CLPHIA.

TION

For tre

N.

nd all form

orm you that and smeking wing gained to been under to be to been under to be to be

eing.

ed to 284, his medium and vicio-and would ng endear-of their fa-

eng Ladies

be excelled,

an inimita-lesideratum ovating the ownmending their appli-s no pay, idences, or ... M., to 7, a from the elsowhere

18.

ON ST.,

and having he addition of the kind at they can inequalled,

that is not

ton street,

on.

rnhill, 'A red at Ab-1854,' on ice, single price, for od tract of

truggle in
I flavery,
exhibits
s how the
and their
results of

٧,

I, and by at Discus-y of the Philadel-ry last.

nenced at r Saith, Ellen M.

ns.

n Lynn,

est Rox-

ched in

SON.

ressions w proof offered

veloped

g oval

L, ibill.

SON.

luodec-

Repro-eleva-Pres-he Fu-sale by

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

Trees-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

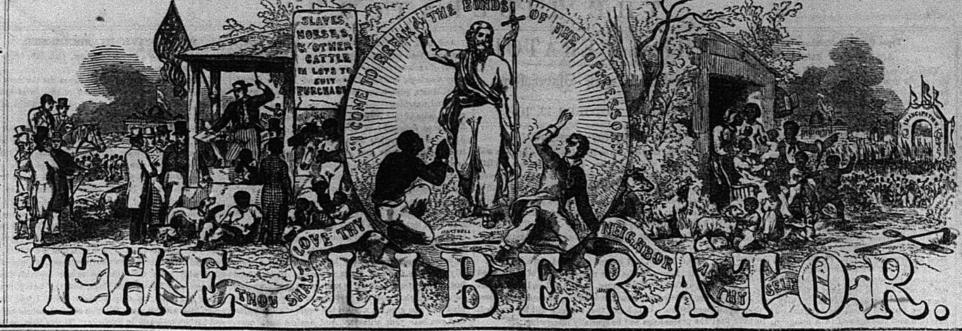
Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN pollags, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to e directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent, Advertisements making less than one square in seried three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennyiranis and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are aupennsylvania 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 LORISCE, EDMIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WESTELL PHILLIPS. of In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

erry question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders!

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

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-OR 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-

entation for SLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEBERY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' -- John Quincy Adams.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 41.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1056.

A short time since, a vacancy of principal in the public school of Jackson was supplied by the election of a Mr. P. Smellee. He was born and educated at the North, but had taught school two

cated at the North, but had taught school two years at Dry Creek, Covington county, in this State, and came highly recommended as a teacher. On Thursday, he deposited in the post-office a letter, which, by accident, and as good luck would have it, he neglected to address, and the Postmaster, in making up the mail, was under the necessity of hebits into it to learn where to forward it. looking into it to learn where to forward it.

looking into it to learn where to forward it.

In performing this duty, he ascertained the fact that it contained the most vile anti-slavery sentiments, and that its author was a rabid abolitionist. The letter, by the consent of Smellee himself, as we learn, was faid before the Board of Trustees, and they at once discharged him. Smellee, in the neantime, gathered up his effects, and left the town in double quick time. A report was circulated on the erening of the day he left, that he was still in the vicinity, and a sharp look out was kept for him during the night, but no trace of him could be de-

As a good deal of interest has been awakened as As a good deat of interest has been awakened as to the precise centents of the letter, we have obtained that portion of it which relates to slavery; and herewith insert it. Writing to a Northern acquaintance, and speaking of a college mate who had removed to the South, he said:

talks as if Mississippi is to be his future home. He appears pleased with all things—slavery not excepted. In my opinion, he is one of those men (or going to be) who, cradled in the land of liberty, come here to give up their principles, and become the warmest apologists and advocates of the cursed system of slavery. For Southern men born and nurtured in the midst of slavery, and even taught to believe it as right, and to uphold it, I have the deepest sympathy and respect : but for that Northern man whom education, con-science and experience all teach him better, and science and experience all teach him better, and yet who comes here and becomes the apologist for, and uses his influence in favor of slavery, I have the most unmitigated contempt. It is the basest sacrifice of principle to selfish ends, and proving recreant to that which every Northern freeman, especially, must know and feel is the vitality of our republic-the safeguard to society-the element national prosperity in every institution that tends to elevate and dignify man.

He who thus acts with eyes open, and conscience goading him, willingly steps upon and crushes be-neath his feet the poor and helpless masses, that he may rise and be a lord of the earth. There are thousands of this very class of Northern men in this country, and they have done more to perpetuate slavery than Southerners themselves.

Thus did the base wretch play the assassin on those who supported him—cherishing and propagating sentiments at war with their rights—fanning the flame of fanaticism while living in the South, and enjoying her means and hospitality.

Of course Jackson was a little too hot a place for Of course, Jackson was a little too hot a place for our brethren of the press will pass him around. He is described as a man about twenty-five years of age, tall, with fair complexion, and black whiskers It may be proper to mention, in view of remarks we have heard on the streets, that none of our citzens are mentioned in connection with this subject

From the Jackson (Miss.) Mercury, Sept. 16. ACCIDENTAL DETECTION OF AN ABOLI-TIONIST.

A short time since, a Mr. P. Smellee, who has been teaching school on Dry Creek, in Covington county, for some two years past, was elected Principal of the public schools in this city. Night becipal of the public schools in this city. Night before last, a letter was deposited in our post-office, without any direction whatever. Mr. Meek, the deputy postmaster, opened the letter to ascertain to whom it belonged. He was not acquainted with the writer, and in the presence of others proceeded to read it. In association his whoreashouts. It was to read it, to ascertain his whereabouts. from this Smellee, who had been employed to instreet our youth, addressed to a friend in the North, and was found to contain the most infamous maining sentiments! The writer called early yesterday morning, as soon as apprised of his omis-

sion, and directed it.

At the suggestion of our energetic postmaster. the Mayor very properly obtained a copy of the letter, or the material portion of it, and laid it before the Board of Trustees. The Board very pro-perly discharged Mr. Smellee, and advised him thwith to leave this section of the country. He left on the eastern cars for Brandon, yesterday eve-ning. Much indignation was felt in our commu-

hity as soon as the matter was divulged.

We are told that Smellee is about thirty years old, tall, with black hair and whiskers, of fair complexion, and modest demeanor, and that he hails from Connecticut or New York. We deem it our date to make the make the duty to make this publication, and to ask our brethren of the press to notice it, that he may be watched wherever he goes in the South.

## PROPOSED INTRODUCTION OF SLAVERY INTO ILLINOIS! [Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, Sept. 26.]

CHARLESTON, (Illinois,) Sept. 16, 1854. Masses. Epirors: In behalf of many of our best and most enterprising citizens, as well as in my own, I have thought proper to address, through you, a communication to our Southern friends. It is now generally conceded by all parties, that majority of the legal voters of any State of this Union may, at any time, alter or amend their fun-damental law so as to admit slave labor, or abolish it, if thought expedient. Many of us, who have fixed in Illinois long enough to test the comparathe advantages that both systems present, are new prepared to pronounce openly our full and candid preference in favor of slave labor in all agricultu-

Having been born and raised in slave States, we taying been born and raised in slave States, we are prepared to judge by experience, after residing bere and being actively engaged in the most important branch of industry from fifteen to twenty-five years. We have discovered that the novelty of free labor is a mere empty humbug. Practical business men had hoped that it would get better as the country advanced, but the rayarse is the fact. It is try advanced, but the reverse is the fact. It is her more difficult to obtain men and women than tree before, and they are of much less account when

when obtained.
We have be a endeavoring to learn the sentiments and have been asof our people upon this subject, and have been as-tonished to see with what unanimity they express emselves in favor of the introduction of slave labor. I have conversed with many of our best

From the Mississipian, Sept. 19.

AN ABOLITIONIST DETECTED IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL!—LOOK OUT FOR HIM!

A short time since, a vacancy of principal in the A short time since, a vacancy of principal in the present, cannot be expected.

we must carry this question to the ballot-box, and we therefore call on all Southern men, who desire to locate in the richest and most productive State in the Union, to let Kansas and Nebraska go—they are not worth an effort—and turn every

facilities that have been completed and are in the course of construction. Your intelligent readers are fully aware of the facts connected with her geographical character. It is conceded that she embraces a greater amount of rich soil, in proportion to her territory, than any State in the Union; with a surface favoring, in a wonderful degree, the working the point of a general shout, as one after another's blows were taken, and blows were given. The bone of contention was still the U.S. Constitution of a shall it in the state of ll combining to make her what she is destined to be, the brightest star in the American constella-

tion. We want the Southern people, with their hospitality, their open, frank, independent charac-ter, their high standard of honor and integrity, their extensive and neat manner of beautifying a country, to make Illinois a home for all who have feelings and sentiments congenial with those of the true Virginia gentleman of '76.' With the earnest hope that our Southern friends

will aid us, and enable us to effect our object, I am yours and theirs,

DUMAS J. VAN DEREN.

From the Washington Union. DANGER OF NORTHERN SECESSION.

A great deal has been written about the doctrine of secession, and the danger of disunion. Many grave apprehensions have been excited by previous. liscussions upon this doctrine. But the most for-nidable yet made in favor of the doctrine of dismion is that now progressing in the free States. This project contemplates the combination of the people of the North into a great sectional party against the South. To this end, all other questions are made to yield. No man is, if possible, to be elected to any office who is not the sworn foe of the South, or the bound and covenant advocate of abouth, or the bound and covenant advocate of abouth, or the bound and covenant advocate of abouth, or the bound and covenant advocate of abouth is still in our ears, began between Mr. ceal from ourselves that this organization has not retrograded. Every day convinces us that it is on the increase. We are not without a high and prayerful hope,—a patriotic confidence growing out of a fervent affection for the traditions and realities of the Union,—that the conservative element is not yet extinct in the Northern States; but is it not true that traitors and kname and heave and ment is not yet extinct in the Northern States; but is it not true that traitors, and knaves and hypocrites, like Greeley, and Sumner, and Gillette—is it not true that infidel preachers, like Phillips, contemners of law, like Beecher, inciters of mob violence, like Parker, are at this moment wielding a fearful influence over the Northern mind! Is it not true that the whole whig party of the free States has been paralyzed and terrified by these influences, till there is scarcely a living soul in that party that has nerve enough to say that the South is entitled to any other consideration than that which the conqueror yields to his captive! Is it not true that when a Northern democrat raises his voice—aye, when he raises his voice in favor of a beleagured constitution even—he is hunted like a

# From the Barre Patriot.

CHARLES SUMNER. On Sanday evening, Wendell Phillips again held forth in the true Garrisonian style—dealing largely n wholesale denunciation of the clergy churches of the present day, of all the political parties, and especially of their leading statesmon. We expected, of course, that the old political paries would receive no quarter, but we were some what surprised to hear the speaker attack Hon What surprised to hear the speaker attack Hon. Charles Sumner with such a vengeance as he did. We had not anticipated that Mr. Sumner—who had taken so firm and bold a position on the slavery question—would 'come in for a share' of the general castigation; but so it was. Nor was it suffi-cient for the speaker's purpose to slander and traduce the living. The tombs of the dead, it seems to us, should be held sacred in this regard. Bad nough it is, indeed, to slander the living,-but why, in the name of decency, add cowardice to slan-der, by dragging from the grave all that remained of the greatest man our country ever saw, for the purpose of gratifying an insatiable thirst for re-venge and denunciation! Daniel Webster is in hands of a God of justice, and will be rewarded according to his works; and it seems to us that the breath of public speakers might be far more profitably spent than in slandering him, or any othperson who has passed beyond the reach of their

enomous tongues.

We claim to be just as heartily opposed to the extension and continuation of slavery as Wendell Phillips or William Lloyd Garrison, but we believe hat more effectual service can be rendered to the cause of the slave in some other way, than in resorting to personal abuse-both of the dead and

[ We are authorised to say, that the statement the Patriot concerning Mr. Phillips's attack upon Mr. Sumner is a malicious fabrication. Mr. P. spoke of Mr. Sumner in eulogistic terms, and merely said that he did not fully answer a question put to him by Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, in the U. S. Senate.]-Ed. Lib.

# CLERICAL INFERNALISM.

The notorious Parson Brownlow, a clerical ruffian in the South West, and editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, commenting on the recent burning alive of a slave for the murder of his master, gives utterance to the following diabolical sentiment:—

'We unbesitatingly affirm that the punishment was unequal to the crime. Had we been there, we should have taken a part, and even suggested the pinching of pieces out of him with red hot pincers the cutting off a limb at a time, and then burning them all in a heap.

# SELECTIONS.

DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTION. The following is Frederick Douglass's account of the discussion which took place at the recent meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at Syracuse, in relation to the pro-slavery character of the U.S. Constitution :

The most striking feature of the meeting in ques-State in the Union, to let Kansas and go—they are not worth an effort—and turn every emigrant to Illinois. Send your young men here, who can remain here and vote. Buy out those who are opposed to our institutions, and let them go to more congenial latitudes. If, by united efforts, we shall be able to carry our points, the Southern people will then possess the key of the western world, the richest portion of the American continent. With Southern society, Southern institutions and Southern society, Southern institutions and Southern agricultural enterprise, Illinois would become ern agricultural enterprise, Illinois would become of the short speeches on either side. For an hour, the scene was unreportable. Mr. Garrison one of the side benches, near the desk. We hardly know how the debate began, but somehow, all at know how the debate began, but somehow, all at know how the debate began, but somehow, all at know how the debate began, but somehow, all at know how the debate began, but somehow, all at know how the debate in the was densely thronged—the debate I regard it superfluous to present the natural advantages that Illinois possesses, and the artificial facilities that have been completed and are in the facili with a surface favoring, in a wonderful degree, the construction of railroads, with rivers and lakes tution, and the duty of abolitionists to the slave apon her borders of the most superior character, under it. Berian Green had asked, (after listening to Mr. Foss, an agent of the American A. S. Society, against the Constitution, against voting, and against all political action, as demoralizing and in favor of breaking up the present government,) whether the Society was in favor of any civil government! This brought WILLIAM LLOYD civil government? This brought WILLIAM LLOVD GARRISON to his legs, characterising the question as impertinent and out of place, giving several reasons for not answering it; yet he did, in effect, answer it, by declaring himself opposed to all government, except self-government. There were beauty, power and sublimity in the avowals of Mr. Garrison at this point. He would arm no man with the power to govern—not even a Gerrit Smith. For himself, he wanted no better ruler than the grace of God in his own soul. All this is most excellent in its place; but, most evidently, it was not in point as an argument against civil it was not in point as an argument against civil government for humanity at large—humanity with its vices, passions, excesses, weaknesses and crimes, is not at all to be learned, cared for, provided for, simply by suiting all human arrangements to the individual character and wants of the finely organized Wm. Lioyd Garrison. He may not need government, but immeasurably more wretched would this

beleagured constitution even—he is bunted like a the history of the times in which it was framed. wild beast, his character traduced, his name stain—Bad as this position is, it is the best on Mr. Gared with calumny, his very manhood ridiculed and rison's side of the question; for there is nothing denied, until, at last, ambitious and timid men in the Constitution of the United States that susseek elevation and power by catering to a sentiment tains slavery, but much that directly demands its which they fear to resist! overthrow. When Mr. Smith drove Mr. Garriso to this position, it was evident that the controver sy was at an end. The whole question was one respecting the true meaning of the Constitution; and when it was denied that the Constitution should speak for itself, but that in its stead the lying tongue of tradition, and the wicked and seln practices of the government, should speak for it, the only question to ask a sane man thereafter was simply this, in all the world, for what were Constitutions ever written! or of what use

> B. Referring to the meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, the Syracuse Chronicle says-

Mr. W. W. Brown (not Box Brown as is generally supposed) has just returned from England, where he has been a resident for the last five years. He went out a fugitive slave ; but his freedom was purchased by some friends abroad, and he returns his own master. After he had given a history of the progress of feeling in favor of freedom in Eu-rope, he was asked what was the state of public prejudice abroad on the subject of color. The question brought out a long historical statement, the effect of which was to show that the prejudice which exists here against the black race is not on account of their color, as is generally supposed, but on account of their degradation, as a class, arising from the fact that they are an enslaved race. In oth er words, slavery degrades, not only those who are enslaved, but the whole race; and, color being the distinguishing badge of the race, the prejudice lies against all who have the mark, not because of their lor, but because their color shows that they be-

long to a degraded race.

Mr. Brown stated that he had two daughters who were very desirous to be well educated. In this country he had tried, in vain, to get them in a good school. He was everywhere told that they could be received only in the schools for colored children, which were not of a character to answer their wants. When he was abroad, and found that he could not safely return on account of the pas-sage of the Fugitive Slave Law, he sent for his family, and, to his surprise, found that the feeling against color did not exist in England. His daughters were admitted without question to the best schools of England, and were readily employed as schools of England, and were readily employed as teachers, in which business they were now engaged. One of these, who desired to perfect herself in the languages, went to Paris, and was admitted without question to the best schools of that city; and both were now leading teachers, by the side of native born Saxons, with white children of the middle classes for their pupils.

We might add to this statement a fact, which

We might add to this statement a lact, which we have from a lawyer residing on the island of Jamaica, that the better class of blacks in that island send their sons to Oxford to be educated in the most celebrated University of the world, and

that they are received as the sons of other gentlemen are received, and after completing the college course, study the professions and take their places in the courts and in the colonial legislature with other educated and intelligent gentlemen. This friend said that if he was called on to point out some of the most courtly, scholastic, refined, intelligent and eloquent men with whom he was acquainted, he should be obliged to name two or three black men that he met daily in the courts of the island that had long been his place of residence.

From the Worcester Spy.

