her sanctuary, but leads her out be-neath the fresh and blessed air of heaven; and you nearth the fresh and blessed air of heaven; and you thank God for that. Will our sanctuary be any more permanent, or its loss any more real? Who wishes to destroy any man's love for the Bible? God forbid! throughout the lengthy ramifications of its iron. but only to make it a more reasonable love, a love like arteries. The cellar extends under the side-walks that which a man feels for his parents, which yet does where are coal vaults and water-closets. All the not bind him to be a bigot because his sainted mother not bind him to be a bigot because his sainted mother was narrow-minded, or to drink wine, because his father lived before the days of Total Abstinence.

begin at the beginning, and read his Bible attentively through, noting in the margin the statements which seem to him contradictory or incredible, profane or impare, and he will be astonished in a day to see the work in all respects.'

It was erected under the entire charge of the law only what is equalpure, and he will be astonished in a day to see the work thou ly true of all equally ancient collections. And human

nature and to express Scripture (1 Cor. 11:14-6); and the fruit perishes,-and who knows what fair child

great Boston fire ; yet the new vanity soon became cus- find this within ;-in the cultivation of the Inward mary among the clergy, and was finally almost con- Light; in personal experience of Religion; in the life fined to these, and we hear no more of the 'Express of God in the human soul; in faith in God and love to Scripture.' The same men who at first condemned man; in the reverent study of the vast and simple law witches because the Book said, 'Thou shalt not suffer a of Nature. All these are different names for the same witch to live,' abandoned the practice when they found thing, as seen variously by various temperaments it made witchcraft increase; and the same transforma- But in these, and no where else, lies the real foundation tion seems to be beginning among the clerical support- of all authority; build your faith here, and churches and Bibles may come or go, and leave it undisturbed.

I do not know if it be true, as old writers assert, that

ess, refer it to Scriptural authority. The Bible 'the body of man is magnetical, and if it be placed in hopeless, refer it to Scriptural authority. The Bible the body of man is magnetical, and if it be placed in Society has made the best of books accessible to every a boat in still water, the head of the boat will gradually float round to the North : but the whole course of our own native American population); but in all that history shows that the soul of man, at least, has a magnet in it, and slowly and surely comes round to the reception of all Truth

We take the following elaborate and well-written description of the new establishment of our friends, CHARLES F. HOVEY & Co., from the Boston Tran script of the 6th ult. Since its publication, the store has been opened to the public, and is one of the chief ornaments to the business streets of our city. We advise our lady readers, who may have occasion to 'go a-shopping,' to pay a visit to this magnificent emporium, where they may be sure of meeting courteous and taught the Mongols to say, "Our Father who art in heaven," slavery will fall in Tartary'; for in every duct their business on the principles of honor and integrity. But the house needs no public introduction

> This building, now drawing to its completion, was commenced in September last, and from that time to the present moment, its erection has proceeded with a vigor and rapidity truly American,

feet deep, and covers considerably more than quarter of an acre of land. The front is a striking feature, especially when contrasted with the gen erality of granite erections: it is four stories high, and divided into three parts or masses by the eight inch projection of its central division. By this arrangement, the outline is agreeably diversified, and a variation is warranted in the central windows and their ornamentation. The archivolts of these windows, the caps of the side windows, and the A man really forms his moral judgment, in the per-plexities of life, not upon the basis of Scriptural au-thority, but of his own temperament, education and disconnected the street of the street windows, and their deep shadows contrib-uting much to give character and emphasis to the

> ways, each rather more than five feet wide, and you have before you a perspective of 180 feet, re-lieved and heightened by two parrallel Corinthian colonnades, the whole terminated by an interminable termination, in the shape of a large mirror which is to be set in the further wall of the Shaw

handle the goods he may be showing, and the buy er examine them with ease. Two hundred and for To speak yet more plainly, it should be clearly under-ty ornamented iron stools, with revolving cush-ioned seats, are to be fixed around the counters

From the store, you pass into the spacious Shaw Room, or rather Shawl Hall, which forms the lowfeet, and to this are attached the numerous gas brackets which light the room at night—by day, it room. A circular iron staircase leads to it, and to ing colors, laid in a zig-zag pattern. Like the main store, it is fitted up with counters and shelving, and is to contain three large mirrors. Four take this work and try to make out of it an unerring standard of faith, to quote texts from it—Mather, Milton, Byron, all the same—to try to find some common ground of sweetest harmony in all that variety—this would be delusion beyond the wildest dream of Roman side the work-room, there is a fitting-room, for try-would be delusion beyond the wildest dream of Roman side the work-room, there is a fitting-room, for try-work-room, there is a fitting-room, and the fourth to another stair-case, which also has a separate entrance from the work-room, to which it leads. On the second story, beside the work-room, there is a fitting-room, or try-work-room, there is a fitting-room, and the fourth to another stair-case, which also has a separate entrance from the work-room, there is a fitting-room, and the fourth to another stair-case, which also has a separate entrance from the work-room, there is a fitting-room, to which it leads. ing on articles of ladies' dress, a cutting-root

ter-closet, and wash-room. A circular iron stair-

Ah, but the advancing progress of thought does not coat and wash-rooms, and the main and from thick, and rest upon a substructure of granite blocks five feet wide; the cellar piers, which sup ther lived before the days of Total Abstinence.

