INTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. FIRES-Two dellars and fifty cents per annum.

Fire copies will be sent to one address for TEN is, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters sains to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to wheeled, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

Advertisements making less than one square in pref three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Prania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auharied to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. To following greatlemen constitute the Financial the but are not responsible for any of the debts

of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray of the paint, the Quincy, Samuel Philippick, and WESDELL PRILLIPS. To it its columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

stion 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

IF 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

SECURE THE PREPETUITY 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 SURBENDER 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-sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandise, 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 THEREBY

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. 42.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1057.

SLAVERY, ETERNAL.

It is all a ballucination to suppose that we are It is all a ballucination to suppose that we are set going to get rid of African slavery, or that it all ever be desirable to do so. It is a thing that we enout do without, that is righteous, profitable of permanent, and that belongs to Southern socius inherently, intrinsically and durably, as the hits race itself. Yea, the white race will itself grate from the Southern States to Africa, Calia or Polynesia, a oner than the African. t as wake up our minds, therefore, to put up the and make the most of the institution. Let us bother our brains about what Providence inds to do with our negroes in the distant future glory in and profit to the utmost by what He done for him in transplanting him here, and ing him to work on our plantations. Let the cans and planters of the South, while eninations having a less number of votes) a Christianising the negro, keep their slaves at and work under strict discipline, out of idleness and mischef, while they live; and when they come fie instead of sending them off to Africa, or sunliting them to a life of 'freedom,' licensucse and nuisance, will them over to their iren, or direct them to be sold where they will male to work hard, and he of service to their usters and the country. True philanthropy to be negro begins, like charity, at home: and if hern men would act as if the canopy of heava were inscribed with a covenant, in letters of fire, ad the negro is here and here forever, is our properest ours forever, is never to be emancipated, is to est hard at work, and in rigid subjection all his and is never to go to Africa, to Polynesia, or Yankee land, (far worse than either,) they said accomplish more good for the race in five fears than they boast the institution itself to have ots a set of evils and fallacies that threaten to frie the white race a wandering in the western siderness somer than Cuffee will go to preach the espel in Guinea .- Richmond Examiner

NO MORAL WRONG IN SLAVERY.

The Tran Mercury, published at Leguin, and John the following in its numer of the 2d inst., on the revival of the slave trade rect with Africa :-

That there is no moral wrong in slavery is the ssumption which lies at the very basis of that in-titution. It is the principle we establish when show that both races are better under the innce of this institution than they are without; ad, in fact, the intelligent mind of the South is st approaching the conclusion that slavery-the set approaching the conclusion that slavery—the mion of unequal races in the constitution of an unequal system—is the normal condition of human society. It is fast becoming the belief, that to admic, exactly must be composed of two classes—the me is direct, and the other to labor—and that to the ermanence of society in positions of advancement, re must be a division in its numbers; and not that division simply which springs from the necessites of the case, where one part is held above its atural position by the accident of wealth, while the other is depressed below its natural level by the accident of its absence—but a division which asters), and necessarily results from the inequal. between the races which are brought together. this belief we heartily concur. The benefits advantages which so far have resulted from institution, we take as lights to guide us to eighter truths of its future history. No na-on earth has been so favored as has been the of these Southern States. None has so ined in wealth and numbers-none has been so from domestic broils and civil commotion. In s has the laboring class been so happy and so from physical suffering, and in none, between higher and lower classes of society, has there a so much of kind feeling, and so much of multiselicitade and independence. To bask in the rung brams of such an institution, to defend it, ausit, and pray for its continuance, and yet conthips and soldiers to prevent its extension and spend is others than ourselves, is scarcely defen-upon any reasonable principle of human action.

THE STRENGTH OF SLAVERY. Nothing is more striking in the history of the

lition crusade of now twenty years' duration, a the revolution in the Southern public mind thit has produced. It is not too much to say, is quarter of a century ago, the South was one agency yet to be developed by Providence, on the way for the extinction of slavery. At it time, men had not not looked into the philosoor examined the muniments of defense of to slavery in the United States. They seemdo have taken it for granted, without inquiry, that it was an evil, of which some day they hoped to be rid, and in which they were willing to accommod the rid. of when the time was ripe for the event.— land and Virginia were rapidly travelling in states of the States east of them, and were ing the way to become free States. But fanatibecame sorely grieved because of an 'inifor which it had no manner of possible shility before God or man: It mounted by, booted and spurred for the crusade. And has been the result! Slavery is stronger tothan it was twenty-five years ago. Stronger than it was twenty-five years ago. Stronger than and argument—stronger in the united metions of the South, that it is not an evil, but not the South. and to the African first, and next to the South, nion and the world-stronger in the defences sh agricultural development, and the great stand it in the commercial necessities of man stronger in the will and power of those who se responsible for it, to defend it, and stronger in the ranswerable logic in which Southerwintellect its entreached it.—Mobile Register.

REPRISALS.

Here is the announcement of the latest stroke Southern policy by the Columbus (Ga.) Times: if the people of the Southern slaveholding also will be true to themselves, they need not a anything the agitators and Abolitionists can to the North. The processed Abolitionists can the North. The moneyed and business men on so, whetherer you make it their interest to do so, whetherer you make it their interest to do so, and this can be easily done. Let the Sudam States pass a law depriving the citizens and residents of Northern States of the use of our acuts and officers for the collection of their debts, or the redress of any interest. or the redness of any injuries to persons or property that may sustain. To be more plain, allow the sendants. ats to plead in bar to any brought in our courts, that the plaintiff is a action that may

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. like States; and also allow it to be a good defence to any indictment, even for murder, that the party THE AMERICAN BOARD -- ECHOES OF injured was a citizen or resident of those States, and fix the time when it shall go into operation against the residents of any State coeval with their refusal to give up a fugitive slave, or obstruct his delivery by means of riots, or any other way. It in the South, can for a moment believe that

> the masses! and can you believe they cannot control them through the starvation of their famihas lived long in this world, that Yankee patriotism

PROPOSITION .

FOR CHECKING THE ASSAULTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS UPON THE RIGHTS OF SOUTHERNERS.

The following proceedings of a public meeting held at Memphis, Tennessee, are taken from the Memphis Whig of Saturday, 16th ult.:—

· Pursuant to previous notice, a large portion of the citizens of Memphis assembled in the City Hall, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments upon the recent outrage perpetrated upon our fellowcitizen, J. J. Robinson, by a party of abolitionists of the town of Salem, in Ohio.

At an early hour, the meeting was organized by

From the

calling S. P. Bankhead, Esq., to the chair, and appointing J. T. Stratton and N. B. Sanders, Sec-Mr. Perkins then introduced a resolution, that the Chairman appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the neeting; whereupon, the Chairman appointed transaction, and during the recital, the large as-semblage gave frequent indications of their indig-preached. Messrs. Sanders, John T. Trezevant, Parhem and Cormack were called for, and respectively responded. At the conclusion of Mr. Cormack's remarks, the Committee submitted the following port, which was unanimously and enthusiasti-

cally adopted :-Whereas, frequent outrages of the most flagrant and unjustifiable character have been perpetrated recently upon Southern citizens travelling through and good will to men, and joined in the howl which and some states and whoreas are a few states and final times and final times and for a fallow and final times and some and some states and the states and some states are a few states and final times and final times and some states are a few states. The the free States; and whereas, one of our fellow- sedition and fanaticism have raised to nitizens, Mr. J. J. Robinson, on passing through and jealousy, and finally a rupture, between the State of Ohio, with his family and servant, was North and the South. To the Southern man, there the State of Ohio, with his family and servant, was North and the South. To the Southern man, there brutally assaulted and robbed of his rightful is in all this madness one consideration of genuine property as recognized by the Constitution of the nation, by a mob headed by one ——— Blackwell, a merchant of the city of Cincinnati; and whereas, the extent of our commercial intercourse with the city of Cincinnati, amounting in the aggregate millions of dollars annually, as we should render that city, as also the great State of Ohio, far more sensible of the importance of respecting our citizens and their property, than the

bove-named outrage evinces—therefore, Resolved, That unless the city of Cincinnati, by some public demonstration, repudiate the action of the mob and the lawless conduct of Blackwell, that we for, ourselves, as citizens of Memphis, will exercise every legitimate means to break up the commercial intercourse between our own city and the city of Cincinnati, and divert Southern travel from said city and State to that direction in which their rights and property will be respected.

Resolved, That we ask and expect the sympathy

and co-operation of our sister slaveholding States, to our relief, and aid us in defending our selves against aggressors from Ohio, by cutting off from the State, and particularly the city of Cincinnati, all the trade in their power.

Resolved, That the Board of Mayor and Alder

men of this city be requested to appoint a special River Police, whose duty it shall be vigilantly to watch all steamboats coming from Cincinnati, and strictly to enforce our State and municipal laws in regard to free negroes.

Mr. Carr then offered a motion, that a Committee of ten be appointed to correspond with every South-ern city in reference to the matter suggested in the report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Trezevant offered a resolution directing the Mayor of the city of Memphis to forward a copy of these resolutions to the corporate authorities of the city of Cincinnati ; both of which tesolutions

were adopted.

The meeting was characterized by the utmost harmony, and presented the appearance of an as-semblage of injured and aggrieved men, deliberating upon the means of, and the spirit to en-

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, to meet on the call of the President, with a request that all papers friendly to Southern interests publish these proceedings, and co-operate with us in waking public sentiment. S. P. BANKHEAD, President.

J. T. STRATTON, Secretaries.

CLAP-TRAP AND SCOUNDRELISM. Letter from Rev. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans

to the Picagune, dated Bridgewater, Sept. 9, 1854. I verily believe that there is not a set of opera tives on the face of the earth better off than the negro slaves of the Southern States. They do not negro slaves of the Southern States.

work as hard as the free laborers in my brother's factory at Pittsfield, and are quite as well (I think better) fed and clothed. I would not emancipate them now, if I could. They are occupying the very ondition which they are fitted and intended for by an all-wise Providence. I go further. Just so long as the blacks remain among us, they should be kept in slavery. This is essential to their own happiness and improvement. They can never enjoy the same liberty with the whites in this country, without being annihilated. Manumit the blacks of the South, and no long time would elapse before they would become the same miserable, degraded creatures as the colored people that are now vagabondizing throughout the free States. More : less than a single century, they would ceas:

From the Mobile Tribune, September 28.

. No man with any knowledge, delivery by means of riots, or any other way. It is an old adage that you must fight the devil with fire,' and you may rely upon it, this will be an effectual way to fight these devils.

'It may be said that this law will only operate on the business men, and that they are as much opposed to riots, and other unlawful means, as we are. It is true it will only reach such men, but it It is this—the whole current of Northern opinion.

is not true that they are opposed to such unlawful is averse to slavery. To attempt to purify it would measures, or they dare not show their opposition. be like trying to blow bubbles over the moon. It Make it their interest to control such things, and results from a condition that is just as unchangeyou may rest assured, we shall hear no more able as the laws of nature. The Northern States. of them. Do not the merchants, manufacturers, too, have as full a right to entertain this sort editors, and all business and public men, employ of opinion as we in the South have to hold its opposite.