A CANADIAN DOUGHPACE

It has come to be an article of common belief, that 'Commerce has neither heart nor conscience.' The fact seems to receive confirmation from circumstances now operating North of the Canadian line. The usual speech from the throne, lately made to the Canadian Parliament, congratulated the Canadian on the Reciprocity Treaty, now consummated between that province and the United States; and the answer to the royal speech, of

In giving an account of the 'Jerry Rescue 'Celbration, the Syracuse Chronicle says-

Some 3000 persons were present during the day; and our slave-hunting government might read a lesson, not only in the great number present, but from the deep-seated determination which pervaded the assemblage, and the general sympathy for the rescue which was so manifest on every hand. It might have seen something of the success of the 'crushing out' policy which it has adopted, and suspected that its own authority would not have met with greater respect than did its predecessors, notwithstanding it was ushered into existence by an almost unprecedented majority, and in spite of its brilliant achievements at Greytown.

We were fayored with the recitation of a portion of a poem, by a colored man, named Rogers, living, we believe, in New Jersey. It contained some capital hits at Stephen A. Douglas, and was received with loud and repeated applause. When

some capital hits at Stephen A. Douglas, and was received with loud and repeated applause. When Mr. R. took his seat, Mr. Garrison suggested that we put our American Hudibras in competition with the Hudibras of England, and leave the world to

decide which deserves the palm.

Beriah Green made a most powerful and logical argument in favor of the supremacy of God's eter-nal laws of order. Slavery was disorder. It was, indeed, as Frederick Douglass said, wonderful to see how much light could be thrown on a proposi-

tion so plain. quent and brilliant effort, as those who listened to commercial interest. it can testify. He carried the feelings of the audience by his irresistible wit and touching appeals. He took ground against the doctrine of non-

that the true way to overcome evil is to resist it with good. Christ's example and teachings were in favor of this position. The world had been blessed more by martyrs than in any other way. He would take a slave from his persecutors without dian assembly, with entire unanimity. bloodshed; but he believed in the inviolability of human life.

Leonard Gibbs, of Washington, was on the proramme for an address; but Douglass was called for, and Mr. Gibbs gave way. Mr. Garrison said, that if the place was to be the

very, and not a discussion on non-resistance. And while we admired Mr. Douglass's wit and eloquence, we thought some of his remarks ungene-rous and uncalled for. He asked, for instance, how many slaves would be rescued under the in-spiration of such a speech as Mr. Garrison had just made. We regret this contention among the

The following letter was read at the late ' Jerry Rescue ' Celebration at Syracuse :--

BROOKLYN, Sept. 23, '54 DEAR SIR: I shall not be able to be with you in the celebration which you propose for September the 30th. I would be, if it were possible. In another period, when slavery shall have been

rolled away, and men have recovered from the in-sanity with which it affects all who touch it, or apologise for it, such outbursts of popular enthu-siam for personal liberty will be remembered with

The dry prudence of souls that regard the publie prosperity to lie in its outside peace, and in material wealth; the expediency and tergiversa-tions of men, from 1850 to 1854, will be, at a day not far distant, spoken of as we speak of morals and virtue at the courts of the Charleses. I rejoiced in the rescue of Jerry at the time that

it happened. I have never repented of that joy.
And I am free to say, that I wish the public sentiment of the masses of men in the North were such, that no fugitive from slavery could ever be regained. I would have the indignation of the public mind against prowling slave-hunters such, that they would be met in our highways and streets just as a fox would be, sneaking for game; or a

wolf ravening for prey.

The men who rescued Jerry are, some of them personal acquaintances of mine. In their dying hour, I believe this act of generous endeavor for the liberty of a poor and despised creature will be to them like a solacing angel.

I am, respectfully, yours, H. W. BEECHER.

We begin to hope that the dynasty of menstealers and slavery propagandists is coming to an end. Still, we are not sanguine as to the final success of the present movement. The Constitu-tion cannot be amended, and we do not believe that stealers and slavery propagandists is coming to an end. Still, we are not sanguine as to the final success of the present movement. The Constitution cannot be amended, and we do not believe that there is yet sound principle enough in the Northern States to take a resolute position against the slaveocracy, at the risk of a separation of the States; and yet, we are sure that there is no permanent security for the nation but in one or the other of these alternatives. The Constitution must be amended—or the North must cust off the South—or all must sink together.—Covenanter.

What, then, are the people allowed to do! What is the 'sacred right of popular sovereignty' secured by that bill? Nothing but THE HOLD IN STANLISH SLAVERY. There is no other 'principle' in the bill, to distinguish it from every other territorial bill passed since the first organization of a territory. We challenge the most ingenious and Compromise to point out a single new feature in the Nebraska bill, except this one, authorizing on portion of the people to oppress and enslave the other. It is not there.—Independent Democrat.

States; and the answer to the royal speech, of course, reciprocated those congratulatory allusions. The original answer, however, was couched in general terms. It did not propose to do anything outside of the treaty, to mark the gratitude of the

courage the promotion of any institution, the object and end whereof would be a junction with the Aboli-tionists of the Northern States, to bring about a seve-rance of the American Union.

So it seems the dough-faces do not all vegetate between Mason and Dixon's and the Canada They have at least one genuine specimen of these 'dirty dogs' in the Parliament of Canada. We do not know whether the species is peculiar to our Anglo-Saxon race or not. It is certain that it produces creatures of the kind with great facility, if The address of Frederick Douglass was an elo-uent and brilliant effort, as those who listened to commercial interest. Our dough-faces stand like dumb dogs before the Southern slaveholders, be-cause they are afraid that they would not purchase dience by his irresistible wit and touching appeals. He took ground against the doctrine of non-resistance. He was once a believer in that doctrine, but got cured of it at the West, where an anti-slavery meeting was mobbed by a set of ruffians. He dropped the idea on seeing a dear friend assaulted and beaten in a cruel and inhuman manner, and taking a club, 'went at 'em' with all his strength. He produced the identical fetters which were on Jerry's wrists when he was under arrest, and, smiting them together, said—'You see it took a blov to break those fetters—resolutions and logic could not do it. Had you rather that blow were not struck, and Jerry were a slave?' (Cries of 'No! no!') He made a most powerful appeal in No! no!') He made a most powerful appeal in spirit of slavery which prevails at the South, be-balf of resistance to oppression, and undoubtedly carried with him the sympathies of the audience.

He was replied to by Mr. Garrison, who has long been a consistent non-resistant. He took the ground enough, politically, to reward Mr. Larwell for his

NEBRASKA 'POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.'

The organs of the Administration have a great deal to say about 'popular sovereignty' in the territories. 'By the Kansas-Nebraska bill,' say arena of a discussion on non-resistance, he had no objection; but Mr. Douglass had dragged the question in, and if the discussion of it was continued, it would be his right to reply.

the secompact breakers, 'the principle is established that the people of the territories may govern the manner as the people of the States.' And the opponents of the Nebrasobjection; but Mr. Douglass had dragged the question in, and if the discussion of it was continued, it would be his right to reply.

Mr. Douglass answered him, and was again replied to by Mr. Garrison. We were interested in the discussion, but thought it in extreme bad to make the proposed by the prop to govern themselves. But no such right is se-cured or recognized. On the contrary, the entire bill is a denial of the right. Let us see what

just made. We regret this contention among the friends of a great common cause.

Mr. Garrison, Mr. Douglass, and Mr. Smith, are all laboring for a great common purpose; and why not allow each to labor according to his own ideas of right, without combatting constantly on the little matters of difference? The effects of each will lead to the same results; all are earnest laborers in a common cause; and all their efforts are needed and claimed by the cause they advocate.

Kansas and Nebraska. The Governor of each is appointed by the President, and removable at his will. So of the Judges. They are the creatures their offices during his pleasure. They are denied any control over their own Judiciary. All 'executive power in and over the territory 'is vested in officers appointed by the President, and removable at his will. So of the Judges. They are the creatures their offices during his pleasure. They are denied the president, and removable at his pointed by the president, and removable at his pointed

people, or grant pardons and reprieves for any of-fences against the people.

The President appoints the Secretary of the Ter-ritory, the Prosecuting Officer of the Territory, the Marshal, and every other officer of importance. Nothing is left to the people but the choice of a territorial Legislature. And this is to be done only when and where the Governor shall appoint and under the supervision of such overseers as he

shall select.

The bill prescribes the length of the sessions of the people's Legislature, the qualifications of vot-ers, and determines who shall and who shall not

be eligible to office. It limits the legislative power and the power of

taxation. It authorises the Governor to defeat the ' popul lar sovereignty' of the territory by the veto.

It establishes disabilities in respect to member

of the Legislature.

It prescribes the power and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, the only judicial officers elected by the people, and subjects them to the control of the officers appointed over the people, and subject to removal whenever they disobey the President.

And this is 'popular sovereignty'! This is the 'great principle' for the establishment o' which it was necessary to repeal a solemn national compact, of thirty-four years' standing! Not a single attribute of sovereignty is there conceded to the people in the entire bill. They can, to be sure, elect a Legislature; but under such restrictions as can hardly fail to make it the pliant instrument of the Executive. And then, if the people should happen to elect an independent Legislature, its every act can be vetoed and made of no effect by the Governor and Judges, who are the tools of the

What, then, are the people allowed to do

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept 12. A WOMAN, APPARENTLY WHITE, SUR-

RENDERED TO SLAVERY.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.—A rather singular case came before this court yesterday. Some days since, a woman named Pelasgie was arrested as a fugitive slave, who had lived for more than twelve years in white that few could detect any traces of her African descent. She was arrested at the instance of a man named Raby, who claimed her as belonging to an estate of which he is heir at law. She was conserved to the first district and the first district an veyed to the first district guard-house for safe-keep-ing, and while there she stated to Acting Recorder Filleul that she was free, had never belonged to Raby, and had been in the full and unquestioned enjoyment of her freedom in this city for the above mentioned period. She also stated that she had a house well furnished, which she was in the habit of letting out in rooms. About this time, a lawyer appeared before the Recorder, and stated that the woman was born in slavery, and now belonged to a

man in Mississippi.

He produced a bill of sale, which corroborated his assertion, and which stated that in a certain num-ber of years, she was to be set free. This being a sort of triangular fight, the woman, Raby and the lawyer forming the corners, the Recorder found himself at a loss what to do, and as Raby pressed his claim, the Recorder advised him to apply to one of the district courts. Accordingly he applied to the Fourth District Court, and took a rule on Acting Recorder Filleul, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued, compelling him to deliver up the woman. Mr. Filleul appeared before the court, and stated the circumstances mentioned.—
Judge Reynolds decided, however, that Raby was Judge Reynolds decided, however, that Raby was the owner of the woman, and ordered the rule to be made absolute, and a writ of mandamus to be issued on Acting Recorder Filleul for the surrender of the slave. The issuing of the writ, however, was rendered unnecessary, by the declaration of Mr. Filleul that the order of the court was sufficient, and that he would at once order the woman's re-lease. Time, however, has been given to her to prove her freedom, and also to the lawyer to prove the validity of the bill of sale.

J. R. GIDDINGS IN ILLINOIS.

J. R. Giddings has visited Chicago, and addressed the people since Mr. Douglas's discomfiture in that city. He met a reception quite different from that which greeted the senator. This contrast is the more marked, inasmuch as Chicago has always been overwhelmingly Democratic.
The Tribune of that city says:

Not the slightest disturbance occurred during his speech, which lasted nearly two hours, and it was easy to see to which side of the great question he was discussing the people leaned. He showed plainly and forcibly the utter fallacy of the great points which Douglas makes in his defence of his Nebraska Bill, and carried with him, in his defence and elucidation of the great truth, that 'all men are created free and equal, endowed with the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that Governments are instituted among men to se-cure those ends,' the hearts of all his hearers.

There can be no mistake now about the senti-ment of the people of Chicago. The meeting of Friday night and that of last night 'showed it up.'

The people, at the close of the speech, accompa-nied Mr. Giddings to his hotel, giving him three cheers, and also three groans for Douglas. When the party' arrived at the Lake House, the crowd was dense; all the city seemed to have poured out.
Another speech was called for, and Mr. Giddings made another, the 'great audience' cheering him with a will. In closing, Mr. Giddings complimented Chicago. Says the Tribune:

He complimented our city on its position, its extent, its resources and its wealth, and its unexam-pled growth since the time, 17 years ago, when he first visited it. He said that Chicago was an honor to her citizens, and her citizens an honor to her. He then returned thanks to the assemblage for their unexpected courtesy, and prepared to retire. Be-fore doing so, however, he was greeted with nine enthusiastic cheers, accompanied by waving of hats and handkerchiefs.

The crowd then retired, after having given three cheers for 'Principles, not men,' three cheers for the 'Chicago Tribune,' and three groans for 'Ste-phen A. Douglas, the Benedict Arnold of 1854.'

PATENT DEMOCRACY.

The Columbus (Ga.) Journal says : WE MUST HAVE NORTHERN ALLIES. If they will nlist under our banner, we will not inquire into their antecedents, nor question their motives. If they desire the spoils, let them strip the dead. They necessarily march in the van, and this is guarantee enough of their fidelity. But where are these allies! They are the Democracy who stood by the Nebraska Bill! With their aid the South is certain of victory! Will the Whigs of the South tell us why they will not coalesce with them ! The N. H. Palladium replies :

. O, all ye doughfaces, read this, and hide your O, all ye doughfaces, read this, and hide your heads if you have any shame! Your help is implored by men who tell you before the world, that you can be bought for less than the price of a slave! They tell you that the spoils of office can lure you away from the cause of freedom and State independence, to the cause of men-selling, woman-whipping, slave-breeding, and all the brutalities and sensualities of the God-abhorred institution of human slavery. They tell you that you may wander over the field of contest, and like the yultures, turkey buzzards, hyenas, and other carrion birds and over the field of contest, and like the vultures, tur-key buzzards, hyenas, and other carrion birds and beasts, may 'STRIP THE DEAD!' Delectable em-ployment! Alluring promise! Glorious prospect! ployment! Alluring promise! Glorious prospect Think of your chances—Toucey!—Ingersol!!-Douglas!—and Pierce!'

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE CLAUSE IN THE CONSTITUTION.

The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which I The Nebraska trained is not that burden on which I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present, and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden; and it must be obliterated from that Constitution at every huzard.

This is the gist of a speech delivered in the Whig Convention of Massachusetts by the aged and eminent Josiah Quincy. And to this, the anti-slavery mind of the country is coming—must come. Gerrit Smith and others, civilians and ecclesiastics, may attempt to get rid of it by explanations and wire-drawn argumentation; but, after all there is no other remarks but an expurafter all, there is no other remedy but an expur-gation of the Constitution; for there slavery is; and while there, it will be the fruitful source of contentions, and jealousies, and evil works.—Cov-

KOSSUTH ON AMERICA. A correspondent of the Independent writes to that paper the details of a conversation recently held with the Hungarian Leader, in London. In course of conversation, this passage is attributed to him:

Of America he says, that he has not the slightes 'Of America ne says, mat he has not the slightest expectation of her ever lifting a finger for the Liberal cause in Europe. That there is no chance for her ever acting in the European struggles, except from egotistic or selfast motives, and that these cannot, except through Cuba, ever lead her to interfere.'

That Kossuth should have ever expected thi That Kossuth should have ever expected this slavery propagating government to interfere in behalf of European liberty, and that he should, while here, have lowered himself enough to flatter the slave-breeding democracy of the South, is but a poor compliment to his sagacity, to say nothing of his integrity. What is meant by her 'interfering through Cuba, with European struggles,' we can hardly imagine. Interference through Cuba, will be interference for the safety and perpetuity of slavery. How this is to benefit the 'Liberal cause of Europe,' it would puzzle Kossuth himself, we fancy, to tell.

We quote another passage:

. He alluded, in the conversation, to the remarkable 'He alluded, in the conversation, to the remarkable coincidence, that always, when there was an outbreak in Europe, and an opportunity for some interference, at once the slavery question arose in the United States, to embroil us among ourselves. Of the colonizing project of Nebraske, and the prompt way in which it was executed, he spoke in warm admiration. That was what he liked. It was practical. Most people let off their indignation in talk. He had seen enough of grand meetings and hurrahs and speeches. Even in England, if such a measure had been passed, people would have contented themselves with these. But this it was a practical meeting of the thing at once, and looked like a real work.'

The 'coincidence' noted above is certainly what Mr. Weller would call 'very remarkable,' But it does not at all surprise those who understand the schemes of the propagandists. Nothing has ever been faither from their purpose than to permit any interference in favor of European liberty. The slaveholders well know that such an intervention is a double-edged sword. They know that the success of the liberal cause in Europe would react in favor of the same cause at home. Despotism is everywhere infallible and intensely acute in its in struck for European freedom, so long as it can help it. Had Kossuth, when he first landed on our shores, spent a few hours in conversation with some intelligent abolitionist, he would have learned that which would have saved him from many a sub-sequent disappointment, and much self-abasement. He learned this lesson before he left our country, and seems, by what is reported above, to have sor rowfully pendered it since. We mourn, with him that this is so; but we also mourn that he should. in his short-sightedness, have flattered, and thus strengthened, that despotises which chained down the sympathies and efforts of our country in behalf of the oppressed millions of Europe.