Moreover, the stern fact confronts us, that, with advancing knowledge, this support is doomed to fail; the confidence in Scriptural infallibility must perish; and I wish to help prepare the way for that inevitable event is control to the twelve inch grant and in the stern that the confidence in Scriptural infallibility must perish; and I wish to help prepare the way for that inevitable event is control to the twelve inch grantic also he waited. I wish to help prepare the way for that inevitable event so on to the twelve inch granite slab, by which no more. Test the case for yourself. Let any man each pier is capped. The piers which support the beginning, and read his Bible attentively main walls are all of granite, solidly set, and of no scanty proportions, corresponding in these respects to the rest of the building, which, in architectu ral phrase, is 'a first class store, built in thorough and workmanlike manner, and complete

architect, Nathaniel J. Bradlee, and is owned by ly true of all equally ancient collections. And human reverence has for years testified, that no other volume contains an equally large proportion of eloquence, of piety and of wisdom.

Therefore, I say, men need to be warned in time, so and Smith & Felton, who furnished the iron work. that when their confidence in Bible infallibility goes, their confidence in God may not go also. As you see a vine growing on a tottering wall; it is fair to look at;—why disturb it, even to substitute another prop, men when their confidence in God may not go also. As you see a vine growing on a tottering wall; it is fair to look at;—W. Turner, the steam pipes by the N. E. Steam Pipe Co., and the iron stools are from the establishment of Chase Bros.

New Book Store for New Book THOMAS CURTIS.

131 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTE. OFFERS to his friends and the publicate selected stock of Books, embracing above
and popular works of the day. Unlike may be and popular works of the day. Unlike many had lers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polesca and all sides of from the continent of Europe when at a small per centage. Liberal books or pushless at a small per centage. at a small per tendil. An assortment of the plain and fancy, &c. His friends are install has

THOMAS CTERN
134 Arch Street above and
Philadelphia, August 16.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. HIS Institution is under the medical direction of SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treat at all seasons.

Teams.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per neck. Fire

office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

April 14. New Era in Healing.

CURE BY NUTRITION.

DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all to of Diseases, successfully treated by Number

To Larry Sunderland:

Dean Sir.—I take this opportunity to inform yets you have completely cured me of chewing and mix tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having not thirty pounds during the three months I have been your treatment by Natrition. It is worth any the your treatment of money to me, and I thank you a thousand line.

H. H. Control

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

June 9.

#### IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing 284, WASHINGTON STREET,

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to X Washington Street, avails herself of this neigh for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and to ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and we respectfully assure them that, by unremitting the ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of they vors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dresseg lai

such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be trait
as it produces new hair where baldness had in

Her chemical researches have developed as him ble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a designation looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renorsing complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast connecting itself to favor. For all her compounds and there is

cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands up:
Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, a
at her room, which will be open from 8, A M, u;
P. M. She has numerous recommendation for a
fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and device which can be seen by those who desire Boston, May 13.

> WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 86 WASHINGTON ST ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

STILE continue in successful operation; and large been recently refitted and improved by the selfin of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of ten in the city,) the proprietors feel confident that then now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not unequite all or the city. elsewhere.

No person is expected to take a likeness that it perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, 53 36 Washington and near Cornhill.

#### West India Emancipation. LOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornell.

Speech by Wm. LLOYD Garrison, delivered athington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 184, a the subject of West India Emancipation. Prior, sincopy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost prior, the cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed that 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great strugt's England, for the abolition of British Colonial slave, from its companement to its termination—with from its commencement to its termination exhibit the behavior of the West India planters—shows love missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and the chapels destroyed, and what have the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

#### A FRESH SUPPLY. THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philade phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January las' Price, 31 cts. single-\$1.00 for 4 copies.

> CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

N Establishment of this character has commenced A Harwich, under the direction of GILBERT SETT. roprietor, W. Felcu, Physician, and Miss Ellis M. міти, Assistant, Address, Dr. W. Felch, Harwich Port, Mass.

DISCOURSES

ON THE Rendition of Anthony Burns.

THE following publications on this atroccas of rage on the rights of man and the law of 6 dd 17 or sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill: The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermon by

The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Frenti Clarke. Price 10 cents. The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lyth, by Samuel Johnson. Price 124 cts.

The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West Bat-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 124 ets. Massachusetts in Mourning.' A sermon preached wordester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON. THOSE who would secure early and good impresent should engage them without delay. A few prof copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are except at \$1.

Persons at a distance can have them safely enveloped, and mailed for eight cents, if pre-paid.

Frames can be furnished to order, including end and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices varying from \$1 25 to \$5 00, and upwards.

WM. C. NELL, WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPITCES OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, duodecimo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill.

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repri-ductive Element in Man, as a means to his elect-tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pre-ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the future. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale !]
BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street.

ANTHONY BURNS'S FAREWELL TO BOSTON,

JUNE 2, 1854. A POEM SET TO MUSIC BY J. W. JUST PUBLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET. Swis

MRS. STOWE'S NEW WORK. FOR sale as this office, Sunny Memories of Forest Lands. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 2 volume Price \$2. Price \$2.