Well, then, what are we to do? Briefly, to let lies! If such laws will not be effectual, add to the North be Abolition, because it must be; and them taxes on all articles manufactured in these let us have no contract with it, except through the States, and forming a part of the stock of mer-chandise in our stores and carriage repositories, that those laws shall be preserved in their original and you may rely on the experience of one who purity. The religion of the North does not conern the religion of the South. The laws of the will sink under the influence of dimes. A legis-lative war is a beautiful war: it is bloodless, and Southern States. Each has its own rights, inmore effectual than swords or bayonets, or even dependently of the other. Let the two enjoy this flying artillery.' common to and associate us shall be most strictly and scrupulously observed.

Here is our stronghold, and nowhere else; and while we guard that well, the two parties will move along with a tolerable degree of barmony. When this neutral ground shall be invaded by the North, it will be our fault if we cannot place ourselves right before our own people, and maintain ourselves in defiance of all opposition.

But how to do all this? 'Ah! there's the

rub!' We cannot tell. We can all think of it, and presently, by this reflection, the difficulty may

From the Mobile Register, September 27

As a faithful chronicler of events, we point to this action of the Board of Missions as another mile-stone passed in the journey which fanaticism is making to the goal of disunion. Politicians and clergymen are vieing with each other in pushing the country on to the verge of this untried and unthe following gentlemen: Messrs. W. M. Perkins,
J. H. McMahon, A. M. Hopkins, A. H. Douglass,
J. M. Patrick, W. Herren, S. P. Fowlkes, John
Martin, and E. McDavittee; after which, they retired; and during their absence, Mr. Robinson was
called to the stand, to give an explanation of the
sacred desk, and they are making new churches sacred desk, and they are making new churches

The precise point on which the action of the Board of Missions turned was a proposition to continue its Missionary efforts among the Choctaw Indians. These Indians are slaveholders, and the ground of offence to this 'Christian Board' is that they have taken some measures to protect comfort and consolation. The issue of this question is with the North. The evil which threatens the peace and integrity of the country is there. It is for the North to settle it according to the estimate which it chooses to put upon a bloodbought Union, in comparison with a miserable abstraction, as senseless and impracticable in its aims as it is reckless of the interests and safety of its own race in the means used to reach them. If fanaticism succeeds, the Union goes to pieces If the constitution triumphs, the Union is safe.

It is not the fire-eaters now that are plotting against the Union. In that quarter, there is unbroken silence. They await the issue which four years ago they foresaw, sooner or later, was to be precipitated on the country. When the time for defence comes, they will be found true to the cause with which their sympathies are entwined; and they are not without hope that, in a cause so sacred as that of defence against an unprovoked and unnatural aggression, the people of the slave States, forgetting and burying all other differences, will be found with one heart and mind, and with locked shields, ready to meet the deadly onslaught of an enemy waving the flaming sword in the falsified name of the 'higher law' of God.

From the Richmond Examiner.

Many people in Virginia will be surprised at the vote of Gen. Cocke. We confess that we are not. The gentleman's ideas of benevolence are probably as crazy as any other old man's or any old woman's in the Union. No one will deny to this gentleman an honorable name and benevolent idiosyncracies, though there are not a few who consider h as soft as his heart, and his wisdom-pan as shallow as his tears. But we expressly wish to disabuse the Dutch Intelligencer of the notion that General Cocke is doing so unprofitable a thing as 'educa-ting his slaves for freedom.' We do not believe a word of that story. This gentleman has as keen a sense of the value of a nigger as the sharpest trader's outh of Mason & Dixon's line. The proof If the fact he has himself recorded in the most unmistakeable characters.
On the banks of the canal near the spacious

mansion of this notable philanthropist, in Flunanmansion of this notable philantaropist, in Flunan-na, the traveller is struck by two remarkable ob-jects. The first is a large stope pitcher, covered by an entablature of mason work, with a small stream of pure water, which rises from a spring beneath, running from its mouth-proclaiming its proprietor a captain in the cold-water army of Virginia, and seeming to counsel all passers-by:

Drink only water, And very little of that.

The second of these remarkable objects, not far from the first, is a rude post-and-rail enclosure around a grass-grown plot of ground, with pan-nels painted black, to indicate a negro grave-yard, one of them blazoning this inscription ;

Here the wicked cease from troubling, And the weary are at rest,

-as much as to say, we suppose, that wicked General Cocke and his overseers cease from troubling Cuffee only when he dies, and that the weary nig-gers on that plantation find their rest and only rest when they lie down within this narrow enclo-sure. It is an epitaph which may be intended to mean something else; but that is the only inter-pretation we have been able to give it, and it com-pletely upsets the Dutch Intelligencer's surmise as to General Cocke's benevolent sentiments on negro education at home, whatever he may do for slave education among the Choctaws.

SELECTIONS.

TREASON! TREASON!! TREASON!!! The following ludicrous and extraordinary proceedgs took place at a meeting of the Common Council of

FANEUIL HALL. The special assignment, being the preamble and resolve, offered on the 6th of July last, was next taken up. The preamble and resolve are in the following words:—

Whereas, the meeting recently held in Fancuil Hall, when Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips indulged in violent speeches, which were treasonable in their character, and disgraceful to the place where they were attered, and to the city, leading to riot and murder therefore be it Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances consid-

Mr. Kelley proceeded at length, commenting on er and report, if expedient, an ordinance which shall prevent, if possible, the repetition of such disgraceful

Mr. Kelley said this matter was before the Council the evening prior to the recess, when, there not being time enough for the expression of all the views gentlemen wished to put forth; it was postponed. He hoped the order would not now be defeated without hearing something from the gen-tleman from Ward 8, (Mr. Hinds,) who was desirous of postponement.

Mr. Hinns said it was true he expressed a desire to have the order postponed, that further time might be had for deliberation upon it. He liked some of the sentiments which were uttered before the recess by the gentleman from Ward 2; he concurred in the principle of the order, but deemed the passage of the order as not at all a practical the passage of the order as not at all a practical the passage of the order would amount to nothing. It was rather a negative matter. He did not see how the passage of the order would conduce to the advantage of the city. The Mayor and Aldergo and preside over it. We should remove that stigma, and if the other Board lay the order on the man had the nower to grant the use of Fancuil stigma, and if the other Board lay the order on the man had the nower to grant the use of Fancuil stigma, and if the other Board lay the order on the man had the nower to grant the use of Fancuil stigma. Whence their power is derived for this, whether from the charter or special ordinance, he did not know. It would be a novel thing to say to any portion of those citizens, that from the character of the sentiments and views they entertained, they could not have the hall. This was not what, in his opinion, the citizens of Boston would accord

not yet seen why the crime of murder was not distinctly traceable to those who, at that meeting, counselled and encouraged violence. Yet, the hall could not be denied on that ground. If those who se the hall violate the laws of the land, to those they had stepped out of their mission. laws are they amenable. If they thus make themthe grand inquest for the county, and have the of-fending parties indicted; if the parties were not menable, they would have to let them go. There was no doubt that many rogues escaped the penal-y of the law—that was on account of the imperctions of all laws. But he would ask what good would grow out of the passage of this order—of what use would it prove? They could not say pertain individuals shall not have the hall, and that others shall; if they did, they prejudged the case—they tried their motives before allowing them opportunity to put forth their sentiments, so as to determine whether they violated the laws or not. If they violate them, let them be punished. The law, it has often been demonstrated, reaches

the high and the low, and these gentlemen would find. doubtless, that the law even could reach them. If this order is passed, the Council must define what shall be said in the hall, and what unsaid. This could not be. He regarded the regu-lations now in force respecting the hall as sufficient and very proper. They could not better them. There were general laws, which reached every rime. He must vote against the order, though sympathizing in many of the views advanced by

Mr. Keller said that he should not speak many times more in that body, and perhaps he had spo-ken too much already, even to the detriment of the Council. But his heart was wrapped up in this matter, and he must say a few additional words matter, and he must say a few s tleman from Ward 8 had said, for the holding of public meetings, and the transaction of the busi-ness of the people. But it had been known as the 'Cradle of Liberty,' better than by the name of Faneuil Hall, not only throughout the country, but throughout the world. This was its rightful name, and now, having the power in their hands, should they allow it to become the hot-bed of trea-son: should they give its use to those who have no regard for the common law which controls us all
-those who rank themselves under the so-called higher law '! He believed they should not allow it to those who broke down the laws and trampled them under foot, as did the gentlemen whom he had named, and their associates, but that it should be used only to put forth wholesome and truthful sentiment. He was the last person to prevent any man speaking his honest sentiments, but he did not desire such a place should be the one from

which counsel against the country should emanate He had no doubt that Wendell Philips and Theo dore Parker were good men, able and respectable, charitable, that they had many good sentiments, were possessed of warm hearts, but weak heads. Yet he did hot believe that all they had done and said had selped a single slave, or contributed to bring about, in a single degree, the termination of slavery in the country. He did feel that they went to Fancull Hall with a determination to speak treason, to break the laws of the land. The Council had the welfare of Boston in its hands, and should never allow such things to take place. He hoped, therefore, the order would pass by a large majority, that they might show to the country that the government of the city did not countenance such proceedings, though he had no expectation that it would pass the other branch, so long as it pointed towards any Free Soiler. The reason why it would said had helped a single slave, or contributed to

not pass the other board is not that it does not he was a Democrat to the backbone should so differ embrace a principle, that they did not think Theodore
Parker and Wendell Phillips should be stopped
from stirring up the people to break the laws, but
because they feared to go counter to that party
that aided in a measure to place them where they gs took place at a meeting of the Common Council of arc. It must be remembered that Daniel Webster oston, on Thursday evening of last week. We are indebted to the Evening Telegraph for the report. The patriotic acts will be remembered long after such Pat-riotic Kelley, who figured so valiantly on the ocdeeds, are forgot. It will not pass that Board, be-cause the State is at present tinctured with Free Soilism, and nothing that has that ism to it can be overlooked. That ism was like molasses—every-thing would adhere to it, but after a while, the storms will come, and it will be swept away, and all that stick to it, even to the Republican party, which combined everything else with it that could be thought of under the sun. If he stood alone, he would uphold the institutions and laws of the

political matters, and saying we should go in for a good feeling between the South and the North. The vote on this order, he thought, would tell the country that Boston would not stand by and have treason taught in its sacred hall. He thought those who counselled violence, who fanned the flame of riot, after they had got the people on fire, with their blood hot, when there was fear their own houses would be attacked, should not ask the po-lice to protect them. If he had said 'st'boy' to the crowd, he would not sneak away at the moment of personal danger. Mr. K. also commented on a recent installation sermon preached by Mr. Miner, in which he advised the new pastor to preach free dom in his pulpit, and oppose the Nebraska bill and slavery, all of which be did not like, though he knew there was a good deal of Free Soilism, of Niggerism or Abolitionism, in Massachusetts, and it was as likely to get into the pulpit as anywhere else; but the sober second thought of the people, he deemed, would bring them back to true ideas. there, let them take the responsibility of so doing. The result of the order would be that they would have an ordinance which would prevent such speeches and such doings in Faneuil Hall. He had a friend there who thought Mr. Parker a fine man. No doubt he was an able, eloquent man, a good re-ligious teacher of his kind: a man of influence— . He was sorry, with the gentleman from Ward a smart man; yet he should not be allowed to do that such remarks and acts as had been read wrong because he is an able man; nor should 2, that such remarks and acts as had been read should have been made and performed there: especially was he sorry that men of unquestioned intelligence and acknowledged respectability should be stirring up the community to disaffection, to vialation of law to treason and to murder. He had olation of law, to treason and to murder. He had helped to support, with his feeble means, and ev-

Mr. Kelley continued in general comment on poselves amenable, gentlemen had but to go before litical matters, when, having spoken nearly an hour-

Mr. Harcu suggested that, if it met man's views, the further consideration of the mat-ter had better be postponed till the next meeting, when he could finish his speech. He only spoke because there was other business to be transacted.