### From the Washington Star. SLAVE CASE IN THE CARS - VIOLENT PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon, (4th inst.,) as the 5 o'clock train was on its way to Baltimore, a scene occur red not expected by the passengers. At the Annapolis junction, Judge Mason, of Maryland, accompanied by Judge Legrand and other gentle-men, got in the cars, and, on the way, Judge Mason discovered a colored man, whom he recognized as a fellow who had decoyed some nine or ten slaves from their masters. He told the fact to the conductor, Mr. Owen Humphreys, who overhauled his tickets, and found that the man was properly authorized to travel on the road, was bonded for, and had an indisputable right to pass, so far as the rules of the road and the law were involved. He, therefore, told Judge Mason that he had no authority to arrest him. The Judge remarked that justice should be done, when the conductor in formed him that there was a police officer in the cars, who could arrest the 'fugitive,' as understood, resulting in the introduction of officer Busher, to whom Judge Mason made the statement that he had made to Conductor Humphreys. In the meantime, the conductor discovered the

fugitive in the private apartment appropriated to ladies, sitting alongside of a white woman, and ordered him out. About this time, officer Busher approached, and gently arrested the colored man. saying, 'I want you,' when the arrested man struck the officer under the left eye, imprinting three of his knuckles in Busher's face, scarring him badly, and bringing the blood. The officer was immediately sustained by the passengers, who endeavored to secure the prisoner, and during the operation, a gentleman, named Stone, had his thumb bitten badly by the furious fellow. Great ing for the negro, to kill him: but Conductor Humphreys interfered, for the sake of the good order of the train, and so regulated matters, that the officer and others succeeded in hand-cuffing the fellow, and securing him in the baggage-car Here he was still irascible, and it required much exertion to make him behave himself. At this stage of matters, two persons appeared and took his part. They proved to be a Mr. Kelly and a Mr. Robertson, of Philadelphia, who interested themselves particularly for the man under arrest. Gaddes, of Baltimore, confronted them.

and, with others, assisted the officer.
On arriving in Baltimore, officer Chisholm was sent for, and took the prisoner to the Southern District Watch-house, and this morning his trial was to take place, Judge Mason being summoned to testify in the matter. On questioning the black fellow, he answered that his name was Dan Thomas, that he was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, and had been for two years past in the employ of Mr. Kelly, the gentleman from Philadelphia who interfered for him. The white lady who sat beside him in the private cars, he said, was the wife of Mr. Kelly, and he wanted Mr. K. sent for, to furnish him with some money. This was at the landing in Baltimore, and when the conductor missing, as also was Mr. Robertson. Altogether, the case led to the suspicion that they were all slave abductors. The firmness and decision of Captain Humphreys, and the perseverance of officer Busher, wounded as he was, prevented serious results, there being several in the ear who wanted to shoot the fellow on the spot. It was probably the most exciting scene ever presented in the cars of the Washington Branch Railroad.

### From the Rhode Island Freeman. THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The recent anti-slavery action of the Board of Foreign Missions is eliciting from the press vari-ous comments, some of praise, because this 'vilest sinner' has at last returned, others of censure, because it did not go further on the question, and announce to the world its abhorrence of American slavery. While, as abolitionists, we are thankful the weakest show of anti-slavery from such an unexpected quarter, we are bound, by our fidelity to the cause, to 'rebuke them sharply' for their dilatory and half-way measures. That Board claims to be one of the great lights of the world. Rev-erend divines and doctors of divinity control its doings, and embody in its proceedings their high-est ideal of religion and morality. And judging est ideal of religion and morality. And judging them impartially, by their fruits—by their masterly inactivity on the subject of slavery during the past twenty years—by their oft-repeated refu-sal to say aught in condemnation of the wholesale system of robbery and wrong with which they were associated, how far below the Christian standard of morality is the plane which they occupy! And been prompted, not by an inherent love of right and batred of wrong, but by their fears that funds, hitherto flowing into their treasury, would go in

another direction, unless they manifested some sympathy for the anti-slavery movement.

The American Missionary Association, which is organized on anti-slavery ground, already receives forty thousand dollars, annually, of those funds which formerly went to the American Board. The which formerly went to the American Board. The Board doesn't wish to lose any more money by ung dliness, and we do believe it intends to ture Christian. We wish it success in its new your tion, and hope it will make more money by givin the cause of humanity a lift now and the it ever has done by tacitly sanctioning, niding an abetting the commission of all sorts of crimes.

### From the N. Y Tribune, Oct. 6. AMERICAN JUSTICE.

There is now confined in a Southern prison, in one of the more moderate and less fanatical slave States, a free native citizen of a Northern State, under the following circumstances:

A poor, forlorn, sick colored woman, fleeing from A poor, forlorn, sick colored woman, fleeing from outrageous cruelty and despotism, applied to him for shelter, food and medicine. Her afflicted and desolate condition so wrought upon his sympathies that he granted her request, admitting her as an inmate of his family. He cured her of a violent and dangerous fever. About this time, her legal owner learned where she was, came after her and took her home, neither paying nor thanking the Good Samaritan who had saved her life. Hereruel treatment was renewed, and became so intolerable that she fled again, and was again treated with humanshe fled again, and was again treated with humanity by her former preserver. The master pursued her, now knowing exactly where to find her, and as soon as he came within reach of her, leveled his pistol and shot her dead where she stood. From this deed the murderer went about his business as coolly as if he had only shot a thieving dog, nobody seeming to think any judicial inquiry necessary or proper; but the Good Samaritan was thereupon arrested and imprisoned in a dungeon, to take his trial on the charge of 'Harboring a fugitive slave.' He will probably be convicted, and set to hard labor in a State Prison for ten or fifteen years, as Torrey, and other such criminals, have been before

"Call us infidel, traitor, disunionist, anarchist, anything rather than a willing upholder of that system which John Wesley truly characterized as

# HOW ONE TRAITOR WAS PURCHASED.

When the history of the Nebraska infamy shall be written, and all the damning bribery by which it was consummated shall be laid before the Amer-ican people, a pictore of official : • undrelism will be presented such as never before stood revealed in the light of day. Of the four Nebraska traitors in the Obio delegation, only one has been nominated for re-election. That one is Edson B. Olds, who acted as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, laid before our readers. while that bill was in the process of incubation. How he came to support the measure, will be gathered from the following letters:

[No. 1.] Washington, March 4, 1854,

'I admit that the Nebraska bill is an
unfortunate affair for the Democracy of the North. It
may be changed so that I can vote for it.

F. R. OLUS.

'It is now morally certain that the Nebraska bill will pass. I am in a position to ask a favor for a friend. How would you like a Judgeship? This is a private matter between you and I, and no on E. B. OLUS.

Rendered into plain English, these letters amount to this: Olds was opposed vigorously to the fraud, but being placed 'in a position to ask a favor for a friend,' he sold his vote.

Part consideration for that vote was the appoint-

ment of a son to a lucrative office in the Northwest, and he had capital enough left to make a trade for a friend in the shape of a Judgeship.Independent Democrat.

# GEN. CASS GONE BY THE BOARD.

We published, a few days ago, the substance of troit, on the Neuraska question. In the course of by each new triumph of the Slave Power. From being those remarks, the good old General took occasion a question which every newspaper, every review, liteto say that he was thankful that his place of residence was in a free State, and that he did not, and never did, like this thing of Southern slavery. This was, perhaps, necessary to his Detroit constituents, as a sop to the Cerberus of abolitionism. But the question of the day, entering into all conclaves, eccleas a sop to the Ceregras of appear to suit so well stastical and political, and causing them to totter to the warmer latitudes south of Mason and Dixon's their fall, whenever they have refused to give an honline. The Richmond Enquirer thus takes the distinguished Senator from Michigan by the shoulders, and plunges him overboard:—N. Y. Herald.

suft the temper of his constituents, but it was scarcely allowable in him to sacrifice his principles even to the necessities of his position. At any rate, he cannot exson and idea. No one, who has not long lived here, necessities of his position. At any rate, he cannot expect the South to recollect only the brave words which he uttered in Washington, and to take for nought the treacherous recantation at Detroit. If his language be correctly, given in the report of his speech, he has severed the last cord that bound him to the democracy of the South. Henceforth, he must rank with Benton and Van Buren, as one who has insulted our feelings and betrayed our confidence. The weak attempt to and thought, and feeling, has been as complete as it was fearful. Policies and Religion for the Public on South the South and thought, and feeling, has been as complete as it and betrayed our connected. The weak attempt to serve two masters, to reconcile devotion to the Constitution with submission to abolitionism—an attempt to solutely run races to see which should say and do the which he was persuaded by the suggestion of an undy-ing ambition—has placed him, with these illustrious apostates, in the limbo of lost and dishonored politi-Treason and Infidelity, in the United States, consist

# CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

The colored men of Connecticut held a Conven-property, to withl tion in Middletown last week Wednesday; Mr Beman, of Middletown, furnishes us with notes of the meeting, so that we are enabled to give our readers an outline of the doings of the Conven-

It was called to order by the President, J. C. Beman. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Washington. A committee was appointed on the roll of delegates. They reported fifty delegates present—each county being represented. The President then read an ing represented. able address to the Convention, after which letters were read from Hon. Francis Gillette, Hon. L. S. Foster, etc. etc.

At 2 o'clock, the afternoon session commenced in Eagle Hall. Reports were listened to from del egates present from each county in the State. Much interesting information was elicited. Great improvement in the condition of the colored people State was testified to by the delegates. They own land, houses, and other property, to the amount of several hundred thousands of dollars They own houses enough to comfortably lodge their whole number.

the Convention on the past history and present prospects of the colored race in Connecticut. He unfolded many interesting facts to his audience Mr. Beman said, among other things, that the colored State Total Abstinence Society was the first bly and eloquently against the Colonization scheme. The Rev. Mr. Collins, of Bridgeport, followed, moving that the Rev. Mr. Beman be invited to furnish his address for publication, which the Convention agreed to, and adjourned till the next

On the morning of the 28th, a resolution to rais money sufficient to pay for printing Mr. Beman's address, and also addresses to the legal voters of Connecticut, and to the disfranchised colored men of the State, was passed.

In the afternoon, a series of eloquent resolutions was introduced and adopted. Mr. Kelly, of Massachusetts, made a very humorous and genial speech. The Rev. Mr. Serrington, of California, also made a good speech : after which, the Con-

Wednesday of April next. The meetings of the Convention throughout were characterized by dignity, good order, and eloquent speaking; and those fools among the whitewashed race, who believe a negro incapable of refinement and intellectual culture, should attend a Colored Convention.—Hartford Republican.

# AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The status of the negro in the United State is to be presented in a new aspect. A fugitive slave who had gone to a foreign country, upon sustaining in that country what he conceived to be a wrong from its government, applied to the U.S. Minister to that government for protection as a cit-izen of the United States. The decision of our Minister was adverse to his right to claim the in-

tervention sought.
The information received is not very explicit, and a different version denies the imputed wrong, and the refusal of protection; stating that the Minister merely declined to give an American passport to the negro. or to visc or sanction a consular passport

given to him before.

This no doubt will, by Northern abolitionists, b turned into a grave question; but the opinion here decidedly inclines in favor of the act of our minis Webster, while Secretary of State, I be here. Mr. Webster, watte Secretary of State, I be-lieve, relused passports to negroes as citizens of the United States, though they were born in this coun-try, and the naturalization laws are not held to ap-ply to them.—Washington corr. of Baltimore Sun.

# THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 13, 1854.

# RECEPTION MEETING.

A public meeting of the friends of emancipation beld in the MEIONAON, (Tremont Temple,) THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 13, at 7 o'clock, to welome WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, on his return after an absence of five years in Europe—no longer a fugitive slave, but ransomed from American chattelhood by British philanthropy.

Addresses will be made by WENDELL PHILLIPS. WM LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES LENOX REMOND, WILLIAM WELLS BROWN, and others. Admission fee, 10 cents. Mr. Brown, as the able representative of the colored population of this country, (both bond and free.) dur-

ing his sojourn abroad, is deserving of the highest commendation. It is hoped that the hall will be crowded. The proceedings will be specially interesting.

### PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM

We have before us, in pamphlet form, the ' Report of he Proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Conference and Public Meeting, held at Manchester, (England,) on the 1st of August, 1854, in commemoration of West India Emancipation,' published under the superintendence of the Committee of the North of England Anti-Slavery and India Reform League, and revised, corrected and enlarged from the Manchester Times. It is exceedingly interesting and valuable, and well calculated to cheer the heart and strengthen the hands of every friend of the slave in America. The speeches of George Thompson, Parker Pillsbury, Wm. Wells Brown, Rev. Francis Bishop, Rev. Dr. Beard, and others, together with the resolutions adopted on that occasion, have already been

Among the admirable letters appended to these Proceedings, we find the following, addressed by the General Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to a member of the Committee of the Anti-Slavery League. It gives a comprehensive view of the progress of our glorious cause, and is eminently encouraging.

Boston, July 16, 1854. The faithful labors of the Abolitionists-few as the have been, and with resources (humanly viewed) of the most insignificant amount-have been crowned with a success, which, as we look back upon it, is truly as tonishing. From utter apathy and indifference, th North has been aroused to a universal interest in the anti-slavery question; vast numbers, fearing and hating the question, to be sure, but all of them are obliged to meet and discuss it, and anticipate its growth, and the effect it is to have on their parties, their sects, their trade, their political standing. An anti-slavery conscience has been awakened and educated, which (so sure as God lives) will never slumber again until the great question is settled aright; a conscience which is rendered only more intense and made to spread more speech lately delivered by General Cass, at De- widely by each new act of slaveholding atrocity, and by each new triumph of the Slave Power. From being ces, and pumges from overcourt.—14. 1. Berula.

'Gen. Cass might have moderated his language to from the brook, against all Goliah's strength, and that almost solely in the resolute hostility to the supremacy of slavery. Instead, therefore, of its being easy to convince our people, that to hold their fellow-beings as tion, all knowledge, and every human privilege and right; to annihilate the marriage institution among them, scourge, maim, and torture them even unto death, rank them with cattle and swine and inanimate things; sell them as interest, caprice, or passion might dictate; is, and always must be a wrong, and a disgrace, in which we have no right to participate, an which it is a sin to justify in the name of God and Christ,-it has been, on the contrary, the most difficult thing ever undertaken in the land, and has appeared, at times, a moral impossibility. But,

### With those mild arms of Truth and Love, Made mighty through the living God,

the Abelitionists have persisted, and the fruits of their labors, I repeat it, have been astonishingly great. As we remember what the nation was in 1830, and see what it is in 1854-with regard to the existence of a vital unquenchable anti-slavery sentiment-we have the vergreatest cause to be encouraged, comforted, and stimu In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Beman addressed lated to labor for that perfect triumph, which cannot be delayed nor prevented.

This glorious moral sun, which has thus arisen upo the darkness which before brooded over the entire peo ple, has not, indeed, reached the mid-heavens, but it i society of the kind here—and that the colored peo-ple are in favor of the Maine Law. After he was through, Dr. Gray, of New Haven, talked sensi-government, and existence, are pledged for it:—it is government, and existence, are pledged for it ;-it i not in the power of man or of governments to preven it. I am thankful that I can not only see this, but fee it too, and show it to others in this hour of our tempo rary defeat, calamity and sorrow. And bad, and heart-rending, and shameful to Boston and the North as have been the recent scenes to which you advert there are still a multitude of reasons to be found, i the very midst of those scenes, for encouragement to renewed effort. People and presses that a year or two ago were exalting the Fugitive Slave Law and its au thors to the skies, have (in a way that seems to us little short of miraculous) completely changed, and now de nounce that law, condemn those who execute it, and demand its entire repeal. Some four thousand of the leading merchants of Boston-none of them ever iden tified with anti-slavery-most of them its constant and bitter opponents -have sent an outspoken petition to Congress, calling for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, and its presentation in the Senate has caused no little stir all over the land. The law will not be repealed-not the remotest chance of it; but the moral abhorrence which its existence and execution are creating in men's minds and consciences, i worth an unspeakable amount. Take the single in dividual fact, that the merchant who, in 1851, wa amongst the loudest in defence of the Slave Law, who insisted on its enforcement in Boston, and volunteered the use of one of his own vessels, the brig Acorn, to carry Thomas Sims back into slavery in Georgia, was, in 1854, so noisily condemnatory of the seizure of Antho ny Burns, and of all the proceedings in his delivery back to slavery, as to be ordered out of the principal street where the slave procession was to pass, by the military guard. This man is now a leading signer of the petition for the repeal of the law, which, in 1851 he was the loudest to defend. I count less, indeed upon such (apparently) sudden and violent changes than upon that steady, quiet, but irresistible growth. which I believe to be surely going on in the breasts of millions, through whom the voice of God will yet speak

proclaiming liberty throughout all the land, to all the

And in all this work, which for upwards of twenty years has been going on day and night, through a multitude of such appliances as no history can ever record,
-by meetings, lectures, wayside and fireside discussions, tracts, pamphlets, books, prints, &c .- in weariness and watching—in evil report and in good report; of time to write a few lines in regard to a fugitive with and in spite of that frequent heart-sickness which comes whom I have just conversed. from hope deferred; in all these years of labor, the American Abolitionists have heard one steady, unfal-

ordinary reach of human guilt. bluster, which has scared the poor North so long. But, as it is, they understand the hazard of provoking a strife with Great Britain. I must not leave this topic, however, without suggesting that, in the matter of British colored seamen going into South Carolina ports, your government behaved in not a very manly and spirited way. There was concession and submission to that insolent and feeble State. We almost thought that Great Britain had become a Northern State of this Union ! Think, too, of poor John Glasgow, stolen from a British ship away his life as a South Carolina slave. Have the government and people of Great Britain done their duty by

THE LOST HEIRESS. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHwonти. Philadelphia: Т. В. Peterson, Chesnut street. 1854. pp. 502.

that man? Have they set the American abolitionists brave example? \* \* \* SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

Mrs. Southworth is so widely known as the author 'Virginia and Magdalene,' 'Curse of Clifton,' Shannondale,' 'The Mother-in-Law,' &c. &c., -all which publications have received warm commendations for says that ' for the brilliancy and point of her conversa-tions, the ease and spirit of her narrative, the splendid Now we, as professed republicans, are far more rep-American writers of fiction."

EPITOME OF SPIRIT INTERCOURSE : A Condensed View of Spiritualism, in its Scriptural, Historical, Actual and Scientific Aspects ; its Relations to Christianity, Insanity, Psychometry and Social Reform. Manifestations in Nova Scotia. Important Communications from the Spirits of Sir John Franklin and Rev. William Wishart, St. John, N. B. With Evidences of Identity, and Directions for Developing Mediums, By ALFRED CRIDGE, of Canada, Writing Melium. Boston : Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street. 1854.