Mr. Kelley replied that the suggestion did not Mr. Kelley replied that the suggestion did not meet his views, and finished his remarks, saying he wanted Faneuil Hall to be a 'cradle of liberty,' rather than a house of rioting and turbulent actions. He thought a majority of the citizens of Boston were in favor of never having the Hall used again by such men as Parker and Phillips. It would not be were than the description of the citizens of the description of the citizens of the description. would not be, were these the days of Daniel Webster and his patriotic efforts. Mr. DEMOND trusted the order would not pass

though the Council had power by the charter to act upon the matter of the control of the hall. The question really was, shall the Council declare that certain words shall be used in discussions in that hall, and not others! The order intimates that treason had been spoken there. As a logisla tive body, they had no right to decide on this point. The public sentiment embodied in law must pronounce upon that question. It might do under a monarchy to determine what should be uttered there, but not here; where the power is lodged with the people. Fancuil Hall was given to Boston long before the Revolution, and it became the 'Cradle of Liberty' from the discussions and actions matter, and he must say a few additional words upon it. The gentleman from Ward 8 (Mr. Hinds) had said he did, and he had no doubt a majority of the Council did also, sympathise with him in the views he entertained respecting the recent meeting in Faneuill Hall—he had no doubt that a majority had not some of the spirit of the Revolution—a had not some of the spirit of the Revolution—a views he entertained respecting the recent meeting in Faneuill Hall—he had no doubt that a majority had not some of the spirit of the Revolution—a of the Board believed that Wendell Phillips and hatred of tyranny, and a desire for liberty to all. Theodore Parker went there and deliberately plotted treason against the laws and the government, and no one would doubt it, after reading what they there said. He had the evidence in his bands that they did preach treason, and the authority for the statement was far higher than his own, being that of Judge Curtis, of the United States Court. He would ask, What is Faneuil Hall for! The gentlemen from Ward 8 had said, for the holding of this moment be welcome to any of the political parties in Massachusetts. Long ago, one of them—one of the most eloquent men in all New England—might have gone to Congress had he desired. But he preferred to yield political honors for the cause he espoused. There was reason why these gentle-men, at the time alluded to, should be earnest in their words, excited in their actions; they were not alone—the flushed countriance, the flashing eyes of thousands in our community on that day when Burns was rendered, told us how deeply that event struck home to the consciousness of all the people. Shut these men from Faneuil Hall, and there would come a rush of feeling from the people of the whole State that never would allow those doors to be closed again. What came from the exclusion of Daniel Webster from the hall? Did not the transaction react upon those who did it! and will it not be so in every instance where the privileges of the hall are refused to any portion of the citizens? For one, he wished the doors might be ever open—that there might be one place where every citizen might speak out his full heart. If he goes beyond the law, let the law take care of him. goes beyond the law, let the law take care of him. The changes that have come over the community in two short years should teach us, that we know not how soon other political changes may be brought to bear against us. He hoped that by no solemn act of legislation should they shut the door of that hall—by no act should they shut the old hall from any class of citizens who desired its use.

from the great father of Democracy as to desire to prevent and suppress the free utterance of opinion.

Mr. Keller said the subject of the order was misconceived. All he wanted was that treason should not be preached or practised — that was not a violation of any constitution.

Mr. G. W. WARREN said all that was asked by the order was that the Committee on Ordinances should consider the expediency of passing such an ordinance as the gentleman desired. It was cus-tomary to refer all such orders to the Committee, and he trusted the usual courtesy would be ex-tended in this case. Often subjects that were unpalatable were thus referred, and he hoped there would be no departure from the custom now. The usual courtesy to gentlemen should be extended.

Mr. DEMOND said reference took place in the cases pentioned when no debate had been had on the nain subject; here it had been discussed at length. Mr. WHITTEMORE called for the previous queson, and it was sustained, and the order rejected y the following vote:

Yeas-Messrs, Kelley and G. W. Warren-2. Nays—Messrs, Atkins, Beal, Boles, Bonney, Brainard, Bryant, Clark, Cole, Conley, Demond, Dupee, Goodwin, Hall, Hatch, Hinds, Howard, Jenkins, E. Johnson, Kendall, C. Mayo, W. G. Mayo, Messinger, Mullin, Odin, Prince, Plummer, Simmons, Stone, Tubbs, D. Warren, Whiton, Whittemore—32

Absentees-13.

The Pat-riotic KELLEY may find some consolaion for his inglorious defeat, in the following paragraph from the New Hampshire Gazette, published in Portsmouth. Referring to the course of lectures, to be delivered this winter, in that place, before the Mercantile Library Association and the Mechanics Society, the Editor says-

'We are sorry to observe the names of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker among the lectur-ers announced, the former in the Mechanics and the latter in both Societies. Without them, there would be a sufficiently liberal sprinkling of aboliwould be a sufficiently liberal sprinkling of abolitionism, but their presence before a respectable Society, in a law-abiding community, is to our mind-positively disgraceful. They cannot "conquer their prejudices" against the laws and regulations of the land, and should not be supported by those who do not countenance a resort to mob-law and murder to carry out their principles. They are moral incendiaries, and instead of being encouraged, should be shunned by the public sentiment."

From the National Era. THE RIGHTS OF DISCUSSION.

'When the Abelition ruffians of Chicago broke up the meeting at that den of iniquity, and prevented Judge Douglas from speaking, in common with all decent, orderly, and well-disposed persons, we condemned them without stint. We endeavored to show, that when any number of free citizens propose to hold a public meeting for a specified object, and invite all friendly to that object to attend, it is an outrage for men opposed to the object to go to the meeting, raise clamors, noises and disturbances, and break the meeting up. The and disturbances, and break the meeting up. The opinion that we expressed in regard to the Chicago disturbances is our general opinion in relation to all su outrages. We disapprove of all of them.'-Washing-

The Sentinel proceeds to condemn the disorderly conduct of the Know Nothings at the late meeting of Administration men at Carusi's Saloon, in this city, but reminds the public that they could plead a very respectable precedent. Last winter, it says, when the Hards of this city attempted, in a meet ing of their own, to pass resolutions expressing their views freely of the Administration, the supporters of the latter interrupted their proceedings,

porters of the latter interrupted their proceedings, and broke up the meeting; and yet some of them are now most indignant in denouncing similar misconduct on the part of the Know Nothings!

A word as to the Chicago demonstration. Senator Douglas was not gagged—he spoke freely, and was listened to, until, becoming excited, he indulged in irritating denunciation; then, the audience became excited too, and the antagonism resulted in an uproar, which precluded all further discussion. We have yet seen no evidence of a discussion. We have yet seen no evidence of s

premeditated purpose to prevent free speech.

But, whatever was done, was the work of the people of Chicago, generally; to charge it upon Abolitionists' is to utter a groundless calumny.

Senator Douglas is in the habit of denouncing as Abolitionists. Abolitionists, all who oppose his views on the question of slavery, and his friends do likewise. Opposition to the Senator and his bantling, the Nebraska Bill, is nothing but Abolitionism—therefore, the people who opposed him in Chicago were Abolitionists! If this reasoning be correct, the Abolitionists have multiplied beyond all precedent since the passage of the Nebraska Bill, for, thus far, in every State where an election has been held, the ballot-box has shown a large majority of the people opposed to Senator Douglas and his Bill: and by the time all the State elections have been held, the demonstration will be complete, that 'the Abolitionists' have the majority in every free State! We congratulate the pro-slavery press here upon the chearing prospect! upon the cheering prospect!

But, if the Scalinel means to charge upon the

But, if the Scalinel means to charge upon the Abolitionists proper, the offence of interfering with the rights of free discussion, we meet it with a flat contradiction. No class of our citizens has suffered more in defence of the liberty of speech and of the press, and of the right of assembling together for the purposes of free discussion: no class has so sturdily and consistently defended these rights in all cases, for others as well as themselves; in no class have these rights been so often and so grossly outraged. Their presses have been and so grossly outraged. Their presses have been destroyed, their offices burned, their meetings broken up by violence, their agents tarred and feadestroyed, their offices burned, their meetings broken up by violence, their agents tarred and feathered, and, in one case, one of their editors was murdered; and all the while, such papers as the Union and Scatinel applauded the outrages of the mob, and such papers as the Intelligencer had no word of censure but for those whose extravagances of speech, they said, provoked popular indignation.

Now, point to a single instance where these Now, point to a single instance where these much-abused men, or any of them, have broken up a pro-slavery meeting, prevented a pro-slavery ha-rangue, gagged a pro-slavery advocate, who at-tempted, in their own assemblies, to support or excuse slavery! You cannot do it. To their enexcuse slavery! You cannot do it. To their enemies you must go for precedents in favor of mob violence. The Slavery Party, to which you belong, Mr. Sentinel, has denied and violated the rights of free discussion; and now, when you fall out among yourselves, do not be surprised that they are similarly outraged. You have sown the wind, and you reap the whirlwind. You have substituted broto force for the right, and now pay the penalty. Administration men break up the meetings of their 'Hard' opponents, the Know Nothings break up the meetings of the Administration men, and by and by they must take their turn. You all now

ON.

oks.

be been booksel. Il books lare of tionery to call.

you that amoking gained gained en under amount mes. ARK.

ng. to 284, medium and vicio-and would endeav-their fa-

g Ladies' dderatum ating the smending eir applimo pay. ences, or M., to 7, from the dsewhere

S. N St.,

nd having e addition of the kind t they can nequalled, n.

rahill, "A red at Ab-1854," on ice, single price, for d tract of truggle in I slavery, — exhibits as how the and their results of

it, and by at Discus-cy of the Philadel-ary last.

menced at at SMITH, ELLES M.

rns.

God are rmon by uses and Freeman in Lynn,

ISON. nveloped

ts.

ing oval SLL, ISON.

Spencers, Muodec-25. hill. his cleva-he Pres-t the Fu-r sale by

W. EET.

maintain that when any number of respectable maintain that 'when any number of respectable free citizens propose to hold a public meeting for a specified object, and invite all friendly to that object to attend, it is an outrage for men opposed to the object to go to the meeting, raise clamors, noises, and disturbance, and break the meeting up;' and yet, should a number of free citizens propose to hold a public meeting in this city, to get up a memorial praying Congress to take measures for the removal of slavery from the District, how many of you would stick to your principles, should a turbulent effort be made to break it up!

When a man shows himself as ready to respect

When a man shows himself as ready to respetthe rights of his neighbors as to defend his own when he habitually accords to an opponent the same freedom of opinion and expression he claims for himself—when he vindicates promptly and firmly the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of assembling together and of petition, no matter what may be the object sought by their exercise, or what party is for the time specially interested in their recognition, we know that her interested in their recognition—we know that his profession of faith in human rights is not a lie; that with him, principle is stronger than prejudice, party, or self—in a word, that he is a good and true man. How many such men are to be found in the ranks of the Slavery Party!

From the New York Independent. THE PEACEFUL METHOD OF DEALING WITH SLAVERY.

REV. NEHERIAH ADAMS, D.D., of Boston, is know to the community in which he dwells, as a man of ripe culture, of genial disposition, of great pru-dence, carried even to timidity, of devout piety, and of a consistency of life and dignity of deportment which leave little to be desired in him as model parish minister. No one could familiarly know him without both respect and affection.

Regarded in a larger sphere, as an actor upon the public stage, in regard to the affairs which agitate the community, Dr. Adams will perhaps be more useful as an emolient than as contributing any thing to the direct forces which act for good. Yet-even this is no mean office in human affairs. He who assunges passion, softens the asperities of temper, and engages men by his persuasions in a more amiable method of intercourse, will deserve much of his fellow-men, and reap much at the

hands of God.

But oil, which performs so important an office in the working of an engine, would go but a little way, should it endeavor to take the place, in a marine engine, of the beam, the shaft, or the wheels. Oil might quiet the waters, but it would never

drive the ship.

Dr. Adams has been moved to prepare a work upon slavery. His reason will appear in the fol-lowing extract, written to Henry A. Wise, the well-known Virginian: * Boston, Aug. 15, 1854.

Boston, Aug. 15, 1864.

Dean Sie: I have been paster of a church in Boston for twenty years. . . . I spent the time from March to June last in Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. . . . I was greatly interested in many agreeable disappointments which I experienced, relating to slavery. I think I saw its liabilities, and had new views of the comfort and happiness of slaves when their relations are favorable. I was persuaded that our Northern friends were under misapprehensions, as I was, upon the subject, and that some things might be said to relieve honest, conscientious people who are distressed about slavery.

tressed about slavery.
But chiefly, I was so much interested in the blacks. whom I then saw for the first time, and in looking at the question of their destiny, that it seemed to me we might direct the Northern antagonism to slavery into a mutual effort with the South to plan for the good of the African race. That so many of them should be so hopefully Christians, more proportionally than of any other immigrant race, led me to think whether God has not a plan of mercy for them which is not yet finished; and if so, whether we would not do better to find it out, and fall in with it, than to "divide the Union;" and whether this would not effectually supercede the present biller abolition feeling and measures. I am, therefore, preparing a kind, conciliatory statement of my impressions at the South, for publication.'

We have italicised the lines which indicate his

purpose.

If all the circumstances of our time be consider ed, this wish to extract the faint stings which begin, after so long a time, to afflict ' conscientious people, seems to us most extraordinary. To soothe the North; to take something from her repugnance to slavery; to quiet again those moral sensibilities which twenty years of incessant struggle have at length produced, and produced in spite of the grav-itation of politics, against the whole force of government, against the most violent resentments of commerce and of interested manufacturing interest, all of which have hitherto conspired to deaden the conscience and deafen the ears of Northern men.

Seems, to say the least, very remarkable.

Of course, we know nothing of Dr. Adams' unborn book, except what he has set forth in his letter to Mr. Wise. That purpose he avows to be 'to relieve honest, conscientious people, who are distressed about slavery'! What that relief is to since Dr. Adams expressly says that his Southern tour had ' many agreeable disappointments,' and he says he 'had noe views of the comfort and bappiness of slaves, when their

And yet Dr. Adams knew that slavery, as a system ordained by law, and for the most part as a practical system, knows no manhood in the slave, knows no true wedlock, no true parentage, no civil or social rights. It recognizes no moral relations it positively forbids, and for ever must, forbid edu cation-in self-defence making the act of secula instruction a penitentiary crime; making no vision for the religious instruction of the slave but leaving it to be a stealth derived from the goo nature of the masters, and its permission or re-pression to be as entirely within the authority of each plantation-owner or overseer, as is religious liberty at Rome or in Vienna. However begun, it is notorious that now slavery is maintained for rea sons of profit, of politics, of indolence in the whites and of motives of passion even worse than these It is such a system, disclosed to be such for man years, never so bitterly condemned by any as by Southern men and slaveholders themselves, while yet they were under the old Revolutionary impulse toward liberty, that Dr. Adams wishes to present to the North, in the light of his new experiences gathered in a sojourn of a few weeks in Georgia South Carolina, and Virginia, 'from March to June,' such a view of slavery as shall relieve those honest and conscientious men who have been dis-tressed about slavery. Four months, with Dr. Ad-ams, has been a time long enough for great discov-

The time for this benevolent effort is also as re markable as any other part of the whole history Every Northern man is just now smarring under the keen indignities which have been inflicted upon the free States by the compact-breaking politicians of the South. The battering-ram of slavery is dealing thundering blows at the great western wall which hitherto has kept back slavery. The swarthy despot stands waiting for its prostration, that he may roll his empire to the Pacific. And the whole North, at last aroused and united, are forming a cordon of freeman's breasts, and mustering their emigrant host to repel the invasion. It is scarcely the time that a minister of the Gospel have chosen to allay projudices against slavery in honest Northern men

Cuba, caught in the web of diplomacy, hangs like a wasp, too dangerous for instant attack, ar yet, at every dab of the long-legs of web-weaving diplomacy, more entangled in the meshes spun for her. Already Slavery sits in the throat of its web-spider-like, sure of a luscious morsel. At this very time, too, Southern politicians are developing the most audacious schemes of empire, whose prelude is war and subjugation, and whose basis is slavery. They range with their eyes along the valleys They count already the provinces of Cen-rica. They have had their couriers in Brazil, and their spies have gone snuffing along the whole valley of the Amazon. It is at such a junc-ture that Dr. Adams seeks to 'relieve honest, con-

scientions people, who are distressed about slavery.

At this very time, the South are not ashamed hen Europe is aroused and leagued to defy Russian when Europe is aroused and leagued to dely Russian despotism; when impatient nations are watching for the day-star of liberty, and calling for their sons again—Italy for Mazzini, Germany and France for their banished heroes, Hungary for exiled Kossuth; at such a time, and amid that awful hush which precedes the thunderbolt of divine events, the South effrontery of a trumpet blown to arouse again from hideous slave-trade, to send its hyenas through the African interior, and swarm the ocean with the black flag which the whole civilized world has agreed to doom to death as the most detestable

Northern men who ' are distressed about slavery'! strongest character, still this is the real position Northern men who ' are distressed about slavery'! of the North, now highly intensified by the repeal Among all the blundering speeches and out-of-time movements attempted by the maddest abolitionists, there was never an effort so ill-appropriate in person, object, and time, as this proposed conciliation of the North to slavery, just at the moment when we must strain every nerve lest it should if the issue has been burried to a sudden and high the strain is included the strain are one liberties. when we must strain every nerve lest it should carry its insolent domination over our liberties. When the sappers and miners of an enemy are preparing a mine stored with deadly missiles under our very fact, it is hardly in his our very feet, it is hardly to be expected that we should listen patiently to lectures on the innocency of gunpowder and the peacefulness of war.

This is sufficiently remarkable. But the arrogant

man with true plantation emphasis. Dr. Adams

gentlemanly questions and the thundering rocifera-tion with which he found himself answered. It even exceeds the scenes in village-schools, when meek catechising mistress asks some uncomber new-comer the standing question. 'Who made you?' and gets a physiological rather than a theological nes that well-nigh inform the whole village of the pupil's views. Dr. Adams' visit South had given him great additional information, but it seems that there were some things which he had not yet found out.

We may imagine the gentle satisfaction with

which his thoughts followed his own letter to Mr. Wise, and the undoubted aspirations that it might be blessed in its peaceful errand; the humble pleasure, too, with which he congratulated himself upon the sare good which he was to be the unworthy in strument of accomplishing. We can almost see the glow of pleasure with which he takes from the office THE LIBERATOR the expected reply, the quiet alacrity with which forgetting all other errands of the morning, he has-tens to his study; the preparations for a feast, hat, coat, and boots haid aside, as he implushed himself in the ample chair, extending his limbs in slippered ease, and thinking, as he broke the envelopes, how much better it was to employ mild and con-ciliatory voices with our Southern brethren, than such rancorous and peremptory tones as abolitionists do.

But, we suspect, before he had got far in reading, he must have clapped his hands upon his ears, ex-claiming, in unfeigned simplicity, 'Goodness! does the fellow think I am deaf, or a fool!'

that Dr. Adams did not think Wise a fool. For once, we suspect, Dr. Adams found himself, in his Man and the Hour. indignation, decidedly progressive. If it be so, we appeal to his candor to say, whether there is not something grand once in a while in a real wideawake outburst of progressive feeling! It gives tion, zeal and integrity in the cause they all love so life to the soul. It redeems it from stagnation. well; and, in compliment to the Massachusetts Autifloat on stagnant pools, but vigorous plants, that Jackson), was unanimously called to the Chair. flower and fruit conspicuously! A good brisk stream, with gravel and rocks, and numerous noisy pitches and whirls, may lack repose and serene dignity, but it usually keeps its water clear, and deposits but little mud.

This sudden explosion of Mr. Wise to so gentle a touch, will satisfy Dr. Adams, we trust, that you cannot make a gun go off softly by pulling the can anti-slavery men and women with their ever-vigitrigger ever so softly. Not Mr. Garrison himself lant and efficient co-laborers in Great Britain, France could have secured a more impertinent answer than Germany and elsewhere in the old world .. Dr. Adams has succeeded in eliciting by his coaxing letter and honey-dew questions. Thus, a mem-the honored and acknowledged pioneer of our cause her of a Peace Society might pull the trigger of a performed his first anti-slavery mission to Europe twenty-four pounder, innocently supposing that the noise at the muzzle would bear some relation to the

When Dr. Adams writes again, we suspect he will understand that it is not of much consequence whether a question is hard or soft, but a good deal more, what it is asked about, and how much powder time, in glorious contrast with some others identified a man has in him to whom it is put. There are with him by complexion and condition, he has never such things as inflammatory words. But all words, lowered the tone of anti-slavery testimony, nor elevated though cold as icicles; are inflammatory to a man sect above humanity, but on all and every occasion his

maliciously placed Dr. Adams. Does Mr. Wise know, that in New England, it is supposed most innocently by any conservative men, that the whole work of emancipation might hasten forward like improved upon Garrison's method! of the better way. This is the first public exhibi- ever welcome to our ears. tion of the conservative way of conciliating slavery. Here is the man that carried the very chloroform of teeth and claws without resistance and rage. He has come out a little quicker than he went in

and offensive remarks. And Mr. Wise ought to as the bird that cleaves the air, or sings on the know that he has put buck the cause of velvet-phi- branches. lanthropy in New England, for we know not how long, by such an uproarious reply to a letter piping soft questions gentle as a shepherd's reed! For soft questions gentle as a shepherd's reed! For our bro aught that we know, this whole thing will either Price. have a tendency to save or to destroy the Union.