This is the extended title of a pamphlet of 108 which fairly challenges the most searching investigation, as full of the most surprising phenomena, for the solution of which science labors in vain. The work is divided as follows :- Chapter I. Scriptural Aspect. II. Spirit Intercourse among the ancient Heathens. III. Constitution, and her Fourth-of-July orations, be more History of Spirit Intercourse among the Primi:ive disliked and despised than one in countries where tory Christians. IV. History of Spirit Intercourse from the ism overshadows the whole life of the people, is instilled Fifth to the Nineteenth Century. V. Brief Synopsis of Modern Manifestations in America. VI. Facts prov-maintained by the sword and cannon, and sanctified by ing Superhuman Intelligence. VII. Facts proving the church? In the United States, jeering at 'Cuffee utility of Spirit Intercourse. VIII. Facts tending to and scoffing at 'Paddy' are lower and meaner forms of prove Identity -Case of Sir John Franklin. IX. Spiritualism not a cause of Insanity-a few cases of Orthodox Insanity. X. Sandry objections considered-Spirit Intercourse catholic, not sectarian. XI. Philosophy of Miracles-Caution to new Converts-Who are the Infidels, &c. Appendix. The following is a nut for scriptural skeptics on this subject to crack :-

'In Numbers 22, we have a remarkable account of an angelle visit to Balaam. His presence was indicated by his wonderful control over the organs of the beast, manner. The greater includes the less. If a spirit could, several thousand years ago, control a dumb ani-mal to speak, why is it impossible or unlikely that they mal to speak, why is it impossible or unlikely that they can control men and women now? By what law of evidence is one writer, several thousand years ago, to be received, and that of thousands of contemporary witnesses rejected, whose oaths would hang a man in any court of justice?

THE CITY SIDE; or, Passages from a Pastor's Portfolio Gathered by CARA BELMONT. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1854.

In her Preface, the authoress of this sprightly little work says, 'It has become common, in our times, to present the ' Shady Side ' of ministerial life, altogether, and the young are deterred from entering the sacred calling (?) from the fear that want and starvation will soon stare them in the face. This work aims to correct this notion, and show that the ministry, though it has its dreary spots and its shady sides, has its allurements and its attractions.'

THE CLAIMS OF THE NEORO, ethnologically considered An Address before the Literary Societies of Western Reserve College, at Commencement, July 12, 1854. By FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Rochester: 1854.

At the time this Address was published in Mr. Douglass's paper, we noticed it in commendatory terms, and made some extracts from it. We are glad to see it in its present shape, making a pamphlet of 37 pages. It is characterised by such force of reasoning and undeniable ability as to put to confusion of face the con- returned a fellow-creature to slavery on his own confes tempers of the colored race. We hope its circulation will be equal to its merits.

A PUGITIVE IN ROCHESTER. ROCHESTER, Oct. 5th, 1854.

Waiting a few moments in the depot for the cars take me to Niagara, I avail myself of this brief space

This morning, I, for the first time in my life, saw fugitive, who had just escaped from slavery. I was tering word of cheer and blessing from their English sitting alone in my room, thinking of home, and that brethren,—a word, which, at first, low and faint, has ere the sun again met the horizon, I should be in he grown stronger, clearer, louder, continually. This Majesty's dominions, away from the 'land of the fre oice from the British Isles, from the homes where what- and the home of the brave, when my friend came to ever we have in us of a genuine love of liberty, and a the door, and asked, . Would thee like to see a fugitive genuine hatred of oppression, was first matured and from slavery? In the dining-room, I saw an aged quickened into life, has been of a value to us, and to man, whose gray, woolly hair told me that he was bidour cause, which no words can express. It seems a jng his time. I will not attempt to describe his appear self-conceit, and beneath the dignity of the cause, for us to thank you for it. Your help is not to us personally; it is to the holy cause of human freedom and filled with holes from the toe to the top—his short justice that you give it; it is against the greatest wrong trowsers, rent in many a place, and the heavy staff and outrage that can be perpetrated on poor human which had been his only support. No! I will turn kind that you give it; against the 'sum of all villanies' aside from all this, and tell you of his branded brow that you bear your witness. And against such enor- and his life-long toil in bondage. He was born at Mi mities you are bound to do so. You feel the duty, you Vernon, on the plantation on which the 'father of our recognise the obligation, and you have nobly responded country' had lived. His father was a servant of to it. Yet we no thank you. We cannot, identified as George Washington. Years passed on — his heart we are with this proscribed and hated cause—we can- pleaded that its pulsations might beat in a land of free not separate ourselves personally from it. Your help dom-and many attempts had he made, but in vain, to has to us been of the most welcome and useful kind. be free. Once he was taken in a rice swamp, where h Your cheering words, your friendly assurance, your had fied for refuge; the blood-hounds scented him, and general espousal of our cause, your frequent contribu- brought him back to his master. Major Mitchell, o tions to sustain our presses and our lectures have told the United States army, had burned into his forehead most visibly and powerfully upon the success of our the letter M., that thus he might be identified as Mitch cause. But what you have done-though all that indi- ell's slave. I asked him if his master was a Christian viduals amongst you could do-is not the hundredth To which he replied, with a satirical expression-Pi part of what Great Britain may do, to bring the bloody ous? I guess he was pious! He Free Mason, tooand accursed system of American glavery to its com- my last master-O, he biggest Christian! He 'pear plete and final overthrow. It is for your people to say pious. Ha! he big man—he 'tempt shoot me, 'cause I how far you will render us that help—by everywhere won't take off coat, him to whip me. Gun all ready and on all occasions, and in all connections, social, po- shoot me-I take off coat-he get rope, tie me to hang litical, commercial, and (beyond all others) religious me-I kitched him, pulled him down, and ran away and moral, marking the starcholder, the stare-dealer, Dat is de last of him I every saw. I pretty tired sleep and the apologist for slavery, as 'felous' far above the ing in bush. I want to get to Canada-dat's all want. I want to see my boy dare—dat is what I want. The rumor you speak of, that the slaveholders of the I want to get out dis country. Dey say dat money is United States Senate will not allow the Canadian Reci- de root of all evil, but I hab no money, and go pretty procity Treaty to be ratified, unless a clause for the giv- hungry sometimes. Colored folks sometimes 'tray us ing up of the fugitives in Canada be put in, has not Ye aint going to send me back, are ye? Poor ol gained any great currency here. It has, unquestiona- man-no! no! I will not send you back. But what is bly, been proposed, but will not be seriously attempted, the Christianity of this republic doing, but sending you I presume. Were Great Britain a weak nation, they back to bondage? What would the Church do with would insist, and pursue their usual game of bully and this old man, with branded brow, who is now looking with a distrustful eye upon every person with whom he meets? O, my country, with extended wings, would that thy protection could overshadow the branded, bleeding fugitive! But, no! True is it, that if this fugitive should stand on the spot where Warren fell, should be clasp the monument on Bunker's Hill,should he fire to the home of John Hancock, -- ever there the slaveholder may claim him as his chattel slave. Let us, then, shed no more tears at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon-let us no more boast of by South Carolina officers, and now, if alive, wasting liberty-but let us break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

ANGELINA J. KNOX.

#### DEMOCRATIO TORIES. Mr. GARRISON :

Pride of race is only one degree less mean and paltry than pride of birth. We in America laugh at the swelling and swaggering of a foreign nobleman, who can trace his ancestry through scores of titled grandees of 'The Deserted Wife,' 'The Discarded Daughter,' back to some land or sea robber of the twelfth century. We think that the pretension and pomposity which spring from no worthier foundation than this are very baseless and absurd. But our contempt for the Africans their imaginative and descriptive power, and obtained and the Irish is every whit as baseless and absurd as a wide circulation, -that any new work from her pen duke's contempt for ditch-diggers. We consider them be s sure to find numerous readers. The present is pro- neath us, and only fit to be spit upon, kicked and cuffed nounced to be among the best of her productions, and around, bamboozled and enslaved, merely because, owthe story intensely interesting. Accompanying it is a ing to inferior circumstances, they have not reached so fine portrait of the author, with her autograph, and high a point of development as ourselves. A European also a view of Prospect Cottage, her residence on the duke holds the same ideas respecting ditch-diggers, Potomac. The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post and treats them in the same manner, softened somewhat

and graphic character of her descriptions of natural rehensible in scorning and abusing whole races of humscenery, and the general power and originality of her bler and weaker men, than the open aristocrat is in conceptions, Mrs. S. occupies a front rank among scorning and abusing whole classes of tradesmen and The above work, bound in one volume, cloth, will be human equality, and the aristocrat scouts that princilaborers ; because we start with the principle of inborn sent to any part of the country for \$1.25-or, publish- ple. When we exalt the Anglo-Saxon race above the Celtic and Ethiopic races, in the matter of natural rights, we make shameful blots on the title-deeds of our liberties, and heap brazen insults on the sages and patriots who drafted those immortal documents. They declared that 'all men were created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.' We declare by our actions, and sometimes in words, that men with a particular brogue in their talk, and a particular shade to their skins, are not born equal with ourselves, and possess no rights but such as we choose to grant them. In doing this, are we not in a more riliculous attitude, do we not indeed deserve sharper censure than the nabob with a high-sounding prefix to his name does for his haughty disdain of men who pages, on a subject which at the present time interests have no such frippery phrases tagged on to their millions of minds in this country and in Europe, and names? He has ever been taught to regard them as moulded of coarser clay than himself-as being the plain earthen, while he is the fine porcelain ware of God's household.

Now, should not a tory in America, with her fre into children, systematized in courts and cabinets, toryism-all circumstances being taken into accountthan a European lord was ever addicted to. He is gentleman, and his tyranny is smooth, though it may be severe. But our 'democratic' tories and tory-syn pathizers of the new world are usually so coarse rowdyish in their manifestations, that their abominable inconsistency passes unnoticed. I have briefly endeavored to bring the latter point into view; because gross contradiction between men's professions and practices, if kept before the people, is a sure way to entail contempt upon them, and annul their influence.

### REMOVAL OF EDWARD G. LORING. The following petition has been circulated to som extent among the women of this State :-

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts:

The undersigned, women of Massachusetts, respect fully pray your honorable bodies to take proper steps for the removal of EDWARD GREEKEY LORING from his office of Judge of Probate, in and for the County of office of Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Suffolk. They ask this action on the ground of his in-famous decision of the 2d of June last, under the Fugi-tive Slave Act,—a decision which points him out as wholly unfit for the duties of an office, which, taking cognizance of the rights of widows and orphans, re-quires that its incumbent should be alike just and mer-ciful.

We beg that those women who have not received copy of the above, and who are yet disposed to cooperate in this honorable and righteous work, will copy the above form, or make use of some other, obtain a many signatures as may be in their power, and forward the same, by the 1st of December, to the Anti-Slavery

Had Edward G. Loring been a man suitable for th office of Judge of Probate, he had refused to sit as Slave Law Commissioner.

Granting that a man of humanity and integrity could have been found in such position, he could never have sion, extorted, according to the Commissioner's own showing, in a moment of mortal fear; still less could

he have done this in direct opposition to an angel legal evidence that would have freed a man on trait legal evidence that would have been a man a trail a murder. This Edward G. Loring has done, and me woman in Massachusetts owes it to outraged him that her name be found to the above or a similar

# THE GUARDIAN OF FRIENDLESS GIRL

Pending the various questions relative to the an condition and welfare of woman—the necessity of endition and well of Girls, &c. -it may be well in a to state what are the objects, methods and remlated Association whose name is at the head of this

Its objects are to intercede in behalf of the fried and deluded young girls, in or out of the Cours, to are going to ruin in our sinful thoroughfare, is through its agency and home to bring around by such influences for good as may counteract the conte temptations to evil in such a city as ours. Is the words, according to its printed circular, to the charge, where it is possible, of those who have any become offenders, and, with permission of the Corn to take possession of those arraigned for crime, top, vide them a temporary home in the city, instruction some means of getting a living, and obtain hand such as need them, in families residing in the out towns of New England.'

Such are its objects, and, without disparaging up similar enterprises or associations of longer date, for having been in operation only five months,) we may say that few benevolent agencies of the kind harele crowned with more encouraging success within a be a period. As to its methods, they are sufficiently to plained, perhaps, in the several processes intimated the general bircular, (viz.)—daily interposition by the general agent in behalf of the girls at the Cours, of by his general mission throughout the city; transfer them to the Temporary Home or 'GUARDIAS,' No. 188 Washington street; their instruction, employment of discipline there, under the matronly care of Mrs. C. I Whipple, aided by a benevolent and sympathizing test of managers -- some of the most cultivated and those ladies of the city, whose services at the Gurie alternate daily and weekly, with instruction to them jects of our charity in sewing, reading, writing, and is various branches of useful knowledge and domestic in and all this tending to the further employmentd's girls in good places and families out of the city, and every case, as far as practicable, the restoration of fin poor prodigals to their own parents and homes in the country, which they have so often and so unhapplife

As to more definite results, based upon these metods, we do not claim to have wrought miracles grans than ever were wrought before, nor to have satel if the lost ones who have sought shelter under our gurdian influence; but, considering the brief time of se operations, and the number of our subjects, ve or report progress' favorably of a good proportion Of the 63 friendless girls who have come units or

charge since we commenced, 23 have been bailed by in undersigned as Agent in the Courts ; 40 have one the 'Guardian' by the influence of other friends of their own accord; 16 have been provided with pi places in families in the country, and 9 in the cit; 1 have been returned, through this agency, to there homes and parents ; 7 are of doubtful result, misl at large, having left their places ; 4 or 5 have be sent to the General Hospital, or such other institute as were needed in their case ; 3 have been funion with employment in the factories of Lawrence, Low &c.; and 6 are still remaining resident in the Guelan House, with expectation of places, receiving the with us, every suitable encouragement, instruction

Nevertheless, it would be sheer folly and even us to pretend, that in a work so notoriously dist and precarious in its issues as this of receip m brands ' from such a 'burning,' we have nothing uccesses to report. All experience proves, that of the ills to which flesh or spirit is subject, scarcily at is so difficult to eradicate as that for whose renely removal we would apply our sympathies; so that, more than one instance, the fire of evil includes which we thought was smothered or extinguished, is broken out anew.

With all our encouragements, we confess that what had exceptional cases, cases of disappointment, pagto illustrate the necessity, perhaps, of some such inte ence as that of the proposed 'Reform School,' viss methods of restraint might legally be more string than ours could well be in such exigencies. For ens ple : A. B. was a stubborn, wilful, headstrong and de obedient girl of 17, and, on that ground, complained by her mother, brother, and grandfather, in the Pals Court, about four months ago ; had been, at differed times previously, at various temporary houses at places of refuge, but without any apparent effect is her reformation; expressed berself in this insuwilling to abide by our rules and come under our de cipline, so that the agent felt justified in becoming his in her behalf, on a three weeks' probation. Scarni three days of her sojourn at the 'Guardian' had east ed, when the matron notified the Agent that she mas be removed, so utterly incorrigible did she seen, sol so corrupting was her influence and conversation fun to be upon the other girls. She was accordingly ? manded to the Court, with a representation of the " tremity of the case to Judge Russell, who sections her during her minority to the House of Javenile 06 fenders,' where she now is. C. D., aged 15, was les absolutely vicious and corrupt in her moral sense sol inclinations, but equally obstinate and wilful in her aganization; had been several times, previously, at the houses of well known philanthropists and association, from which she had capriciously absconded, and is not under sentence of the Police Court-three months 2 the House of Industry.

But, for one such instance as either of these, it est report favorably of at least fifteen or twenty, where we have won our subject over to higher and better jeils ciples, and the appreciation of a more upright and tiftuous course of life. We have no faith in extreme st verity of methods on the one hand, nor in any laxity of indulgence on the other, which allows the girls to his low their whims in the very street-wanderings from which they were rescued. And so, without either is rade or complexity in its methods, this association will pursue its course hopefully, and with entire confices in the wisdom of its aims, however imperfectly that aims may be accomplished.

In this connection, it may be well to state (as, in the opinion of the Agent, circumstances seem to require that this association of the ' Guardian ' has no const tion with or relation to an establishment called its Boston Five Points Mission and Provident House, at Port Hill, of which Mr. Capen claims to be Sept.

We have no occasion to importune public favor, will gratefully receive whatever expressions of interest may be manifested by the introduction of proper si-jects to our care, or the forwarding of means for the

In conclusion, it may be said-one of the grandproblems connected with our work is, How we shall bring within the circle of our charge, or under as other wholesome influences, that throng of young grid, from ten to fifteen years of age, who are daily see our streets at all hours, and without any fixed er no spectable employment. They are not old enough in desolute vagrancy to be arrested by our police, and reare sufficiently precocious and forward in their robits habits to excite the sympathy and concern of ever friend of virtue, as they are sure to be ripening fast or iniquity.

The consideration of this whole subject is commended to a benevolent public, by

JOHN T. SARGENT. Agent for the Guardian for Friendless Guil Boston, Oct. 8, 1854.