The altered opinion of Dr. Adams about Mr. Wise is very natural and entirely justifiable. Our only surprise is that he should have ever put his head into such a lion's mouth. But, for our life, we can not help being amused at the exquisite simplicity and naiveté of the primary confidence and second-

In conclusion, we wish Dr. Adams a happy issue of his forthcoming book : and our fervent prayer is that it may not succeed in relieving any ec tious person in the North that has been distressed upon the subject of slavery.

The New York Evangelist, in noticing the cor

respondence between Dr. Adams and Mr. Wise, says-The plain and undeniable fact at the bottom of system of slavery, with different degrees of intensity, according to the complexion of different minds. This is the fact; and no 'statement' in the world can make it otherwise. The South is a slaveholding community, with the education, propossessions, interests and habits of such a pect of its ultimate termination, and, moreover, wielding the whole strength of its political power for the perpetuity and extension of the system in our country. All the other matters are but minor our country. All the other matters are but minor points. Here is the great fact. On the other points. Here is the great fact. On the other hand, the North presents no such aspect. It is a non-slaveholding community. It is opposed to sland the such as the s very. Its interests are those of freedom, and not of slavery. Its conscience and moral habits are against slavery by an overwhelming preponderance of public sentiment. This is its attitude; and

pitch of intensity, as seems to be the fact at the present moment, the pro-slavery measures of the South are its principal cause. These have done more to awaken the spirit of freedom throughout the Northern mind, than all the abolition lectures

should listen patiently to lectures on the innocency of gunpowder and the peacefulness of war.

This is sufficiently remarkable. But the arrogant and most impertinent reply of Mr. Wise is yet more remarkable than all this, if that were possible. Such co-operation in the North, one would think; should have been eagerly seized. Had not Mr. Wise been confident that the South had already the reins in their own hand, he surely would have conciliated one so much disposed to play into his hands. But like a strong man, he disdains any armor-bearer. He cracks his whip at the Northern clergy-man with true plantation emphasis. Dr. Adams' the Northern mind, than all the abolition lectures for the last five and twenty years.

We shall cordially welcome any 'kind, conciliated or so andid and able as that of Dr. Adams of Boston; but we protest in advance against any effort to abate Northern hostility to the spirit of slavery aggression, or install the southern creed upon Northern consciences. There is a type of 'abolition' feeling that perhaps could be made wiser, more Christian in its spirit and effective in its measures; but even the great-ent of the last five and twenty years.

We shall cordially welcome any 'kind, conciliatory statement' from a pen so candid and able as darance against any effort to abate Northern hostility to the spirit of slavery aggression, or install the Southern creed upon Northern consciences. There is a type of 'abolition' feeling that perhaps could be made wiser, more Christian in its spirit and effective in its measures; but even the great-ent from a pen so candid and able as that of Dr. Adams of Boston; but we protest in advance against any effort to abate Northern bostance again compared with the all-absorbing question whether slavery or freedom shall fix the policy of this na-tion. On this point, the North has not and man with true plantation emphasis. Dr. Adams' compared with the all-absorbing question whether second letter would seem to show that he did not entirely relish such Virginia hospitality. It has ton. On this point, the North has not and evidently put some metal into him. Indeed, if cannot have, too much 'feeling.' If slavery, as Northern quasi-apologists would only consent to take the discipline of slave-life for a month or two, they would graduate with laters included that they would graduate with laters included that they would graduate with the all-absorbing question whether slavery or freedom shall fix the policy of this natural ton. Northern quasi-apply take the discipline of slave-life for a month or two, take the discipline of slave-life for a month or two, take the discipline of slave-life for a month or two, tury, be determined that she shall not rule. Slavery has we are personated that they would graduate with some new ideas in their heads, as well as with novel sensations upon their backs!

To our quiet way of thinking, there is something to be gained by any all hazards. We see nothing to be gained by any all hazards. We see nothing to be gained by any all hazards. such diversion of 'Northern antagonism' as will compromise or dodge this question; and we cannot purpose or effect of the 'statement' about to be published by Dr. Adams. We commend to the Doctor's special attention that part of the letter of Mr. Wise which sinks the slave to the level of brutality, and utterly repudiates all right of others to interest themselves in his moral and spiritual good.
What business have you, then, to interest yourself about it! Why take a thought about benefitting the race of my slave, more than about benefit fitting the race of my ox or my ass, or anything else that is mine, and not yours! This is out-spoken though not very courteous, in Mr. W.; and very trust it will not escape a well-deserved stricture.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1854.

THE RECEPTION AT THE MEIONAON. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1854. Owing to prior engagements of parties interested

this meeting, for the reception of our long-absent friend and co-laborer, William Wells Brown, was held a We have no reason to suppose that Mr. Wise an earlier day, and with less display of arrangements thought him deaf. But we would not dare say than had been anticipated; but the large audience evinced by their enthusiasm a gratifying interest in the It was a blending of colored and white anti-slavery

Its meditations are not such green vegetations as Slavery Society, their time-honored President (FRANCE

WM. C. NELL introduced WM. WELLS BROWN WIL the following remarks :-

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-Our meeting this evening forms one link in that golden chain of associations which unites in a signal manner the faithful band of Ameri-

From the year 1833, when WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON size of the percussion cap, or to the extreme gen- God-speed to several others on departing-and when tleness of his intentions whose soft hands sprung returning, to take note of the event, as on this festive

Five years since, our guest left his native land to a who is questioned of things which he prefers to have voice has been heard, his hand been seen, in proclaim-Mr. Wise is no gentleman, or he would never have ing and defending the cause of the crushed and bleedplaced an innocent correspondent, and a conscientious and conservative gentleman, in such a false Brown, we cherish a grateful recollection of your mis-

evening, a brief chapter of 'Places you have seen and or the chief part of the trouble upon the slavery people you have met.' The oft-repeated but none the les question has arisen from the ill-mannered zeal of abolitionists! That it only requires gentleness to manage slaveholders! That if a man will moderate his voice, and speak whisperingly, if he will only eign lands, we may glean some incidents in the philanhis voice, and speak winsperingly, the benign thropic tour of Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose wonder thropic tour of Harriet Beecher Stowe, whose wonder summer from the leaves of spring? Now, this is, if ful book of the dark browed son of toil and the angel not the first, yet certainly the most eminent and child Eva elicited the sympathies of lord and peasantrespectable champion of moderation that has come even to that 'material aid,' which, as a faithful almone forth lately. Mr. Wise, by his pyrotechnic letter, has made Dr. Adams a subject of disagreeable remark to many irreverent persons. There! the 'How much your gentleness has larrison's method! Your softest HAUGHTONS and MURRAYS, the PEASES, ESTLINS, and oth ections are answered by a thunder-crack, and ers in that brilliant constellation of representative me that is all that we get who use thunder. It is just and women devoted to the cause of emancipation; and that is all that we get who use thinder what you have always been told. It is not the man-ner of meddling, but the mere fact of meddling at Maria Weston Chapman, whose honored names are

It would not be in keeping with the proprieties of this hour to most the question of purchasing a man from his charity to the lion's den, to show us how to pull his self-styled master. We have to take cognizance of the heart-inspiring fact, that WILLIAM WELLS BROWN to-night, and henceforth, a free man-no longer a fugi-Of course, we that are moderate regard such remarks as improper. But there are people in the tive slave, but ransomed from American chattelhoo community who would make just such indelicate by British philanthropy. We rejoice that he is as free by British philanthropy. We rejoice that he is as free

Let us thank God that Enoch cannot translate you our brother, bach to slavery. You are now beyond

" In behalf of this meeting and the friends of our cor mon cause-as an earnest of their satisfaction in view of your course abroad, and safe return home-it is my happiness to tender you the right hand of fellowship May your past services prove an earnest for the future and so consecrating them, may you and our belove GARRISON live to see the day when our guilty land wil no more be trodden by a tyment or a slave, and you both gladden by your presence, and inspire by your voices the multitudes assembled to usher in the Jubilee.

Mr. Brown, on rising, was greeted with long and loud applause, and addressed the meeting as follows :-

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,-It is not five years since I had the pleasure and the privilege o addressing a Boston audience. Since I was last here many changes have taken place. The Fugitive Slave Law has been enacted, and the soil of Massachusetts though existing in the same confederation, are es-sentially and increasingly at issue in respect to the which was dedicated to liberty in 1776, has become the hunting-ground of the slaveholder. This is in deed the martyr age for America. We hear American orators on every Fourth of July talk of our glorious Revolution ; but the revolution that was commence seventy years ago is yet to be finished. The streets munity, now maintaining, though not so formerly, that slavery is morally right, neither proposing nor admitting any plan that offers the least pros-Boston, through which Hancock, Adams, Otis and War the tread of their feet, have been polluted by the foot print of the slave-catcher from the South. Thomas Sims and Anthony Burns have been torn from the al tar of freedom, and taken back to be worked, lashed and scourged on a Southern plantation, to satisfy th unfeeling men of the South. New territory has bee thrown open to slavery, that it may spread and gain influence. Yes, slavery has received a license to run wild on the virgin soil of Nebraska and Kansas; and now our Southern masters are looking towards Cubs gh the expression has not always been of the and Hayti. That they will eventually have Cuba. I

Domingo will not be polluted by the footprint of an Hancock and Adams, adding, 'May such statues be American slave. If the Haytians still retain the spirit like those of the old gods, a refuge and hiding-place that animated the head and heart of Toussaint L'Ou- You remember the well-known story of Samuel Adams verture and his companions, I feel certain that slavery when, returning home one evening, he found a colored will not be reinstated on the first soil pressed by the feet of Columbus in the New World. When Napoleon's expedition neared St. Domingo, in 1798, Toussaint, the great negro chief, viewed it from his mountain-tops, threshold remains a slave." Let Boston set up no and said, 'France sends her troops here to put the statue to the noble old man till she is willing that all chains again on our limbs. But not France, with all her limits shall be his threshhold, and that no one who her troops of the Rhine, the Alps, the Nile, the Tiber, enters his home shall remain a slave." nor all Europe to help her, can extinguish the soul of Africa. That soul, when once the soul of a man, and no longer that of a slave, can overthrow the pyramids and the Alps themselves, sooner than be crushed down into slavery.' These bold words of Toussaint were most ably backed by Christophe Clavaux, and their government, as exhibited towards the colored rac that great, good, bad man, Dessalines. When Christophe was summoned to surrender the city of Port au Prince, he replied, Go tell your General that the French shall march here only over ashes, and that the pro-slavery interpretation of the Bible, as it is given at ground shall burn beneath their feet.' To a second de- the South, where he said their God was a God of slavemand, he replied, 'The decision of arms can admit you ry. For his part, he had made up his mind to be for only into a city of ashes, and even on these ashes I will no other God than the God who goes for liberty. So in fight still.' Then, my friends, let us hope that these regard to Christ; the Christ they have at the South is words, spoken half a century ago for freedom, have not one who stands by the auction-block and sanctions bidbeen forgotten. I trust and believe, that when the ding off husbands and wives in lots to suit purchasers people of St. Domingo shall be called on to defend will be well for the slaveholders of this blood-stained Union not to attempt to reenslave the only free and independent government of colored people in existence. While Slavery has been gaining ground in America,

Liberty has been marching onward in Great Britain. Since the day that Magna Charta was wrung from the iron hands of King John, down to the present, Liberty I never made an issue with the Whig or Democratic has been progressing in the British empire. The serfs throughout England were emancipated in 1574. Two raise an issue with any man on account of his religious centuries afterwards, Granville Sharpe gained for the opinions. But I have to say, Whigs, Democrats, Pres cause of free-lom, through his servant, Summerset, the byterians, Methodists, all, there is one thing we are decision that has rendered the soil of Britain sacred to liberty. England has abolished the slave trade, and till liberty triumphs. Our issue should be, liberty now, set her own islands free; and her people now sympa- and liberty forever, cost what it may, and the God o thise with the down-trodden of this land. Yes, monarchical England has done that which Republican America refuses to do for humanity. The people of Britain feel much for the bondmen of this country. They should feel, and they have a right to speak. You have received from them every thing good that you haveyour good laws, your education, your books, your literature of every kind, your religion, and even your very lives. Why not go on and copy her in abolishing negro slavery? The English people have a right to advise you on this subject, and you should not feel yourselves too great to take this advice. Neither should you be ashamed to cease doing wrong when it is pointed out It affords me delight to hear, in this meeting, the

names pronounced of that circle of tried and true friends with whom it was my privilege to cooperate 1 promoting the cause of the oppressed and down-trodden, and also to testify to the beneficial influence of Mrs. Stowe's mission, and the belief entertained in its good results upon those for whom the funds were con-

My opportunities for becoming acquainted with the institutions of Great Britain have been greater than almost any other American, white or colored. I have travelled through nearly every town, village and hamlet in the United Kingdom ; and not once, during my sojourn of five years, was I ever insulted on account of my complexion. When the colored man gets from under the stars and stripes, he is beyond the influence of that withering and biting prejudice that is to be found throughout these United States. No matter whether walking on the banks of the Rhine, the Seine, the Thames, or the Clyde, my manhood has always been acknowledged. But I no sooner lauded in America, than I again felt the effects of this prejudice. [Here Mr. Brown narrated some telling incidents on the subject of prejudice.]

Notwithstanding all this, he added, though in Engand there was every inducement for his remaining, he preferred to return home, and share the suffering with his brethren, and the labors of those pledged to their

was 'upward and onward ;' and he believed the time would come, when instead of being there to welcome one who had been born a slave and was enfranchised by British gold, they would welcome those who had been enfranchised by law and the feeling of the people.

Brown went abroad; I rejoice still more that he has returned. The years any thoughtful man spends abroad must enlarge his mind and store it richly. But such a visit is, to a colored man, more than merely intellectual education. He lives for the first time free from the blighting chill of prejudice. He sees no society, no institution, no place of resort or means of comfort from which his color debars him. After mentioning some amusing instances of the surprise of Americans at this absence of prejudice abroad, he said, we have to thank our friend for the fidelity with which he has, amid many temptations, stood by those whose good name religious prejudice is trying to undermine in Great Britain. That land is not all Paradise to the colored man. Too many of them allow themselves to be made tools of the most subtle foes of their race. We recognise, to-night, the clear-sightedness and fidelity of Mr. Brown's course abroad, not only to thank him, but to assure our friends there that this is what the abolitionists of Boston endorse.

Mr. Phillips proceeded :- I still more rejoice that Mr. Brown has returned. Returned to what? Not to what We found in her a very charming and active person, full he can call his 'country.' The white man comes of faith, hope, and charity, and with an amount of 'home.' When Milton heard, in Italy, the sound of practical ability rarely seen. She received us with arms from England, he hastened back-young, enthu- great cordiality. Her saloon was crowded with the most siastic, and bathed in beautiful art as he was in Flor- beautiful exposition that I ever saw in a private house ence. 'I would not be away, he said, 'when a blow She was very desirous of hearing all about our plans was struck for liberty.' He came to a country where and modes of carrying on the anti-slavery war, of his manhood was recognized, to fight on equal footing. which they were, with few exceptions, quite ignorant ; The black man comes home to no liberty but the liber- but they were ripe for instruction, and have an amoun ty of suffering -to struggle in fetters for the welfare of experience in this kind of work that is invaluable. of his race. It is a magnanimous sympathy with his They have been accustomed to support in this way Procrtas, ibi patria—Where Liberty is, there is my counslave came to Madame C——, she went to work at try. Had our friend adopted that for his rule, he once, and called together a few ladies. As it happened, would have stayed in Europe. Liberty for him is there, none of the Protestant ladies who worked for us wer The colored man who returns, like our friend, to labor, crushed and despised, for his race, sails under a higher find out all about it. Mesdames Monod were here apflag ; his motto is, 'Where my country is, there will I pointed receivers of articles in the two religious papers

existed around him. The colored race furnishes that societies in France, asking for help; and, sooth to say spect, of our Shakspeare. The colored man's claim Tom's Cabin had every where prepared the way, an tries the sincerity of Father Mathew-the sagacity and they had no difficulty in getting people to work. honesty of Kossuth. How stern the trial, the lustre of Mazzini's fidelity, the only European radical who has stood the test, may show.

Mr. Phillips went on to speak, in this connection, o would become the battle-ground of this question, when it might be a colored man's duty to hurry there, and

In conclusion, he made some criticisms on the grea

have not the slightest doubt; but let us hope that St. Mr. Winthrop, that Boston should erect statues to

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON tendered a warm tribu to Mr. Brown for his sublime heroism in returning again to the land of slavery, and proceeded in his usua earnest and impressive manner to point out to the an dience the stupendous and complicated wickedness of The Telegraph furnishes the following sketch, which s accepted in the absence of a full report :--

Mr. Garrison dwelt at considerable length upon th

If the Bible goes for slavery-which he did not be their rights, they will be found worthy representatives lieve-it never came from the God of Liberty. But if of the men who drove the French from the island fifty it is for freedom, there can be no affinity between the years ago. The past, we are told, is the clue to the fu- God who goes for slavery and the God who goes for ture, and the wisest prophet is he who reads most at- freedom. There must be, then, a dissolution of religiou tentively the page of history. If this be true, then it union, if we will stand by our principles. We believe anti-slavery to be of God ; therefore we can not walk with those who believe it to be of the devil.

Slavery swallows up all parties at the South ; there must be such a union of the friends of freedom at the North, or the Union is doomed. He said. I don't care party with regard to the government, nor did I ever bound to do, and that is, to stand by the cause of liberty Liberty over us all.

Mr. Garrison was listened to with much interest His stirring rebukes and eloquent appeals elicited hearty approbation. Charles Lenox Remond's much-regretted absence was

consequence of indisposition.

During the evening, the enthusiasm was augmented y the cheering in response to the mention of familar anti-slavery names, both in Europe and America. The meeting adjourned with hearts evidently encour ged for the glorious work yet to be completed in break ing the tyrant's yoke, and letting the oppressed go free.

GOOD NEWS FROM PRANCE.

In the London Anti-Slavery Advocate, for October we find the following cheering extract of a letter from an American lady in Paris to her friend in England, in relation to the next National Anti-Slavery Bazaar in

'We have happily finished our work for the Bazaar We were very fortunate in being able to get people t work early, and Mrs. Anna Shaw Greene, an old Bos ton friend, whose name you will see appended to the Fair 'call,' in place of the beloved and lamented Maria Lowell, promises to fill well the vacant place. Sh came up to the work voluntarily, and took hold of it like one of our own household, and made very liberal contributions. We were able thus, much earlier than usual, to send off our box, indeed, our three boxes. 'This was hardly accomplished, when we found that

the seed sown in former years was springing up in fields

from which we had not hoped so much. The Monods and Martins, (pasteurs,) and their immediate friends have always helped our efforts, and mentioned it to all their friends; and they, as well as ourselves, wer greatly surprised to learn that an effort in favor of the anti-slavery cause was on foot among ladies connected with their religious societies. At first, we could none of us find out the exact "comment et pourquoi" o the business. We furnished Madame Adolphe and Madame Frederick Monod with all the information relating In conclusion, Mr. Brown said, that though he was to the best means of acting for the slave; for we heard depressed at the pro-slavery tone and action of the gov- from some ladies who had been called on for help, that the ladies who were forwarding this busin were feeling all that persons so uninstructed could feel for the oppressions of which they have heard, were, some of them, quite ignorant of any other mode of action than that of buying ' deserving slaves,' and others had got so far as to have heard of colonization ! Yet they have advertised for help for the Boston Bazaar WENDELL PHILLIPS then came forward, and was but they have not consulted us or our fellow-laborers heartily cheered. He said-I rejoice that our friend here, as they wished their box to be seen of all America to be quite independent of ours.

Madame Monod did not seem to have much faith i the results of this movement, and told us that she should send her things in our box, unless the promise of a separate one was made good. It turned out better than our most earnest wishes could have anticipated. Madame Monod reported that there would be a good collection, and that the ladies were anxious for advice as to their proceedings.

A few days ago, I got a letter from Madame M. begging me to send her the proper address for the box, and such instructions as they ought to have, and begging me to communicate with Mme. - Rue de as soon as possible.

'L. and I went directly to Paris, and, after a pleasant

visit to the Monods-who told me that they were completely astonished by the amount and value of the things they had received, Madame Monod having carried, she said, a cartlead to the place of depositwent to Madame C., who was, we were assured, the life and soul of the business, and who was packing the box. blood that brings such a man back. I honor it. We testant schools and charities, and knew just where to go meet to do it honor. Franklin's motto was, Ubi Lib- for help. When this idea of working for the American present at the little meeting, and thus we could not at firs but never really realized that much would be done un-What the Jew was once, the colored man is in our til near the time appointed for the sending in of the arown age, the test of its religion and its liberty. In the ticles ; and then they were quite astonished, for i middle ages, you had to look at the Jew to discover seemed that the committee had sent not only to th how much real religion and knowledge of civil rights church members in Paris, but also to all the Protestant test to-day. Uncle Tom is the Shylock, in this rethey got it. They said that the translations of * Uncle I saw all the things that had then arrived, and

vast collection afterwards of rich and valuable things; beautiful objects of art; the charming ebenisterie Paris; embroidery in muslin, very costly and valuable the Church and State, and of the probability that Hayti lace, application d'Angleterre et de Bruxelles, in scarfs, veils, collars, &c.; glass and porcelain; embroidery Berlin wools (much of all the different kinds of embroi throw in his lot with the noble islanders who first dery made up in the most tasteful manner); books, vindicated in this hemisphere the colored man's right to the sovereignty of the soil he tilled. portfolios; boxes and purses.