00

Friends are desire in baildi adustria rite you your hour we properly to manifest ings, or eat right to manifest faculties faculties faculties faculties faculties of school in The standard regarders.

unimpi to suit About pathizit Mechan water | extent. years. We

drones ral-mi Those of the

you he find in often at pre sidera to ha looked such ! unten histor permit portur is una

terly o

need The man faire ited i liveth have

there

Now,

kille they shou quer or d text.
be n
it w
hold
is u
which
shal
prol
uge
ima
nou
mea
the
the
he

the

and every humanity tillar peti-w. w.

urts, who ares, and und them constant in other 'to take

e Courts,

ruction in homes for

e country

ging any ate, (this

we may

have been in so brief

ently ex-imated in

ion by the

ourts, and

ransfer of

No. 1000

ment and

Ira. C. K.

ing board d'efficient

uardian'

o the sub-

and the

estic duty ant of the

y, and in

on of these

nes in the

ppily for-

ese meth-

en grenter

sayed all ur guar-

me of our

, We can

portion of

inder our led by the.

re come to

friends, er

with good

city; 10

their own

, and still .

nave been

furnished

e. Lowell.

se Guardi-

ing, while action and

evasion for

y difficult uing such othing but

hat of all

sroely any

that, in

elinations, ished, has

ent, going such influ-ol,' whose

and dis-

plained of the Police

different

ouses and effect for

instance

r our dis-

oming bail

Scarcely

had claps

she mus

tion found lingly re-of the ex-

sentenced

venile Of-

was less

sense and in her or-

ly, at the

eciations, nd is now

months in

e, we can

wherein

etter print and vir-

y laxity of rls to fol-

ings from either pa-

ation will

ctly those

as, in the require) to connectalled the t House,

be Super-

favor, but

of interest

oper sub-for their

e greatest
we shall
ander any
sung girls,
ly seen in
xed or reigh in disc, and yet
ir volatile
of every

of every

ng fast for

Girls.

and desirence of society for the advancement of social, abstrial, intellectual and spiritual prosperity, we inplastrai, inceeding the place to make the place to make GIRLS. the moral sity of a cill for me ofts of the a commu-

we propose giving our united efforts in the develop we propose giving our miles enores in the develop-net of a Society on the most rational and natural materials of which our judgment will admit. We beregin the free exercise of all the faculties, on all sublet's the free carries of all the occurrent, on all subred to their own sovereignty, to the extent of their mariest competency, to bear the cost of their own domarifest competency; sex or color; and that no creed, ing, regardless or age, and or control, and that no creed, set or party organization, other than nature suggests, set or party or set bounds to the exercise of man's inherent rights.

CIRCULAR.

We propose no combination of property or arbitrary We propose a control over the persons or property of others, but deorders over the interests and safety of all, as the proper course to individual and social harmony,

The establishment of a Manual Labor School for the the examination of the young, and maturing the intellectual farilies of the more advanced, is among the first subjets of consideration, and we hope soon to see such a

school in successful operation.

The natural advantages of this location are:—Healthjees, abundance of pure spring water, a supply of finite, oak, maple, elm, basswood, &c., a variety of sul, smertoue, sand and gravel for building. Grain and regetables, common to this climate, grow well here. Three saw-mills and three grist-mills are within six nice. Twenty miles from the port of Sheboygan, on the est, twenty four from Fond du Lac, on the west, the east, twenty-can be purchased by settlers, in lots to suit, for from \$3 to \$6 per acre; improved, at the sine rate, with the addition of the cost of improving. About a thousand acres are owned by individuals sympathing with this movement, and much of it for sale. Mechanical business, of various kinds, in good demand, Menancial desired, and now being improved to some enter The oldest settler has been here but eight

We offer no inducements to sectarians, bigots, or drones, but welcome among us the industrious and libe-

Those wishing further information will address either those wishing fartiser information will address either of the undersigned, at Mitchell, Sheboygan Co., Wis. ALBERT ROUNSEVELL, SYLVIA ROUNSEVELL, C. TROWBRIDGE, L. C. ROUSSEVELL, G. W. PEIECE,

WM. O. BUTLER, JONATHAN WALKER, WILLIAM TUCKER, WM. ROUNSEVELL, JANE WALKER, HANNAIT PEIRCE. George Gondon, Milwaukee, Wis.

EDWARD MCKEERY, " September 16, 1854.

### SCRIPTURE IDOLATRY. PORTLAND, Oct. 9, 1851.

FRIEND GARRISON-I have been much entertaine and instructed while perusing T. W. Higginson's mas terly discourse, published in the last Liberator, which you have headed 'Scripture Idolatry.' But, while I and in all the reformatory discourses, published there and sleewhere, matter for instruction, for counsel, and often for reproof, yet I not unfrequently detect what to me seem to be mistakes, which men, such as the authers of these discourses are, should not make. I will, at present, only mention one in the discourse under consileration, because it is the only one that does not seem to have two sides to it, and is too palpable to be overlicked. I will premise by saying, that a logician, such as Mr. Higginson clearly is, should never make an untenable assumption, a false issue, or an unreliable historical assertion-not because other men may be permitted to do so, or do do it, but because it gives opportunity to the opposition to cavil and carp at what is unanswerable, by finding a palpable error where none need to be made.

The passage to which I refer is the following :- ' One man wishes to find arguments for Capital Punishment, and so he reads, 'Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed '-construes' 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 same man, if he likes fresh meat, will have it, though it is expressly prohibited in the same chapter.' I think this is an unfortunate antithesis, for I cannot discover the prohibition which is said to be expressly given in this chapter. I read in Genesis ix. 3, 4, 'Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things : But flesh, with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat. New, the plain and only inference is, that they migh sat flesh, but not blood with it. Animals should be killed by bleeding, and not be eaten alive by men as they are by each other, nor so killed as that the blood bould be esten with the flesh. Of how much consequence the distinction is, I do not stop here to inquire discuss. I have only to deal with the reading of the text. If there were any doubt about the matter, it may be made clear by referring to Gen. i. 29, and collating it with the passage in question :- 'And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in the which is the fruit of the tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.' Here there is no permission nor prohibition upon the eating of flesh; but, after the delage, the same dominion is not only given over the animil kingdom as at the first, but it is distinctly announced that 'every moving thing that liveth shall be mest for you, even as the green herb '-consequently, the man that likes fresh meat cannot find the express prohibition spoken of in this chapter, where he thinks he finds the law of blood for blood, but instead of the implied prohibition found in chapter i. 29 verse, be finds here an express permission to eat fresh meat of every possible kind, provided only that he shall not eat the blood, or eat living flesh.

On the whole, however, the discourse is one of sur passing excellence in its facts, inferences and illustra tions; and, as a whole, unanswerable, saving this vulnerable spot in the heel. D. S. GRANDIN.

A DISAPPOINTMENT. While we were enjoying the re markable musical performances of the Luca Family; (colored,) on Friday evening last, at the Meionaon, a congregation of our colored fellow-citizens was waiting espectantly, but in vain, for our appearance, in the Beiknap-street meeting-house, to deliver, an address on the subject of slavery, according to a promise to that effect made by us before our departure from the city to attend the Syracuse meetings. The truth is, we supposed our engagement was to be fulfilled this (Friday) evening, Oct. 13th; and owing to this mistake, disappointed the assembly convened to hear our address. We regret the blunder, and make this explanation in justice to ourselves and to them.

Br Our Plymouth County readers will see that our aithful friend, William W. Brown, will attend an anti-slavery meeting next Sunday at Abington. They will assuredly be glad to meet him again, face to face, to take him by the hand, and give him a welcome back to New England, and to renewed labors for that cause which he has served so truly and acceptably abroad for the past five years.

Well Deserved. The colored citizens of Philadelphia intend giving Wm. WELLS BROWN, who has so creditably represented them and their cause abroad for the last five years, a public reception on Tuesday evening kent, Oct. 17. C. L. RENOND will be among the speaktra We shall endeavor to be present, and also at the Woman's Rights Convention, which commences in that city on Wednesday next.

If As a matter of good will, and unsolicited, we publish in another column the Prospectus of the Hopedale 'Juvenile Home School.' Parents, read it.

Springfield, (O.) Oct. 5. — The National Baby Show took place to-day, and twenty entries were made. The first premium for the finest baby of two years old or under, was a tea service with a salver, valued at \$300. The second premium, for the next best baby, was a tea set, valued at \$200. The third premium was \$200 for the finest child under one year old. The fourth premium was a Parian marble group. The first premium was awarded to Mrs. Romner, of Vienna, Ohio; the second to Mrs. McDowell, of Cincinnati; the third to Mrs. Arthur, of Philadelphia; the fourth to Mrs. Henry Howe of Cincinnati. Letters were received from Fanny Fern, Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Crittenden, Mrs. Mott, and Horace Greeley, Esq. Mr. Greeley thought that much attention should be given to the development of the human constitution in a country where able-bodied men sold for \$500 to \$1500 apiece. Mrs. Mott thought that black babies should have been admitted to the exhibition, and have an equal chance with the whites. Among the exhibition was an old woman, who came with her sixteenth child; she claimed a premium on that ground. Springfield, (O.) Oct. 5. - The Nationa

In his recent visit to Virginia, President Pierce was waited on by a citizen of Pauquier, to whom had been born, a few days before, his 27th child!

Fugitive Slave Arrested - Almost ! - We Fugitive Slave Arrested — Almost I — We understand that a well-laid scheme to arrest a fugitive slave was defeated yesterday. Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Court, had signed the warrant, and Mr. District Attorney Hoyne, in connection with an Irish livery stable keeper, had prepared a carriage to convey the fugitive to prison. They had also engaged the services of a military company, which was in readiness to act at a moment's warning. But when a descent was made upon the McCardle House, where he was stopping, the fugitive was like the Dutchman's flee—' you put your finger on him, and he is not there.'—Chicago Trib., Thurs.

A Slave Case in Philadelphia .- A despatch from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 4, says:

Another fugitive slave was passed thro' this city on Saturday by the 'Underground Railroad.' He is probably before this time in Canada, the land of om .- Syracuse paper.

Encouraging .- A letter from Kanzas, pub-

For Kanzds.—We learn from the New York Kanzas train left on the 3d, with a large party of enterprising emigrants, for the New Territory. Mr. George Walton, Master of Emigration, accompanies them as far as Buffalo. They went by the central route via Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and thence by steamer to Kanzas. The next Kanzas train leaves on the 20th inst. We are The next Kanzas train leaves on the 20th inst. We are glad that the New Yorkers have finally been aroused to a sense of the importance of settling Kanzas territory with free laborers.

Latin leaves on the 20th inst. We are claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we assume the right of a man to himself as against the world, and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows

with free laborers.

A Tragedy.—A horrible tragedy occurred in Greene, Chenango County, New York, on Friday last. It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnities and rejoicings for more than seventy years, that this and rejoicings for more than seventy years, treasontion. Davis met his brother-in-law, with whom his wife resided, and drew a revolver, and shot his relative, in the back, killing him instantly. He then proceeded in search of his wife, whom he also shot, and she expired after a short time. As a fitting climax to this seem of horror, the wretched man turned the weapon on his own breast and slew himself.

All disposed to co-operate with us are requested to

Senator Douglas held forth at Geneva. Illinois, on the 21st ult., for two hours and a half, after which the audience paid him the compliment of solemnly resolving that he was not fit to speak to white people. He lost his temper, and called Mr. Codding, who answered him, a har.

The Chicago Tribune says the traitor Douglas was burned in effigy on the 19th ult., at Dixon, Ill., on the occasion of his 'vindication' speech.

The Know Nothings claim to have 115,000 voters on their rolls in the State of New York, and expect to poll all these and some more for their candidate for Governor. Mr. James W. Barker is the candidate of the Order for Mayor of New York.

An elephant at Holyhead, England, recently broke from a stable in the night, walked up one long flight of steps and down another, into a wine cellar, broke several bottles of wine and drank their contents, and then laid down and went to sleep. He was found the next day, looking the picture of contentment.

Camphene .- A German girl at Rochester, N Y., and Mrs. C. Bishop, of Buffalo, were destroyed by camphene last week.

Elections.—The following is a list of the States yet to vote this fall, and the time of holding their elections :—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, Oct. 10; Massachusetts, Nov. 13; New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, Nov. 7.

Short Weight in Bread .- The police in Troy, N. Y., made a descent upon the bake-shops of that city on Thursday, and confiscated 110 loaves of bread for being short of weight. The bakers of Boston arc, we believe, beyond the reach of any such exercise of power, but every thing which they sell is most delicately diminutive, and the decrease in the price of flour appears to have no effect in increasing the size of the loaf or biscuit.

Immense freshets have occurred in sev eral of the interior counties of Mississippi—bridges and buildings were carried away, and the roads were rendered impassable for seven days; cattle were drowned, and great damage was done to the crops. The rain fell without intermission for six days.

A collision occurred on the Georgia Railroad on Thursday of last week. The engineer and firemen were killed, and several others seriously injured. The passengers escaped unhurt.

Chicago Slave Case. Judge Treat, a Judge Chicago Stave Case. Study Tribune and Gold Illinois, after Douglas's own heart, decided that the Chicago kidnappers had a right to arrest their victim wherever they found him. The Chicago Tribune says that if this is the law in Illinois, and if murderers are to be protected in this way, the people will make a law as summary as the Fugitive Act itself.

The Hon. H. A. Haralson, formerly Representative of Georgia in Congress, died at his residence in La Grange, Ga., on the 26th ult.

Died,—In this city, Oct. 2d, by exposure and neglect, Charles Town, a native and long a resident of Massachusetts. The remains will be interred in Boston. Aged 225 years .- Charlestown City Advertiser.

Dreadful Rail Road Accident .- On Thurs-Dreadful Rail Road Accident.—On Thursday morning the express train of the Chicago and Rock Island railway was thrown off the track near Morris. The baggage master's legs were broken, and one brakeman had both of his legs cut off between the cars. The engineer and fireman were dreadfully and perhaps fatally scalded. Several of the passengers are sufferers, having their limbs broken and bruised.

The Chicago Times says that there are one hundred boys in that city engaged regularly in the

business of thieving.

There are a thousand men in that city who will steal there are a moustain mean and ten thousand more one's negro they get hold of, and ten thousand more who will stand by and see it done. When their sons steal, it only illustrates the force of example. - Louisville

The Endicott Pear Tree, planted in 1630, has borne over two bushels the present season.

Rose Coburn, a colored woman of South Andover, 88 years of age, has obtained from Government the sum of three hundred dollars besides expenses. She is also, hereafter, to receive \$95 annually as a pension. The Andover Advertiser facetiously remarks that it is understood that a future marriage would cut her off from the annually. off from the annuity."

The Old Farmer's Almanac .- Messrs. Jenks, The Old Farmer's Almanac.—Messrs. Jenks, Hickling & Swan have just issued the sixty-third number (for the year 1855,) of the standard almanac, edited, as of yore, by that steadfast friend to the farmers, Robert B. Thomas. It is the genuine article, and no mistake, bearing not only the autograph of its venerable editor; but those unmistakable proofs of authenticity, the weather predictions, prepared with all their wonted care, and warranted to prove as correct the next year, as they have for sixty wars nost.

New York, Oct. 19 .- This morning, the jury in the case of Dr. Graham, tried for the murder of Col. Loring, after an absence of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of 'guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

### TWENTY-PIRST National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

TO RE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.,

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

The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, or

inaction. Its thronging events announce that the Hour draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In such an hour shall Men be wanting ? . Shall it find a people weak, timid, selfish, alive only to material success and enjoy-ment, or shall it be able to summon to its emergency the beroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, that bring in their very nature the assurance of success?

The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery, is

Christians, the persecutions of all the seceders from the dominant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witchcraft Delusion Henry Massey, the fugitive slave, claimed by Frank-lin Bright, of Kent Co., Maryland, was to-day return-ed by the United States Commissioner to the custody of dial, are examples of the truth of what we say. The legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all,

even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now.

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

It is as individuals that people must learn their duty Encouraging.—A letter from Kanzas, published in the New York Journal of Commerce, that pink of pro-slavery papers, states that, a few days previously, three Missourians arrived in Kanzas, each one bringing a slave, for the purpose, as they stated, of testing the question, whether slave property would be safe in the territory. The very first night, one of the slaves ran away, and the next morning, the other two were, very prudently, taken back to Missouri.

It is as individuals that people must learn their duty touching this matter. The impious and shallow folly which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Marshalf, or Soldiers, or Attorneys, can aid in the execution of atrocious enactments, without the same amount of guilt before God and man as if it were not 'iniquity framed by law,' must be met and exposed. When men give account to God for deeds done in the body, this give account to God for deeds done in the body, this For Kanzas .- We learn from the New York refuge of lies cannot stand. Let us sweep it away now,

All disposed to co-operate with us are requested to communicate with the undersigned Committee. ANNE WARREN WESTON,

MARY MAY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY WILLEY, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, E. C. VON ARNIM. ELIZABETH GAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. LOUISA LORING, AUGUSTA G. KING, HELEN E. GARRISON, HENRIETTA SARGENT, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. LYDIA D. PARKER, CAROLINE WESTON. ELIZA F. EDDY, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, MARY H. JACKSON. ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, AMY M. REMOND.

Loss of the Steamship Arctic-Hundreds of Lires Lost.—The Collins steamer Arctic, Capt. Luce, which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., for New York which left Liverpool on the 20th ult., for New York, came in collision, on the 27th ult., when 40 miles from Cape Race, with an English steamer, supposed to be the propeller Cleopatra, Capt. Salt, which sailed from Quebec, Sept. 24th, for Liverpool, having on board the 71st Regiment of Highland Light Infantry, with the wives and families of the soldiers—in all, probably over 600 persons. The collision was fearful, and as soon as the vessels separated, the water poured into her bows, and soon extinguished the fires, and the engines stopped. The boats were got out, and the officers of the vessel, (excepting Capt. Luce,) and some of the passengers, entered them, and cast off from the steamer. Only one of the boats, containing some thirty persons, has as yet been heard from—leaving about 300 souls who are supposed to have been lost. The Arctic went down in about an hour after the collision, and all on board perished. Among the lost are Capt. Luce and son, and the about an hour after the collision, and all on board per-ished. Among the lost are Capt. Luce and son, and the family of E. K. Collins. Nothing further has been heard from the Cleopatra, and it is feared that all on board her have also per-

Detroit, Oct. 9 .- Destruction of the Steamer E. K. Collins by Fire.—Twenty three Lives Lost.— Last night, the steamer E. K. Collins left this port be-tween 10 and 11 o'clock with a large number of passen-gers on board, bound from the Sault St. Marie to Cleve-About midnight, when a little below Malden, near

About midnight, when a little below handen, near the lighthouse at the mouth of the river, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, and before she could be got on shore, she was completely enveloped in flames. The greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers, most of whom, aroused from their sleep by the fearful alarm, ran wildly about the decks, or plunged at once

into the water.

Twenty-three persons perished by fire or drowning.

The names of those missing, as far as can be ascer Mr. Dibble, of New York; Samuel Powell, Lawrence

Whalon, Thomas Cook, the Pittsburg Railroad Agent all of Cleveland; Mrs. McNeilly, Mrs. Watrous and child, of Ashtabula.

The body of the child has been recovered. Fifteen o

The body of the child has been recovered. Fifteen of the crew are missing. Among the passengers from the east saved, are B. F. Dubois, of Philadelphia; Mr. Patterson, of Westfield, Chalauque county.

A large number of passengers from the Sault left the vessel at Detroit.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

New Orleans, Oct. 9 .- The steamer Prin-

cess, belonging here, was destroyed by fire near Nat-chez, yesterday, and several persons, including two la-dies, perished in the flames. Their names have not been ascertained. The cargo consisted of three thousand three hundred bales of cotton, which, with the vessel, it s supposed, will prove a total loss.

For Kanzas.-The fourth Kanzas party from this vicinity will leave Boston on Tuesday next, the 17th inst., and will include a number of the right kind of emigrants.

The Emperor of Russia has presented to Charles H. Haswell, the well known engineer of New York, a magnificent diamond ring, with some \$1500, in consideration of his professional labors in the furnishing of drawing of steam machinery.

The orders for umbrellas, in Birming ham, Eng., are now immense, many thousand being needed to accompany the troops to the warm climate of the East. Fancy something as terrible, not as 'an army with banners,' but an army with umbrellas, if possible. COLLECTIONS

For the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, made by S. S. and A. K. Foster, since June 1, 1854.

Henry Abbot, Lowell, 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 0 50 0 25 0 50 Starkey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Lovejoy, " A friend, Eunice Thomas, Jacob Mathews, Sumner Fisbee, 10 00 5 00 1 25 2 00 1 00 Henry Jewell, J. C. Jenkins, J. C. Steyton, P. W. White, A. B. Wilkins, 0 25 0 25 0 75 0 25 1 00 2 00 0 50 S. Cheney, "Susan Allen, "Thos. F. Burt, Reading, R. Weston, Wm. Proctor, Elizabeth Pr E. H. Porter, Misses Sargeant, H. M. Pitman, S. L. Pierce, A. Cameron, J. M. Curtis, Wm. Pierce, Wm. Proctor, M. J. Sterns, 0 25 0 25 H. Kingman, B. Kendall, 0 25 0 25 E. Dorr. Ira Gray, Elizabeth Gardner, " O. West, South Reading, W. K. Perkins, Elias Boardman, J. Bermink, D. P. Tilton, O. Jones, Collections over expenses in Reading ? 0 25 2 78 and Stoneham, R. H. Ober, Boston, Harvey Chase, Valley Falls, R. L., Mary Sherman, Collection, Cyrus Cook, Cumberland,

C. M. Carpenter, "Collection, Quinebaug, Ct., Lucy T. Dike, 8 25 A. Cutler, over expenses, W. H. Clark, 0 50 0 50 0 25 B. Senger, R. Darling, Mary M. Ross, Wm. S. Arnold, Masonville, Walter Calkins, Woodstock, Philip Arnold, George Arnold, D. Warner, W. Johnson. W. A. Weaver, R. Williams, Z. Marcy, J. Lake, C. C. Columbus W. H. Grace, E. Cady, Abby Watson, Contribution, Thatcher Hinckley, Hyannis, Eli Hinckley, Caroline Bearse, Mary Sterns, Arathnsa Bearse. Esther Howes, William Hadwin, Nantucket,

\$192 33

DONATIONS

Nathaniel Barney,

J. Jones, Coll. over expenses,

Nonh Pool,

Pamelia Chase.

Minnie Austin, Wm. Clasley,

Received for the Mass. A. S. Society, at the Harwice Convention, August, 1854.

\$1 00 1	E. Nickerson	2 00	ĸ.
1 00	S. Kelley	0 50	8
1,00	Z. S. Doane	0.20	1
2 00	E. Smalley	0 50	l
1 00	E. Howes	0 50	1
1 00	Eliza A. Wilbur	0 50	l
1 00	- Sears	0 50	E
1 00	R. H. Robbins	0 50	
1.00	B. F. Sparrow	0 50	10
1 00	B. H. Sears	0 50	l.
1 00	D. Seabury	0 50	ľ
1 00	· Catharine Doane	0 50	١
1 00	R. Howes	0 50	
8 00	P. Paine		
1 00	B. Freeman		
	Mrs. E. Doane, Jr.		
2 00	B. F. Robbins		
1 00	Mary Sears		
1 00	Susan M. Baker		
1 75	Rolina Mayo		
	J. Scars		
	J. Howes		
	Huldah Robbins		
	C. H. Godfrey		
	W. Lloyd		
	A. Densmore		
1 00	E. Clark		
	P. Small		
2 00			
2 00			
2 00	J. Howes, Jr.		
1 00	John Howes		
2 00	Contributions	5 10	5
1 00	I wante stood of Air e	MESS	
	1 00 1 00 2 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00 1 00	1 00 S. Kelley 1 00 Z. S. Doane 2 00 E. Smalley 1 00 E. Howes 1 00 E. Howes 1 00 E. Howes 1 00 B. F. Sparrow 1 00 B. F. Sparrow 1 00 D. Seabury 1 00 D. Seabury 1 00 D. Seabury 1 00 B. Freeman 1 00 Mrs. E. Doane, Jr. 2 00 B. F. Robbins 1 00 Mary Sears 1 00 Mary Sears 1 00 J. Seaw 1 00 J. Seaw 1 00 J. Seaw 1 00 J. Seaw 1 00 J. Sears 1 00 W. M. Lee 1 00 J. Howes 2 00 W. Lloyd 1 00 L. Godfrey 2 00 W. Lloyd 1 00 L. Godfrey 2 00 W. Lloyd 1 00 J. Small 2 00 V. Nickerson 2 00 W. Howes 2 00 J. Howes 2 00 Contributions	1 00 S. Kelley 0 50 1 00 Z. S. Doane 0 50 2 00 E. Smalley 0 50 1 00 E. Howes 0 50 1 00 B. H. Sears 0 50 1 00 B. F. Sparrow 0 50 1 00 B. F. Sparrow 0 50 1 00 D. Seabury 0 50 1 00 Catharine Doane 0 50 1 00 Catharine Doane 0 50 1 00 B. Freeman 0 50 1 00 B. Freeman 0 50 1 00 B. Freeman 0 50 1 00 Mrs. E. Doane, Jr. 0 50 1 00 Mary Sears 0 50 1 00 Mary Sears 0 50 1 00 J. Sears 0 25 1 00 J. Howes 0 25 1 00 J. Howes 0 25 1 00 J. Sears 0 25 2 00 W. Lloyd 0 25 2 00 W. Lloyd 0 25 2 00 W. Lloyd 0 25 2 00 V. Nickerson 0 25 2 00 V. Nickerson 0 22 2 00 V. Nickerson 0 22 2 00 V. Howes 0 22 2 00 J. Howes 0 22 2 00 J. Howes 0 22 2 00 J. Howes 0 22 2 00 John Howes 0 24 2 00 John Howes 0 24 2 00 Contributions 5 14

PLEDGES, Made at same Meeting. Nancy Howes, Barnstable, Alvan Howes, Warren Lincoln, Brewster,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

wednesday, 26d, 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 securing a free attendance of the members and friends of the Society. Subjects of deep moment to the Cause will be considered, and discussions of the liveliest interest may be anticipated. terest may be anticipated.

Letters have been received from WM. LLOYD GARRI-

Letters have been received from W.M. LLOYD GARRIson and Luoy Syonz, announcing their purpose to be
with us, and the presence of other distinguished speakers from a distance is 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.

MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. MICHIGAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

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

The Report of the Treasurer of the Massachu setts Anti-Slavery Society, from August to October, is received, but unavoidably deferred till next week.

The Poem on our last page will be found to pos sess poetical merit as well as rational philosophy.

See ' Refuge of Oppression' for the latest exhibit tions of the slaveholding spirit.

Botices of Meetings, &c.

WM. WELLS BROWN AT ABINGTON. WM. Wells Brown, (recently returned from England,) will lecture on Slavery, in the Town Hall at Abington, on Sunday next, Oct. 15, at the usual time for religious service.

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, NATHANIEL H. WHITING and others are expected to be present, and to address the meeting.

S. DYER, Sec'y.

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

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 business avocations and industrial pursuits, commercial and professional; briefly, all the RIGHTS which may pertain to her as a citizen, religious, civil and political.

The wide range of subjects for discussion can scarcely

Itical.

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 redemption of humanity.
Signed on behalf of the Central Committee,

PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
Antoinette L. Brown, Sec'y.

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 cordially invited to attend, and take part in its deliberations.

ELDA A. SMITH, President. MARY B. BIRDSALL, Sec'y.

HOPEDALE JUVENILE HOME SCHOOL. - HOPEDALE, (MILFORD,) MASS.

DESIGNED FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, FROM FIVE TO SEVEN

Projected and to be conducted by Mr. M. L. and Mrs S. L. Bloom, and sanctioned by the Trustees, Directory, and Board of Education of the Hopedale Community.

## PROSPECTUS.

T is the desire of the subscribers to establish a Jupowers of the mind are being developed and cultivated, and nothing is left undone to preserve the health and secure the symmetrical growth of the body, judicious measures will be taken to train the uchole nature of the measures will be taken to train the whole nature of the child; and, especially, to root out the seeds of selfishness, and cause to grow and ficurish the affectional nature—embracing the crowning faculties of the soul—which will tend to make him amiable, kind and loving to his fellow-creatures, and grateful and obedient to our Father in Heaven. To do this, it requires no little knowledge, time, experience, faith, patience, perseverance, and last, though not least, PATRONAGE.

Having located themselves in the pretty rural village of Hopedale, whose inhabitants aim to practicalize the religion of Jesus in all the relations of Life, and believing the time has come when such a school is demanded.

ington of Jesus in all the relations of Life, and delivering the time has come when such a school is demanded, they have thought proper to commence one; and it will be for others to say whether or not it shall be sus-

Here, surrounded by Nature, with a sufficient collection Here, surrounded by Nature, with a sufficient collection of houses and people to remove all loneliness; where no vulgar or profane language is heard, or alcoholic beverages are allowed, or the use of tobacco is countenanced, and nothing to contaminate the mind or the heart, but everything to clevate and purify both, with ample and novel means for physical recreation, the child's health may be secured, while his mind may be so directed, and his heart so moulded, that he will become fixed in good habits, and in the possession of a healthy body, a well-toned mind, and a loving heart: when called on to go abroad into the world, he will be prepared to detect and combat evil, and discern and desire to follow good and truth.

As far as possible, every effort will be made to initiate the child into the practical duties of life, and, gradually, familiarize him with the method of working to some usefamiliarize him with the method of working to some useful purpose. Light work of various kinds, adapted to their ages, physical and mental capacities, will be given to the boys; while the girls will be taught to sweep, wash dishes, make beels, wait at table, make bread, sew, and take care of their own wardrobes. To cach one will be given an account book, on which will be credited his labor, which will be compensated, according to a scale of graduated prices, in instructive books, and desirable and useful articles.

The object of this will be: 1. To teach the child to understand, that the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the houses in which we live, and all things which our senses enjoy, are the result of Labor. 2. That, as we cannot live without these things, it is the duty of every one to engage in some useful pursuit, and do his share of the world's work; and, thereby, be entitled to the necessaries and comforts which his nature may demand.

3. That money is used to facilitate exchanges, having an extrinsic value above its intrinsic worth. 4. To teach him practically how to keep accounts, and, at the same time, to understand their use. 5. To show him how what he learns in the school-room is made available in all his labors. 6. To enable him, when he leaves school, at once to be of some use. 7. Early to impress him with the fact, that the health of the body, mind. school, at once to be of some use. 7. Early to impress him with the fact, that the health of the body, mind, affections, and soul, demands exercise; hence, work is pleasurable. 8. That the normal action of our whole nature will always produce health, goodness, and intelligence; and these, happiness; while their abnormal action will, inevitably, result in disease and evil; and these, in misery. 9. That we are dependent on each other, and should treat all kindly, and do what we can to make others happy. 10. In order to repay our parents for what they have done for us, we should express our gratitude by obeying and dearly loving them; while unto our Heavenly Father, as the Author of our existence, and our eternal Benefactor, we should render all thanks, and supremely love him.

The subscribers do not pretend that their School shall be, at once, perfect; but relying, primarily, on God's blessing, and, secondarily, on their own exertions, and heeding the suggestions of all those who may be interested in Juvenile Education, they will seek continually to improve it, and ever aspire to attain to perfect.

tinually to improve it, and ever aspire to attain to per-

For A limited number of pupils will be received on and after the 16th of October; but the regular opening will not take place till the middle of April, 1855. The present Winter Term will continue two quarers, without any intermission.

(Unless specially arranged otherwise, payable in Ad-

Instruction in the ordinary English Branches, (including Drawing and Vocal Music.) board, washing, mending, fuel, lights, text-books, stationery, Calisthenics or Gymnastic exer-cises, use of velocipedes, wagons, sleighs, bats, balls, hoops, etc., (per quarter of eleven weeks,)
Instruction on Piano Forte, with use of In-

10 00 strument, -All Books for instruction in Instrumental Mu-

sic, EXTEA. Ancient and Modern Languages, when desired, By In order that as many children as possible may have the advantage of attending this School, a deduction of twenty per cent. will be made to all who are in

such circumstances as to need such a privilege. It is hoped that only those for whom this privilege is made, and who, by right, are entitled to this abatement, will avail themselves of it.

Articles necessary to be furnished by the Pupil, and which, if not convenient to obtain, may be had at the School, at the retail price:-

Hair brush and comb, tooth brush, and a small cake of Castile soap, four toilet towels, Webster's Miniature Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

Hair brush and comb, tooth brush, and a small cake of Castile soap, four toilet towels, Webster's Miniature Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

Parents will see that each child has a complete list of

Parents will see that each child has a complete inarticles brought by him.

N. B. Hopedale is located in the town of Milford,
Worcester Co., about 200 miles from New York, 31 from
Boston, 24 from Providence, and may be reached by
railway from any of these cities; in fact, it is easy of
access from nearly all sections.

For further information, please address the subsections.

M. L. BLOOM, S. L. BLOOM.

Hopenale, (Milford, Mass.,) Sept., 1854.

All communications for the subscribe be addressed to him at No. 21 Cornhill, Box SAMUEL MAY, Ju., General Agent Massachusetts A. S. Society.

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

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. The long-looked-for Portrait of this eloquent anti-slavery advocate will soon be furnished to subscribers. It is in the same style, and will be sold at the same price, as Mr. Garrison's. Subscriptions received at 21 Cornhill. WM. C. NELL.

TO ANTI-SLAVERY BUSINESS MEN. A colored young man desires a situation as Book-keeper.
He has testimonials to his ability and character which
should at once secure him a lucrative position.
Apply to WM. C. NELL, (4 × 5 × 1175 × 1

SITUATION WANTED, for writing or collecting, by a young man of fine attainments, who comes well recommended.

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

DIED-In Raynham, Sept. 22, Squire Gilmone, aged



POWLERS, WELLS & CO.,

PHRENOLOGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS, 142 Washington street,

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

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 of 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.

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 medicine.

health, and save them from the evils of quack medicine, 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.
Sentember 22.

PEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSTLVANIA. SESSION OF 1854-5.

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 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 Pussell, M. D., Professor of Anatamy.

Mark G. Kerr, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics.

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

Ellwood Harvey, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

William Elder, M. D., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

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.
Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1854.

KNOW THYSELF.

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 be applied to the control of the cont 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, Harrison 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.

4t

MR. T. E. SULIOT, A DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experience in Europe and America, will open private classes in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, for instruction in the various branches of the Mathematics, and in the Latin, Greek and French Languages. These classes will afford rare advantages to these who wish to prosecute these branches of study.

Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the editor of the Anti-Slavery Bugle, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. The classes will be opened the first week in November next.

vember next. Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

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 Paster and People, this book is not designed to show the pecuniary trial to which the clargy 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. Free-

man.
'The author has keen wit and genial temper.'-Trav. \*Full of interest.'—Olive Branch.

Great originality, and deep dramatic interest.'—

Atlas.
'Written in a spirited tone.'—Am. Citizen.
'The style is strong, the plot skilful.'—State of Maine.

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

'More genius than the "Lampingueta".

'A good book—a true book.'—Norwich Express.

'A wide-awake, live book.'—South Boston Gazette.

'It is the book of the day.'—Maine Free Press.

'Remarkable power of description.'—Hingham Jour.

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

'Quite unique.'—Boeton Gazette.

'Outrivals "Sunny Side" and "Shady Side."

'Phil Mercury.

Phil. Mercury.

The book is true as life.'—Salem Gazette.

He holds a strong, sly, and plassant 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 Bebert Fiscal are well drawn.'—Traveller.

'It has rare merit.'—Liberator.

'Worth more than double its price,'—N. Eng. Direc-

Bur Ir.'-Middlesex Journal.

It is beautifully illustrated from designs by Billings.

Price S1. For sale by all booksellers.

ABEL TOMPKINS, Publisher,

28 and 40, Cornhill, Boston.

September 22. is4w

For the Liberator. THE GOSPEL OF NATURE FROM AN UNPUBLISHED POEM, BY E. R. PLACE.

Say, toiling Progress, whither lies the way That guides our feet to Truth's eternal day ? Runs it through books? Too often there we find The broken reflex of an erring mind. Is there no rule, each wandering soul to guide, More fixed and sure than man's conceit and pride? No pilot-voice, to warn of dangers near. But bigot's growl, or skeptic's hollow sneer No Pharos-beam, beside the pen-fire spark Of ignorant zeal, lit up by its own dark? Wide as the worlds in endless orbits roll, Sacred as God, unfathomed as the soul, The light of Nature, rounding on our eyes Illumes our path, and lures us to the skies ! Her pupils we ;-the duty ours to scan, With patient thought, Salvation's only 'plan : '-We are bus children at our normal school 'Tis ours to learn, not fulminate the rule, Till we have conned this first of lessons clear, Warming the heart, and scattering doubt and fear, That Truth hides not in books, nor parchment scroll, But walks the universe, and thrills the soul ; Enwrought through all-so deep, so high, so broad, Though Nature called, spreads infinite as God !