' Amongst other things, there was a chair, complete men of our history, and noticed the recent advice of the seat embroidered; also, a piano chair, a box for

wood, and a small carpet (hearth-rug square), all a ished, and each very beautiful. There were the ba tiful silver ornaments from Genoa, coral brooks, t cons mounted in gold and silver, and a besuite

and saucer, in silver gilt. The most beautiful object of all was a superdiniere in rosewood, neatly finished, with carries and enamelled flowers. I do not mention dally tumes and joujous; their name was legion. I we

you, my heart was greatly rejoiced.

I found that this excellent family were of the tag. of Oberlin, the good pastor of the Vosger; and of Oberlin, the good paster of the longer, and a children, whom they presented with much prin at pleasure, are his great grand-children. They have pleasure, are his great grand-condition. They have us quantities of the remains of Oberlin's beneath as quantities of the reserved, and which are ly interesting; the little lessons in geography, access ly interesting; the fittle resource in a sample, to my, &c., all printed with his own hands, to my, pense, and never published! the cards with which is pense, and never purchase, &c. I must not ded a these things, or my letter, which I meant should very short, will resemble a somewhat diffuse single

. To complete the sum of our rejoicing, Made assured me that her machinery was complete; the sa first effort was just nothing at all compared with the she hoped to do, after she should have received less she hoped to do, after the one acknowledging this consignment, making the one tors acquainted with the success of their effen, at giving some account of the Fair. Furnished va these, she could do wonders. The French mini, to said, she believed was more adapted to a single for than to years of patient labor. But she alded, my we must form it to the work.' . She knew very little of the history of the cape; h

In Dear Impell ontrol, I ahits of the earning of th

erty i do as t I neve It is

rance, with I strugg that the op way. rule. their conditions they can whave Englished Englished of P

or un

a pre-veller that

As ably anta

plac as l

play
We
the
exp
sny
you
but
glass
star
plin
rou
bly
to l
tha
oli
our

it was beautiful to see how clear her way semelal in the light of the few facts she had ascertained I much struck by one of her remarks. 'Is it was she said ; 'I find myself, as I go on, thinking cony atively little of the slave ! ' She had received men butions from almost every department, and promise more and better next year. I saw the thing by Lyons, from Bordeaux, from Paris, from Tour, b and letters asking for information and promising in future. There was a great deal of broiders glaise (for which Paris is famous), done by the lin girls in the charity schools of the Faubourg St. Atmo and the pleasure they have in working for the anim very cause, our friend said, was truly touching short, the machinery is complete; the French zation for the Fair is established, and there is ness. distrust or disaffection in it, only ignorance to be lightened-but ignorance prejudiced in favor of tre which, though no prejudice is desirable, does not me so formidable as some that we have had to deal and where the prejudice was against it. ' Madame - showed me a few articles from s

zerland, of singular beauty, but said she had ar few, though she had written to every part of Saint land; because they had concluded to send a spen box, and she should see to it that it was properly is Now, is not all this very encouraging? Make

has written to my sister A., and I trust ten vast accession of strength to the cause will be deman of all this. It seems that there is a hereling at slavery spirit in the family of Oberlin, who the is first knowledge of the abominations of slaver, me again made use of sugar or cotton. Madame in herself a jewel, so capable, suggestive and me enced; full of real and active picty. She request that her name should not appear in the matter. (as a large sum of money came in just as the berase being filled, and she went out directly and her beautiful ribbons with it; a very judicious penis as French ribbons, at least, French ribbons make the Paris market, cannot be got in the Boston and Madame forwarded three boxes ; we had previous three, and the collections were as unlike uper We sent a great many statuettes, and a dal dis basket-work and bronzes of perfect beauty. All the boxes went by sailing vessels from Havre to Ner Ist and as they were shipped at Havre by a merchan b ther of Adolphe Monod, and will be received a la York by our brother, they will not cost so much usual. All has worked well for us.

'Furthermore, we learn from C. H., at Stript. that she has safely received the certificate of their of the box of goods shipped in the Humbelt is year, which she had fortunately insured for his value. The lady got her money without any the ty, and had gone to work at once, and purchasi new collection, more beautiful than the last, and it a se, by this time on its way. She stayed the months longer in Stuttgart than she had interisi do, on purpose to send this box from Germany, a in knew who would help her, and as different than could be got there, and she had learned where wert's fabriques, &c.

* E. said, last year, when the news of the iss poor C.'s hard-won box reached us, " Never min!) H. has what Macaulay calls that indomitable licit courage, which is never so sedate and stubbn towards the close of a doubtful and a murderos She will not be discouraged; she will send another had She herself, always ready with a pun, wrote, "Their you for your kind letter of consolation. The last the Humboldt for me was no hum, but a perfect fire

* At first, she was tempted to say nothing about it. found, in the end, that the mischance made to ence to the new converts, and the second box tars of better than the first.' Paris, August, 1854.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. We call the special sine tion of our readers to the notice in another column of an independent course of lectures on Slavery, the stying winter, at Tremont Temple, commencing on Tanday evening, Nov. 28d. The names of the learns speak for themselves, and need no word of countries tion from us. A great amount of labor has been med ed in completing the course, and we learn that sale have been appropriated to meet its expenses. To its is peculiarly auspicious for such an enterprise, and hundreds of persons in our community, who have, mil quite recently, refused to listen to any argument and appeal on this momentous question, are now make least, to hear what there is to be said upon it; sale though the present course is not likely to be so raise in its teachings, generally, as many might wish, with hope and expect that it will produce a great and lest ficial effect on the public mind. We trust that mes in the Temple will be left vacant at these lectures.

THE AMERICAN MANUAL. This is the title of a pai pamphlet of forty pages, published by D. M. Dest. Rochester, N. Y., and for sale by Reported & Ca. is 8 State street, Boston. It contains the Constituted the United States, with all the Acts of Congress rest ing to Slavery, viz. : the Engitive Slave Law of life the Missouri Compromise Act of 1820—the fugier Slave Law of 1850—and the Nebraska and Kansa in of 1854; and professes to be *carefully compiled from Public Documents. This cannot fail to be a set publication to many persons at this time Fee, st think, can read it without seeing the fitness of places the U. S. Constitution at the commencement pamphlet, as the original fatal compromise with plant ry, the prolific source of the other and monstread cast ments which this pamphlet contains,-x.

PARKER PILLSBURY has, we learn from the lor don Anti-Slavery Advocate, delivered addressed is a Independent Chapel, Manchester; at the Free Chapel Bury; in Rev. Mr. Crosskeys' Unitarian Chapel, Cogow; and in other places of which we have not paid names. That he spoke with acceptance was evisored offers to assist the anti-slavery cause, and by pross of contributions to the ensuing Batin Anti-Sam, Baraar. Some of them were delivered, by special set tation, in the course of the usual Sunday evening if

re), all fa-the berg-ooches, fa-autiful cop

enperb jur. nivre dorée dolla, coa-

f the family
i and the
i and the
pride and
pride and
ty have set
enevolence,
enevolence,
to save et
to save et
h which he
h which he
abould he
abould he
advertise
advertise e; that this I with what

ived letter efforts, and alshed with mind, she single effort cause; but ned. I was it wrong! ng compar. ived contri-

things from

Tours, &c.,

mising help roiderie Aty the little St. Antoine; the anti-alamehing. In nch organiis no sign of ce to be moes not seen had only a of Switzer-

d a separate properly fortrust that a be the result editary antiho, after his avery, never and experihe requested atter. Quite boxes were and bought ous purchase ons made for Boston shops.

reviously sent

e as possible

deal of new to New York, erchant be eived at Ner so much i te of the less umboldt lut I for its full any difficulstayed three I intended to many, as she ferent things here were the

of the loss of er mind! C. stubborn as rderous day. mother ber" rote, "Thank The loss of perfect thus. about it, but de no differ-

box turns out.

tapo special atten-er column of ery, the cou-ng on Thurs-the lecturers f commendan that \$2000 es. The time orprise, since he have, until ument or say now ready, at m it; and albe so radical t wish, we yet eat and bene-

t that no sest lectures. title of a nest M. Dewey, at a & Co., No. Senstitution of ongress relatthe Fugitive d Kansas Bill ompiled from

THE IRISH AND SLAVERY. DEBLIN, (Ireland,) Aug. 21, 1854.

Inselled by discumstances over which I have no Mr DEAR GARRISON : Impelies of the confine myself to the debilitating sated, I am song ishes of cook and daily bread; and although I do not se earning of my many orders, and attnough I do not updain that I must work in order to eat, yet I often amplian that a minute consciousness that I am rusting away, g a paintal consciousates and an rusting away, estally, morally, and physically, in this state of inacsettally, more sylventeers, of the state of macin an amount of the electrifying influence of public discussion of state of the times, or the reading of THE LIBERArea, or some other reformatory work.

I have just perused D. S. Grandin's letter on 'The I have pass post in your paper of Aug. 4th, and feel mared to say a few words expressive of my thoughts feel moved to any choughts in relation to the contents of that letter—which, you in relation to the contents of that retter-which, you will regark, I have hitherto copied nearly word for will regard, in order to conciliate the writer, by showing him red, is erser to conclude the writer, by snowing him or precisely alike we are in our circumstances—both has present or publicly, as occasion offers, over ambing, secretly or particip, as occasion duers, over the arra law man below the hard plenty of the had plenty of most and nothing to do (but what we pleased,) we most be much fuer fellows, and find life much more (D. S. G. and R. D. W.