Presumptuous mortal ! dreaming to confine The living God to Greek or Hebrew line, Thinking to stay Truth's mountain torrent vexed, With slender twigs of polyglotted text ! Wouldst know thy folly? Read it in thy soul ; The present marks it, and all history's scroll. Go! learn of him whose tube of wond'rous ken Brought down the holy stars to talk with men ; Whose soul to Science, hence to Nature won, Earth's orbit found, and fixed the circling sun. In the strange battle 'twixt the Hebrew verse And Galileo, which came off the worse? Go! learn of him, whose myth-unshackled soul Girdled the earth, and trod from pole to pole, Ere half a world, bold rounding on the view, O'crawed his foes, and proved his prescience true. Of him, corrupt and bloody Rome who taught The sacred right of independent thought; Who dragged the doctrine of the 'Presence,'-'Twas held, on line the very God had traced,-To Nature's court, with Reason in the chair, To take the brand of condemnation there ! Didst ever ask why Peter's holy ire Spurned human law, and bowed to mandate higher ? Why grand Isaiah Jewish ritual spurned, Preached of good deeds, and from the altar turned? Over the sea of ages, waves on waves. Full answers roll, from consecrated graves : No book, no creed, no law, nor mode of earth, O'errides the soul in sacredness and worth! Thus, when the heroes of that armed array, That held the mistress of the sea at bay, Proclaimed the charter of our rights divine, 'Twas Nature spoke-'twas Nature penned the line. Thus, when the bigot, loving not his kind, Sought with a text King George's chain to bind, The same great Nature still-Heaven's Delphic clod Cried, 'Liberty or death ! No king but God !'

So shouts for ever Freedom's dauntless band, So shouts the bondman hunted through the land. Talk not to him of parchment, league, or oath, A power impels him mightier far than both. Think'st thou to breast it? Backward turn as well The sweeping whirlwind or contagion fell. Mark now the scene where ' law-abiding ' 'Sonire Scouts the bold preachers of a statute higher ! Wrath, shame, confusion-all, his soul betide, To find the fugitive pleading at his side. Now beams the tear of pity in his eye ;-Why heeds he thus the slave's unlawful sigh? Angels of mercy ! bend rejoicing o'er-His purse is open, and his cottage door ! As you gray shaft is thrown with ease askance. By power that slumbers in the day's warm glance," With equal ease the Soul's great orb upheaves Wrong's fortress dark, and scarce a vestige leaves

What wonder power should fill the weak with awe. And grasp the sceptre and the mask of law ! Hell-belching war eclipse with lurid haze The Gospel sun of God-enkindled rays ; Infernal slavery, crime of crimes, conspir To quench in woe the soul's celestial fire ; Ay, worst of all, a Bible-warrant bring Of Heaven's approval of th' accursed thing ;-What wonder men have shed the crimson flood, Till heaven grew dark, and earth reeled drunk wit blood?

While bound to creed, tradition; or a scroll, Black imps of Error darken round the soul. When heretics burnt, and haggling witches hung, Mid ranting prayers and pious chantings rung, A single line, ascribed to power above,t Was stronger far than all the cords of love. Not yet had Nature won her destined sway. Not yet her Gospel broke the tardy day. When canting Roundhead bore his victim down. (Believing thus to win the Christian's crown,) Made Naseby's field his crimson altar-place. And pealed thanksgiving for such 'crowning grace, And all who dared the hunted ones to aid Felt law's avengement, or Cromwellian blade-Say! whence the warrant for such direful harm? Witness, O Heaven ! King David wrote a psalm ! \$ Thus puling cant and bloody malice find Weapons thy hand hath fashioned to their mind. Then wherefore marvel at the 'saints,' whose lives Increase in virtue with increase of wives? Thy nature brands them ; in each burning word The final verdict of thy soul is heard. What then ?-With names like Abra'm on the lip, The wily Mormon hath thee on the hip ; Full well he knows thy superstitious hwe Of myths Hebraic and Mosaic law. Come, stand with us ! here take thy vantage post, And backward hurl the rude, beleaguering host. Care not what Jacob did-or wrong or right; Ask, What saith Nature? read by Reason's light. So, when the zealot trumps our final doom, Shakes heaven's portal, and uncaps the tomb, Grasps the fit verse, red hot with flaming ire, With warning shout sets all the worlds on fire, How vain the strife to meet him line with line, Where each will claim endorsement all divine! O'er our dark Bethlehem, Nature's guiding star Truthward invites the wanderers from afar; Proud theologians may affect distrust, And spurn her light with well-assumed disgust; But, treacherous proved their own untempered blade To her they turn, and win the timely aid. Thus Protestants with Papal dogmas fight, And bravely march 'neath Nature's flag of light;

It is stated that the expansive force of the solar rays on the sunward side of Bunker Hill Monument is such as to throw it from the line of the perpendicular to quite

At her great armory clad, right well they know

Their arms invincible against the foe;

And quite refreshing their unwented real,

So when they turn on some protesting brother,

See how by Reason they do trip each other !

But, mark the closing of the brave display,-

When he who loses cries, in blank dismay-

As now they flourish their polemic steal.

+ 'Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live.' Ex. 22:18 'If any man preach any other gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed.' Gal. 1:9. Se ye have received, let l also 1 Cor. 16:22.

† The last five verses of the 149th Pealm co a favorite text with Hugh Peters, the 'mad chaplain of Cromwell.—Hame's History of England.

Away with reason-argument is dross ! The light of nature? 'tis illusive gloss !-The mole may cry, ' Put out the sun; its light I do not need-with me 'tis always night." The sun still beams; and Nature yet doth shine. The world's great teacher, errorless, divine ! Thus did the dogma of so strange salvation, That guileless infants reap'd condign damnation, Short favor find within the general heart, And soon became of its own hell a part;

And now is found, through all our modern churches Stern Calvin's creed but by most patient searches;-A curious fossil-teaching to the race The saving power of Nature's 'crowning grace.' There is a flame in every breast, whose light Points out the path of mercy and of light; Thro' life to gide, is heaven at last to save, This joyful beam the great Ordainer gave. Methinks I hear my creed-bound brother say, 'It is not nature takes our sin away; 'Tis Him alone who over all doth reign, Redeems the soul from nature's clinging stain.'

Come, now, and let us reason with each other; The 'Book' commands it, fear thou not, my brother. By inward forces harnessed into Law, From earth the plant its humble life doth draw; Or, doth it languish through the vernal year? The cause is native, and the cure is near. Inanimate nature (this do all approve) Hath no disease but nature must remove. From tree and sod, to animals ascend, Still naught but nature nature's plans can mend. The human frame, -that masterpiece of God, By steps progressive rising from the clod, Experience proves a native force possesses
To heal its wounds, and soothe its sharp distresses Thus can we trace through matter's broad domain, A healing balm, an anodyne for pain. Now let the bigot and the sectary jeer, Still reason flames this first of lessons clear : For all the soul's derangement, and its sin, The saving power is resident within; Else, He who wrought the mooring chain of Law, One link did drop, or made it with a flaw.

Within the Soul's unfathomed depths, the fire Of Truth, God-lit, doth evermore aspire; Like those fire-waves that roll and boil below, In earth's vast furnace of intensest glow. As, when those flames, obedient to the Mind Whose breath enkindled, and whose law confined, At once illuming and engulphing earth, With laboring groan have sprung to mountain birth; Mirth-seeking man, untaught in Nature's law, Beheld amazed; at length, believed with awe, That just beneath the ground whereon he trod, His bolts were wrought who reigned the thunderer god ;-

So when the Truth (as evermore she must) Upheaves the load of Error's crumbling crust, Mankind, untutored, tremble at the sight; Purblind, and staggering in the flashing light, Catch not the source from whence the splendor broke And cry, A demon tempts us; or, A god hath spoke! Thus, when Judea's great Reformer rose, Rousing a world from sin's unblest repose, So strange his doctrine, and so bold his word, A devil hath he, from rude mouth was heard. Touth was his church; his synagogue, the street: his prayers good deeds, with holiest love replete;-Wide as the world his parish boundary ran; His ritual, peace; his priest, the honest man. Such life his creed, such love his worship's hymn, His lustrous brow no bigot shaft could dim. Short was his catechism :- Serv'st thou Heaven By honest works for man's improvement given ! And all were members of his human church, Who made this 'grace' the treasure of their search. A truth so living, and a life so true, Broke in soft splendor o'er the shadowy view; Through all his walk was shown, from earliest youth Such wealth of wisdom, and such power of truth-So meek-so brave-to purer spheres allied, He lived an angel, like a God he died! Half-wakened souls, bewildered in the blaze, For hearts of mercy, offered prayer and praise. Thus lost to truth, from Duty's precepts strayed, Their lips extolled him, but their hands betrayed; And soon the craft of zealot and of knave, Their ' god's' good name from heathen scorn to save, Fictitious tales and 'pious frauds' conceived; With woof of truth the warp of error weaved. Till scarce a god in all the Pantheon

If I do err, the error is unmeant; My faith is firm, to Nature's order bent : Jesus of Nazareth filled a natural place; Was not engrafted on the human race. He came obedient to that Master Power That builds a world, or trains the blooming flower; In his great soul we mark th' amazing zone Of moral grandeur slumbering in our own. Imperial Newton, whose far-reaching mind Not the wide earth, and scarce you heavens confined, Wore not one jewel in his crown of thought, But sleeps within the stupid Hotfentot;-Just as the diamond's pure and starry light Is hid beneath the carbon's scoty night;-An inwrought, deathless principle of growth Works infinite developments in both. If, at the base of Nature's chain, the fool In mental nightfall gibbers on his stool, While, higher up, a Locke and Fenelon Flash down the beams of Wisdom's kindling sun-A star-crowned angel, far above the grasp Of proudest sage, its upper link may clasp; While changing forms, and varying beights between, In slow progression o'er each link are seen. Thus if the fool to Plato may aspire, Great Plato, then, to seraph's loftier fire. High angel spheres to earth's low-hung domain, Thus linked by Progress' intertwining chain, Who dare affirm the self-same zone of love Binds man to man, and bids him look above, Sweeps not beyond, in law-linked union hold Earth, heaven and God, in one fraternal fold ? O, mighty thought! on this blind rolling clod Begins the growth that terminates in God! If spirit thus, then why not matter rise, In sloped ascension, to the mingling skies? The scheme of Nature, with harmonious chime, Strikes all the changes of its march sublime. 'T is past our ken that earth's dull, crumbling clay, Transformed to flesh, emits a mental ray:

est superstition and ignorance."

BUT OF THINE OWN WE GIVE THEE.

DAVID-L CHRON. But of Thine own we give Thee; all is Thine, Father of all; but, like some grateful boy, Who gives his father back some much-loved toy

For very thankfulness, our hearts incline To give Thee back Thy gifts, then most divine And childlike; yet not less 'tis well to feel That each good deed Thy goodness only shows. All woman's mercies but Thy Love reveal; All manhood's wisdom from Thy Wisdom flows. It is no merit in the blushing rose, Sparkling with beads of dew, and bowing low That she such gladness in our souls doth wake; We only thank Thee that thou mad'st her so, And love her beauty for our Father's sake.

# THE LIBERATOR.

TYPES OF MANKIND.

TYPES OF MANKIND: or Ethnological Researches, ba upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculpture and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geo-graphical, Philological and Biblical History. By J. C. Nott; M.D., and George R. Glidden. With additional selections and contributions from S. G. Morton, M.D.; L. Agassiz, LL.D.; W. Usher, M.D.; and H. 8. Patterson, M.D. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Gram bo & Co. 1854. pp. 738—royal 8vo.

This is really a formidable work, both in size and substance. Two aims are sufficiently prominent throughout the whole, viz : first, a defence of slavery on a new tack ; and second, an attempt to invalidate the testimony of the Bible, so far as it can be brought to support the cause of freedom. A contributor has truthfully defined the 'Types of Mankind' as a huge pamphlet; he might have added 'rambling' to the definition, without any exaggeration. It will not be expected, therefore, that our brief review can be mor onnected than the book itself; but we will try to give our readers as clear an idea of its scope as our limit

Dr. Nott is a practising physician in Mobile, Alaba ma, qualified, as he informs us, ' by almost fifty years of residence among the white and black races, and twentyfive years incessant intercourse with both.' Mr. Gliddon was formerly U. S. Consul at Cairo, and resided many years in Egypt ; on the ancient monuments of which country, their joint argument against the unity of mankind is principally based."

Dr. Nott writes Part I., which is devoted to the Natural History of Mankind. In it he attempts to prove : 'That the surface of our globe is naturally divided

'That the surface of our globe is naturally divided into several zoological provinces, each of which is a distinct centre of creation, possessing a peculiar fauna and flora, and that every species of animal and plant was originally assigned to its appropriate province.
'That the human family offers no exception to this general law, but fully conforms to it; mankind being divided into several groups of races, each of which constitutes a primitive element in the fauna of its peculiar constitutes as primitive element in the fauna of its peculiar constitutes as primitive element in the fauna of its peculiar constitutes as primitive element in the fauna of its peculiar constitutes.

liar province.
 That history affords no evidence of the transforms tion of one type into another, nor of the origination of

tion of one type into another, nor of the origination of a new and permanent type.

'That certain types have existed (the same as now) in and around the Valley of the Nile, for ages anterior to 3500 years B. C., and consequently long prior to any alphabetic chronicles, sacred or profane.

'That the primeval existence of Man, in widely separate portions of the globe, is proven by the discovery of his osseous and industrial remains in alluvial deposits and diluvial drifts; and more especially of his fossil bones, imbedded in various rocky strata, along with the vestions of artifact species of animals.

bones, imbedded in various rocky strata, along with the vestiges of extinct species of animals.

'That prolificacy of distinct species, inter se, is now proved to be no test of common origin.

'That those Races of men most separate in physical organization—such as the blacks and the whites—do not amalgamate perfectly, but obey the laws of hybridity.'

It will be seen from the above resume, that Dr. Not entirely repudiates the hitherto-received idea of the common origin of mankind, as detailed in Genesis. He does not, however, deny that the negro is a man, in so many words; but would only place him so low in the scale as to leave doubts in the reader's mind whether he is or not! In chap. xiii., on the 'Comparative Anatomy of Races,' Dr. Nott says, 'If all the races sprang from a single pair, nothing short of a miracle could have produced such changes as contenders for " unity' demand. . . . The very earliest monumental rec ord, or written history, exhibits man, not in nomadic tribes, but in full-grown nations, borne on the floodtide of civilization. Even the writers of the book of Genesis could not divest their imaginations of the idea of some civilization coeval with the creation of their first parents ; because the man Adam gave names, in Paradise, "to all the cattle "-which implies either that some animals had been already domesticated, or writing thousands of years subsequently to animal do mesticity, they heedlessly attributed to ante-historic times past, conditions existing in their own days pres A peculiar conformation characterizes the brain of an adult negro. Its development never goes beyond that developed in the Caucasian in boyhood; and, besides other singularities, it bears, in several particulars,

a marked resemblance to the brain of the orang ou-

tang.' (!) For which assertion, Prof. Agassiz is drawn

in as an oral witness. As a necessary deduction from these premises, Dr Nott looks upon the improvement of the negro race as an impossibility. He is certainly disposed to look at the dark side of that prospect; he has 'looked in vain. ferson's verdict, who never found 'a black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narrative; never saw even an elementary trait of painting or sculpture; which, to say the least, is something extraordinary; that Jefferson should beget so many stupid children, and Dr. Nott should never have heard of Samuel R. Ward or Frederick Douglass. ' With every opportunity for culture,' (O, ye gods !) adds the impartial Dr., our Southern negroes remain as incapable in drawing as the lowest quadrumana.' Of course, we will not venture to dispute the authority of a gentleman who has had fifty years' personal observation, but letting the apocryphal 'opportunity for culture' pass, we feel curious to know how the Dr. makes out the incapability. We have a faint recollection, some twelve years ago, o dissecting a human hand, besides more recently ope rating on that of a negro, and thought we observed the thumb in both cases about twice the size of that of 'the lowest quadrumana.' But perhaps Alabama negroes thumbs correspond to their faces, as engraved for the 'Types,' and one caricature will explain the other We venture to guess, that if Alabama negroes' thumbs were as small as inferred by the Dr., that gentleman and his fellow-men-thieves would be badly off for corn, not to speak of other work needing the band of a cunning workman, which Southern gentlemen view with sovereign contempt.

Dr. Usher, of Mobile, takes up the geological aspect of the question, and contributes a number of interesting facts. He says :-

'The plain on which the city of New Orleans is built

rises only nine feet above the sea, and excavations are often made far below the level of the Gulf of Mexico. In these sections, several successive growths of cypress tim ber have been brought to light. In digging the founds ber have been brought to light. In digging the founda-tions for the gas works, the Irish spadesmen, finding they had to cut through timber instead of soil, gave up the work, and were replaced by a corps of Kentucky axe-men, who hewed their way downwards through four successive growths of timber, the lowest so old that it cut like cheese. . . . Messrs. Dickeson & Brown have traced no less than ten distinct cypress forests at different levels below the present surface in Louisiana. Is it more strange the future should unroll

Still higher change of matter into soul?

For evidence of this, see the Apochryphal New
Testament. With reference to 'pious frauds,' Mosheim, a distinguished historian of the Church, holds the following language—vol. i., p. 109: 'Not long after Christ's ascension, several histories of his life and doctrines, full of pious frauds and fabulous wonders, were composed, by persons whose intentions, perhaps, were not had, but whose writings discovered the greatest suprestition and ignorance.

different levels below the present surface in Louislana.

Each of these sunken forests must have had a period of rest and gradual depression, estimated as equal to 1500 years for the duration of the live-oak era [growing above them all.] We shall then certainly be within bounds, if we assume the period of such levation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years: which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans delvation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; which would give the total age of the New Orleans devation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; the substitute of the new orleans devation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; the substitute of the new orleans devation to have been equivalent to 14,400 years; the substitute of the new orleans devation to have been equivalent to 1

the human race must be more than five or six thousand vears old.

Dr. Nott writes a chapter on Hybridity, in which he advances the following propositions :-

. That mulattoes are the shortest-lived of any class

'That mulattoes are the shortest-lived of any class of the human race.

That mulatto women are peculiarly delicate, and subject to a variety of chronic diseases. That they are bad breeders, bad nurses, liable to abortions, and that their children generally die young.

'That when mulattoes marry, they are less prolific than when crossed on the parent stock.

'That mulattoes, like negroes, although unacclimated, enjoy extraordinary exemption from yellow fever.'

Dr. Nott gives many examples of a fact with which most persons are familiar, viz., that continued intermarriages betwixt particular classes, or nearly-related families, is positively hurtful to both body and mi This is well-established. But he contradicts him

when, in another place, to please his Southern custon ers, he avers that the 'superior race must inevitable become deteriorated by any intermixture with the infe rior.' He even thinks that the human family will, is the end, be exterminated in this way! Be surely missed it, when he says above, that ' mulatto wo men are peculiarly delicate." . Why, man, that is sign of high breeding, which your Southern white la dies pique themselves on possessing. To be delicate is to be fashionable. But we perceive why the deterioration theory is brought in ; it is to give a blow to the Mosaical account of the first family-and we must confess, a somewhat sturdy one, too; for if all mankind sprang from a single pair, it is clear that their children mus have committed txcssr, and their offspring deteriorat ed. We think this fact alone should settle the question of unity or diversity. Our Southern friend, however, is not content with this vantage gained, but would like to monopolize both sides. Hold there, Dr. N. ! If

would be unintelligible, without plates. With the exception of Agassiz' contribution, the whole book is saturated with colorphobia of the most virulent kind. No chance is lost to throw in a sneer at the negro, and cry down his capabilities. John C. Calhoun figures in the

Introduction, as follows:—

'In a long interview [with Mr. Gliddon,] Mr. Calhoun stated that England pertinaciously continued to interfere with our inherited institution of negro slave interfere with our inherited institution of negro slave.

(Two insects always found together.)

The veranda in the house of a tortoise will not a great (The veranda being the prointerfere with our inherited institution of negro slavery, and in a manner to render it imperative that he
should indite very strong instructions on the subject to
the late Mr. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, then our Ambassador to France. . . . Mr. Calhoun was convinced
that the true difficulties of the subject could not be fully comprehended, without first considering the radical
difference of humanity's races. . . What, on the vital
question of African slavery in our Southern States, was
the utilitarian consequence of Calhoun's memorable despatch to King? . . A communication from the Foreign Office promptly assured our Government that
Great Britain had no intention of intermeddling with
the domestic institutions of other nations. Nor, from the domestic institutions of other nations. Nor, from that day to this, has she violated her formal pledge in

All the result of our two worthies' ethnological arguments! Can the force of conceit go further? Here is the ' destiny ' doctrine :--'Nations and races, like individuals, have each as

especial destiny; some are born to rule, and others to be ruled. [O, rare republicans!] No two distinctly-marked races can dwell together on equal terms.'

The monuments of Egypt prove, that negro races have not, during 4000 years, at least, been able to make one solitary step, in negro-land, from their savage state; the modern experience of the United States and the West Indies confirms the teachings of monuments and of history; and our remarks on Crania, hereinafter, seem to render fugacious all probability of a brighter future for these organically-inferior types, however sad the thought may be.' . . . 'The illiterate advocates of a pseudo-negrophilism, more ruinous to the Africans of the United States than the condition of servitude in which they thrive, multiply, and are hap-py, have actually claimed Hannibal, [&c.] as historical vouchers for the perfectibility of the negro race, be-cause born in Africa!

We intended, at starting, to have noticed the Se Part at greater length than our space allows. It is the exclusive work of Mr. Gliddon, and is intended 'to show what light has been thrown by oriental research es upon those parts of Scripture that bear upon the origin of mankind.' We do not exaggerate when we say, that he cuts up the Bible, root and branch, and that with a good-will evidently prompted by a desire to do something more than throw light on the origin of mankind. He shows, from the character of the writing, that Genesis could not have been written earlier than the tenth century before Christ. He explodes the Biblical chronology- there are no recorded dates in the Jewish Scriptures which are trustworthy;' and furnishes a long list of errors and mistranslations, with pungent comments. In fact, Part II. is the most serious onslaught on the Divine Inspiration of the Bible which we have seen for a long time. Slavery at one time was defended from the Bible. Mr. Gliddon has cut away that prop; probably finding it no longer ser-

### From the New York Evening Post. AFRICAN LITERATURE.

The present number of Putnam's Magazine opens in the 'Life of the Swedish Count Stedingk,' ar accomplished and brave ally in our revolutionary struggle. The publication of articles like thisp and Cooper's history of 'Old Ironsides,' materially increases the reputation of Putnam among others tree.) When a slave dies, his mother hears noth than the usual run of magazine readers. Another contribution of a similar character, though more ing of it; yet the slave, too, was once a child in his generally entertaining, is the one entitled, 'African Proverbial Philosophy.' It contains an account of the geography and natural history of Yoruba, an out-of-the-way country in the west of Africa, in addition to a philological discussion of its language and literature, such as it has. It so hap-pens that the literature of Yoruba consists solely nothing tests the natural quickness and keenness of a nation more than its proverbs; and tried by this test, the Yorubas are triumphant.' A curious collection of Yoruba aphorisms, with parallels from the shrewd sayings of civilized nations, is included in the essay-as follows :-

1. PRACTICAL PROVERBS. He runs away from the sword, and hides himself in the scabbard. ( Out of the frying-pan into the The stirrup is the father of the saddle. le premier pas qui coute.')
He who has no cross-bow but his eye-brow, will

never kill anything. ( Barking dogs never bite.') If your stomach is not strong, do not eat cockoaches. (Moderation.)
If one cannot build a house, he builds a shed. ( Half a loaf, &c.)

One lock does not know the wards of another. The bald-headed person does not care for a razor. The thread is quite accustomed to follow the path of the needle. The sword shows no respect for its maker. ( Ba

actions return to plague the inventor.')

Leave the
The sole of the foot is exposed to all the filth of your hand. the road. ( Evil communications, &c.) The pot-lid is always badly off; the pot gets the weet, the lid gets the steam. Without powder, a gun is only a rod.

God made different creatures differently. (The

original has a jingle to it, like 'many men many Want of consideration and forethought made six brothers pawn themselves for six dollars.

A one-sided story is always right. Ear, hear th-

other side, before you decide. He who marries a beauty marries trouble. Though a man may miss other things, he neve misses his mouth.

We wake, and find marks on the palms of our hands, but we know not who made them; we wake and find an old debt, and cannot remember how we incorred it. If the poor man's rafter does not reach the roo

in the morning, it will reach it in the evening (This refers to a traditional poor man who advise splicing two rafters in raising a house: and whosed-See Eccl. ix. 5.)

See Eccl. 1x. 0.)

The bill-hook cut the forest, but with no profit to itself; the bill-hook cleared the road with no

ic vos non vobis.)

2. PROVERBS DRAWN FROM NATURE.

The dawn comes twice to no man.

To-day is the elder brother of to-morrow, and a copious dew is the elder brother of the rain.

One day's rain makes up for many days' drought.

('It never rains but it pours.')

When the rain beat upon the parrot, the wood-cock rejoiced, thinking that his red tail was spoiled, but the rain only increased its beauty.

The sprout of the iroko tree must be plucked while it is yet tender. ('As the twig is bent,' &c.)

The parasite (vine) claims relationship with every tree.

every tree.

To be trodden upon here, to be trodden upon there, is the fate of the palm-nut in the road.

Unless the tree falls, one will never get at the

No one should ask the fish what happens in th to monopolize both sides. Hold there, Dr. N.! If plain, nor the rat of what happens in the water. 'breeding in-and-in' is hurtful, as you say it is, then It was the death of the fish which introduced

breeding out-and-out, even between blacks and whites, cannot, also, be hurtful.

A large portion of this first part is taken up with engravings of Egyptian monuments, about which we know little; and even if we knew much, any remarks.

It was the death of the fish which introduced it to the palace.

The rat said, I am less angry with the man who engravings of Egyptian monuments, about which we ground afterwards. ('Adding insult to injury.')

The ajao is neither rat nor bird. (Said of persons who are traitly and the fish which introduced it to the palace. breeding out-and-out, even between blacks and whites. sons who are 'neither one thing nor the other'neither fish, fiesh, nor good red-herring.')
When the hawk hovers, the poulterer looks un-

It is easy to cut up a dead elephant. If you abuse the ettu, you give the awe the head-ache. (i. e., Persons feel slights cast upon their relatives;—these being two birds of the same ge-

accommodate a guest. (The veranda being the pro-jecting part of the shell. Said of inhospitable per-

When the fox dies, no fowl mourns; for the for rears no chickens.

When the fish is killed, his tail is inserted in his

own mouth. (Applied to one who suffers for his own misdeeds.)
When the fire burns in the fields, the flakes fly to the town.

The crow was going to Ibara; a breeze sprung up behind. This will help me along famously, said

the crow.

He is a fool who cannot lift an ant, and yet tries to lift an elephant. ('Strain at a guat,' &c.) PROVERBS SHOWING A FEELING FOR NATURAL BEAUTY

Behind and before, the butterfly praises God ret, when touched, it crumbles like a cinder. Heaven and earth are two large calabashes which, when shut (together), can never be opened.

There is no market in which the dove with the prominent breast has not traded (alluding to the shape of the cowries used as monoy.)
Twinkling, twinkling, twinkling stars: like so many chickens behind the moon.

The mock-bird says—I sing 200 songs in the morning, 200 at noon, and 200 in the afternoon; and yet I sing many frolicsome notes for my own amusement.

[The proverbs abound in evidences of observation of animal peculiarities. We also find striking descriptive phrases, such as &-orum, the setting sun, when it appears like a globe. Eni-aven, the flickering appearance of a rarefied atmosphere under sunshine, supposed to proceed from an underground fire made by the tortoise to kill the trees by burning the roots. by burning the roots.] 4. COMMERCIAL PROVERES.

The trader never confesses that he has sold al his goods, but, when asked, will only say, 'Trade is a little better.'—(Proverbs, xx., 14.)

The palm of the hand never deceives one. ('A

bird in the hand,' &c.)

Men think the poor man is not as wise as th ich, for (they say) if he were wise, why is he poor Can Wall street devise a more ingenious defence? He is as persuasive as a seller of cakes. (Sar Slick can say nothing more to the point.)

The borrower, who does not pay, gets no mor noney lent him. He runs into debt, who cuts up a pigeon to sel by retail.

A man walks freely before his defamer, when

A man water freely before all detamer, when he knows that the latter has not twenty cowries in his pocket. (Quite a new modification of the 'vacuus cantabit' philosophy!)

A gift is a gift and a purchase is a purchase, but no one will thank you for 'I sold it very cheap.'

Ajé (god of money) often passes by the first caravan that arrives, and loads the last with blessings.

(The race is not to the swift, &c.)
Inordinate gain makes a hole in the pocke ( He earneth wages to put into a bag with holes.

Haggai, i., 6.)

5. PROVERBS OF COMPASSION. The wicked man would not treat his own child as he treats those of others. A slave is not a block of wood (lit., child of

Birth does not differ from birth ; as the freeman was born, so was the slave.

The aro (a sort of cripple) is the porter at the gate of the gods. ('They also serve, who only

stand and wait.') 6. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS PROVEDES All mankind are related to one another.

He who does not love his neighbor acts mali Anger does nobody good; patience is the best o dispositions. Anger draws arrows from the quiv er : patience draws kola-nuts from the bag.

A cutting word is as tough as a bow-string; cutting word cannot be healed, though a woun may.

The okum (a reptile) has 200 hands and 200 feet,

and yet acts gently.

Covetousness is the mother of unsatisfied desire Consideration is the first-born, calculation the next, wisdom the third. A bribe blinds the judge's eyes, for bribes never

speak the truth. He who has committed a secret action, suppose himself the subject of all conversation.

He who despises another despises himself. Con-

empt should never be shown to a fellow-man. Wherever a man goes to dwell, his character He is to be feared who sends you on a message

not he to whom you are sent.

Leave the battle to God, and rest your head upon C. L. REMOND. The question is often asked

Who is this Charles Lenox Remond, who so ofter who is this Charles Lenox Remond, who so often Without powder, a gun is only a rod.

When the man on stilts falls, another gets the bamboo (stilt)—(i. e., 'Pride shall have a fall.')

The pestle and the mortar have no quarrel between them—(i. e., they are only instruments of another.)

The covetous man, not content with gathering the fruit of the tree, took an axe and cut it down on his estate, and lives like other repulsives on his estate, and lives like other repulsives of the class of fugitive slaves. He is, we believe, a man of education and fortune, who resides in or near Boston, on his estate, and lives like other repulsives on his estate, and lives like other repulsives of the class of fugitive slaves. the fruit of the tree, took an axe and cut it down. on his estate, and lives like other gentlemen of (The goose with the golden egg.) (The goose with the golden egg.)

I almost killed a bird, said the fowler. Almost and accomplished woman, and not quite so dark as never made a stew, was the reply. ('Almost takes himself, and has the attention and respect of the way half.')

It is only the water which is spilt; the calabash ment on the brutality of ignorance and the prejudent is not broken: (that all is not lost.)

He chokes me like ekuru. (Said of a tedious that such a man should be insulted while walking person. Ekuru is a very dry cake;—the remainin our streets in respectable company, and shouted der biscuit.)

He who waits for chance will have to wait a ger.—Syracuse Chronicle.

The announcement that Mr. Rogers, (a man as black as seven midnights.) was to read a poem if Mr. May's church, last night, drew together a large audience, who, we venture to say, went away very much disappointed. Certainly, we expected no such treat. The poem was a terse, vigorous review of the achievements of slavery, in the style o Hudibras or McFingle, and not inferior in wit and power to either. It was a long way in advance of the annual effusions of Park Benjamin; and had it been read by that gentleman, it would have pro-duced a deep impression. Mr. Rogers has the charge of a colored church in the city of Newark.

A New Reading of the Title D. D. The following squib we find in the papers:—

' It is said that since Benton called Pettit, of Indi ana, a "dirty dog," the correspondents of the latter in addressing him, affix a D. D. to his name," No wonder respectable ministers of the gospel are beginning to decline the title.

profit to itself; then it was broken, a ring was put on its handle, and it was still kept at work. New Book Store for New Books

THOMAS CURTIS. 134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH. PHILADELPHIA,

OFFERS to his friends and the public a careful selected stock of Books, embracing all the lay and popular works of the day. Unlike many beast lers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all but and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polemos. has books imported from the continent of Europeas Law at a small per centage. Liberal books of pamphing of fered wholesale or retail. An assortment of Stationary, plain and fancy, &c. His friends are invited and THOMAS CURTS. THOMAS CURITS,

Philadelphia, August 16.

WORCESTER

HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION NO. 1 GLEN STREET.

HIS Institution is under the medical direction of he SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treating at all seasons.

TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. Ferby ment without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

April 14.

> New Era in Healing OURE BY NUTRITION.

DYSPEPSIA, Consumption, Headache, and all fam of Diseases, successfully treated by Netherland without medicine.

To LAKOY SUNDRILAND:

DEAR SIR—I take this opportunity to inform yeeling you have completely cured me of chewing and senior tobacco. I am now in perfect health, having most thirty pounds during the three months I have been now your treatment by Nutrition. It is worth any senior treatment to me, and I thank you a thousand time.

South Adams, Mass. May 16, 1854. Pamphlets of Information, respecting this in method of Cure, for sale at the office of this pape, at 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 be Washington Street, avails herself of this mean for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and visity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and was respectfully assure them that, by unremitting tobacors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champoing as such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be read. as it produces new hair where baldness had his

Her chemical researches have developed an ininble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desilent looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast companies itself to favor. For all her compounds and therap cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands to jar.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, at their room, which will be open from 8, A. M., b.;

P. M. She has numerous recommendation from 2 fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elsewer which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

> WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 36 WASHINGTON ST.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840,

STILL continue in successful operation; and her D been recently refitted and improved by the sains of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of their in the city.) the proprietors feel confident that them now offer in elsewhere. nducements unsurpassed, if not unquis

No person is expected to take a likeness this perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, \$\sigma 86\$ Washington stra near Cornhill.

West India Emancipation.

OR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Combil, P Speech by WM. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at lington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1884, a the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, so copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, 2 cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed that 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great stragely England, for the abolition of British Colonial start. from its commencement to its termination-tible the behavior of the West India planters—shows harts royed, and what have the Act of Emancipation-&c. &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY. JE THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FOR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the Great lices sion on the Origin, Character and Tendency d'al Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philab phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

CAPE COD

WATER-CURE. Establishment of this character has commence

A Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Sens.

Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Ellis & Swire Assistant Address, Dr. W. FELCH, Harwich Port, Mass.

DISCOURSES ON THE Rendition of Anthony Burns.

THE following publications on this atrocious of rage on the rights of man and the law of God at for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill :-The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermes Theodore Parker. Price 25 cts. 'The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Cause of Consequences.' A discourse by James Frends

Consequences.' A disco-'The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lyan, by Samuel Johnson. Price 121 cts. 'The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in Wei lid-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 12 ets. Massachusetts in Mourning. A sermon preachel in Wordester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON. THOSE who would secure early and good impression copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are calculated at \$1.

Persons at a distance can have them safely envelope Frames can be furnished to order, including but and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices varying true \$1 25 to \$5 00, and upwards. WM. C. NELL,

May 20. WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPITCHS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, doubt imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.25.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Bept ductive Element in Man, as a means to his distribution and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pretent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Fact, and the Parent of the Past, and t ture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for salely 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 J. B. YERRINTON & SON,

PRINTERS, 21 CORNELL.....Bestos