Dat my friend James Haughton may have given

savegate of anti-slavery sentiments of the most radiof character expressed at public meetings in Ireland, is very probable. James Haughton has large hope, B very promote to think well of people, and to and is women they give a good account of themless If the great Enemy of mankind were to walk up to him and say, 'I assure you, Mr. Haughton, I ap to non and say, a manage jou, par, Haughton, I and indiscreet, but I am not wicked. You should not and managered, believe half the malicious stories that people tell of me. hence man use managed an apple to a lady les ago, which disagreed with her, and got her family long ago, warea closed the second and got ner radily into trouble, I should have been so shockingly abused extraine: -- | say, supposing my friend to be thus ad-the hystanders, (a compassionate smile lighting up his benevolent face.) and saying, 'Gentlemen, you hear what Mr. Satan says Don't you think the poor fellow has been greatly maligned? It is a happy thing to be able thus to look upon one's

fellow creatures; but I am not blessed with the disporifien. I serer relied much on the shouts of approbaties, the enthusiasm, and the 'Hear, hears!' at our public anti-slavery meetings. They afford a pleasant excitement, and cost nothing to those who attend them, and whose time is sometimes not of much value. The secasional efforts of the friends of the slave amongst our people is as nothing compared to the counter indeence of the Romish priests, who hate all influence that tends to stir up thought and independent reflection. Among the thousands of Irish priests, I never kner more than a mere handful who heartily favored the temperance reformation; and temperance meetings, slependent of clerical influence, have never found faver among them. No other object is so dear to the Romish priest as the increase of his power and the glorification of his charch. But the anti-slavery cause, or libery is any shape, except the liberty of the clergy to do as they please, is not favorable to ecclesiastical power. I sever hoped for their cooperation in our cause. It is no wender that the poor Irish, with their igno

rance, poverty and mental prostration, should look with hatred on the colored people, as rivals in the straggle for employment. Wendell Phillips truly says, that the oppressed of one class rarely sympathise with the oppressions endured by another class in a different way. The poor Irish form no exception to this general rule. I feel certain that, but for the evil influence of their clergy, they would soon rise out of their present condition. Politically, they are as free, and as well circomstanced, as the people of England, but so long as they are in their present state of mental bondage, what can we hope for them, or from them ? The Celtic Irish have little appreciation of liberty, as understood by the English race. If Ireland had attained her independence in Smith O'Brien's time, under the influence of Mitchell and Meagher, we should have had little more of Parliamentary government. The popular leaders would soon have been pitched overboard, as Protestants or noreliable Catholics. The priests would have taken the helm into their own hands, and we should have had a pretty time of it. Inglis, an eminent writer and traseller, declared (although a man of very liberal views) that ne other country in Europe is so ripe for the establishment of the Inquisition as Ireland. As to the Protestants, or Anglo-Irish, they are prob-

ably only a million and a half in number, and from the antagonistic position in which their ancestors were long placed towards their Celtic countrymen, they had not as hearty an appreciation of free principles and fair play as exists among an equal number of Englishmen. e have few who show much strenuous attachment to the anti-slavery cause, as understood in Boston ; but experience shows that the number of these is not great any where; that the proportion should be larger amongst you, who are brought face-to-face with the enemy, is but natural: I wonder it is not greater still. I am glad Dr. Grandin thinks that Mr. Haughton and I could stand fire, though he qualifies the hope by the uncomplistentary insinuation that we are too much hedged round to have any choice left us to run away. Probably we shall never be tried. Meantime, it is pleasant to be in good company; and I am sure we both feel, that if we have been only playing at soldiers in the Abelition army, we have still had rich compensation for our time and pains.

I do not wonder that Dr. Grandin, and many other New Englanders, have felt, (particularly since the rendition of Burns,) more than ordinarily irritated against the Irish tools of the slaveholders. I am sorry and sehamed for my countrymen, but, knowing the teachers they have, am not surprised. I hope all freemindel and intelligent Americans will take warning by their deplorable example, and remember that like causes produce similar effects among all peoples.

Yours, truly, RICHARD D. WEBB.

A WORD FROM THE UNITARIAN AU-TUMNAL CONVENTION.

MONTREAL, (Canada West,) Oct. 12, 1854. FRIEND GARRISON : I am here; and I thank God for lenjoyed much on my way; the scenery on the lake was grand in the extreme. It was with us on the beautiful boat ' Canada,' a sunset scene. I have enjayed much thus far while here; not, my friend, becouse distinctive Unitarianism is to be accelerated or male more permanent-no, but my soul has been refreshed at the earnest words which have been and which are to be spoken on the last topic in the programmethe relation of Christianity to the Reforms.

Our dear brother S. J. May, of Syracuse, at the Soi ree last evening, uttered, as you know well how he would, some earnest thoughts for the slave. God bless him! When, before 500 witnesses in St. Lawrence Hall, be said, . We have agitated the subject of Anti-Slavery, and we shall continue to agitate it, till the accurred system is destroyed, to brought out the warm respons of almost all present.

Dr. Thompson, of Salem, was also faithful in placing humanity first. Indeed, he well claimed that it is only ecasgelical Christianity that dares and suffers for them in bonds as bound with them."

Then, too, at the prayer-meeting this morning. Bro. Hassall, of Mendon, and Bro. James Freeman Clarke, remembered the slave; the first well declaring all Unitarianism scorthless which does not lift up the oppress el, and aid his deliverance. The last brother, in his own effective manner, thanked the Convention for doing that for the hunted slave which the United States failed to do, under the boasted giory of the stars and stripes. Who, with such a foul blot upon her, is not ashamed of

I was quite amused, as well as interested, at our a not degrading, and that the working man stands in an ternoon session yesterday, to hear what, in truth, elevated position before the world. Mr. REMOND then made an appeal to the audience of amounted to a confession, that the apathy now so appathe necessity of subscribing for and reading anti-slarent in the churches and congregations is the result of rejecting the anti-slavery cause. Those of us who have been familiar with your early struggles-who remember the stormy days when even to whisper the confes-

I am also happy to say, that the Rev. Mr. Cordner,

stony heart, and God is setting a seal upon his faith-

ful children. We have only to 'be strong in the Lord,

and great will be the victory.

A word more. Bro. May has this moment offered

three anti-slavery resolutions. They have passed, and

I doubt not that the Montreal Convention will -prove

GEO. W. STACY.

a memorable and profitable one for liberty and progres-

WEYMOUTH FEMALE A. S. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Fri

From the Secretary's report, it appeared that the

proceeds of the Fair held last October amounted to

In November and March, lectures were delivered in

The Society circulated petitions in regard to Nebras-

three of the Liberator, and has circulated a number of

We subjoin the report of the Treasurer, in full :-

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Account of Receipts into the Treasury of the Weymouth

sale of work done at the sewing meeting,

Account of Disbursements during the same period :

expenses of Fair,

for three copies of the Liberator,

for two copies of National A. S. Standard,

for the use of the sewing meeting,

S. H. COWING, Treasurer. Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1854.

Add balance in Treasury Sept. 26, 1853,

From proceeds of Fair,

of Membership,

for Donations,

sale of articles at the sewing meeting,

Whole amount of Receipts,

Making a total of

Total amount of Disbursements.

The following officers were elected :-

Mrs. FIFIELD, Vice President.

Mrs. S. H. Cowing, Treasurer.

Miss A. W. WESTON, Cor. Secretary.

Miss MARY WESTON, Rec. Secretary.

Mrs. E. RICHARDS, Mrs. CHARLES HUNT, and Mrs.

WEYMOUTH A. S. PAIR.

tendence of Mr. Phillips, as hid been anticipated.

We trust that in this place an interest for the slave

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

Isaac Abbott and Dr. Hayward were appointed

Scriptures, as applicable to the times and the state of

affairs, in a moral point of view, and proceeded to ad-

dress the meeting on the great question of the day;

showing that slavery annihilates every thing valuable

in man, and makes his existence a blank; and that just

in proportion to the extent of the religious prosperity of

character and spirit of the Syracuse meeting, and closed

by congratulating the friends of the slave on the num-

ture selections read by him at the opening of the meet-

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment

WENDELL PHILLIPS addressed the meeting, contrast

ing the anti-slavery men of the present day with the

anti-slavery men of the Revolution, showing that nearly

all the men of eminence of that period were the uncom-

promising friends of liberty for all. Mr. P. then pro

ceeded to speak of the general effects of slavery on the

commerce of the country, and its disastrous influence on

the prosperity of those portions where it exists compar-

Adjourned to 2 e'clock, P. M.

C. L. REMOND, the President, in the chair.

this nation, just in that ratio does slavery increase.

A. W. W.

MARY WESTON, Rec. Sec'y.

Mrs. PIERCE, President.

LANE, Counsellors.

The meeting adjourned.

inconveniently crowded.

still better results.

offers of assistance.

ing to order.

Committee on Finance.

Balance in Treasury Sept. 26, 1854,

and Braintree Female Anti-Slavery Society, from Sept. 26, 1853, to Sept. 26, 1854:

this neighborhood by Messrs. Pillsbury and Burleigh.

Yours, fraternally,

and onght not to be, any,

that, too, gloriously.

day, Oct. 6th.

given by Mr. Phillips

to the present date.

other anti-slavery publications.

Adjourned, to meet at the City Hall, at 64 o'clock. Evening Session. Met pursuant to adjournmen sion, 'I am an abolitionist,' cost so much, could well the President in the chair. see the painful conflict you had in the pioneer steps. On opening the meeting, Mr. REMOND remarked the Knowing, as we do, that your first appeal, as a devotee of one of the straitest sects-at that time in all

slavery existed because it was fashionable in this coun try to despise and oppress men on account of the shape faith, too-was to the ministry and the church, we of their features and their complexion, commenting on saw at once a solution to the question-Why is there this fashion in the succastic and ironical manner pec such a distance between the Pulpit and the Pew? And liar to him. never will there be a hearty cooperation between the WM. WELLS BROWN was next introduced, and gave

laity and the clergy till humanity is placed above sect. a clear and highly interesting account of his reception Let us thank God that it is so. All is ominous of the in the old world, and his surprise to find, on his arri'good time coming.' 'Wait,' my friend, 'a little lonval, that prejudice on account of color does not exist there. Mr. B. said it was impossible, on account of the inhuman prejudice against color in this country, to give of Montreal, has a warm and true heart for the slave. his two daughters a finished education here, as they He witnessed some of the damning scenes in your city could not be admitted to the seminaries of learning on last June, at the rendition of poor Burns, and on the equal terms with the whites; but in England and France following Sunday poured out words of scorebing rehe found no such obstacles. Even in the schools established for the children of the nobility, he was permitted to introduce them, and after they had there finished Pierpont is here, too, ' head and shoulders' above the conservative policy which cries peace where there is not, their education sufficiently to qualify them to teach, they were engaged very readily in that capacity to instruct I shall return somewhat more hopeful. The tide, I white children, with white ladies for assistants. trust, is rising. The spirit of truth is breaking the

The addresses, of much interest and thrilling elo quence, by WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRIson, during the remainder of the evening session, were listened to with great attention and much apparent inerest by a very intelligent audience-by far the largest gathering at a county meeting for some years past; and t is to be hoped that the day was not, by any means spent in vain.

Much credit is due to the friends of the cause in Law rence for their exertions for the comfort of those who came from a distance to attend the meeting. ISAAC OSGOOD, Sec'y.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

WORCESTER, Sept. 16. DEAR SIR : I thank your Portland correspondent fo his frank criticism upon my tract called 'Scripture Idolatry.' I am not, however, quite convinced.

He denies my statement that the Mosaic law refuse 153.73, and that on that occasion, an address was to the Jews the privilege of eating fresh meat. I did not intend this, of course, as a literal version, and I was well aware of the facts he states, as to the singular method of preparing meat which is still practised among ka, and held a weekly meeting from the 29th of March that peculiar people. The only question is, whether meat prepared by that process is properly to be called It has subscribed for two copies of the Standard and fresh meat?

Would an epicure acknowledge the 'freshness' of joint from which all the juices had been carefully withdrawn, in obedience to the Scripture rule? At any rate, I thought not, and therefore used the expression which he criticises. Perhaps, however, it was subject to misconstruction, and I should have been more cautious.

T. W. HIGGINSON.

THE LECTURING FIELD IN NEW ENGLAND. We are 3 50 happy to be able to announce to all the friends of our cause, that the American Anti-Slavery Society has secured the services of WILLIAM WELLS BROWN as a Lec-\$168 90 turing Agent, and that he will soon commence a lec-9 18 turing tour of several weeks' duration in the State of Rhode Island. We have reason to anticipate for him a cordial reception and hearty cooperation from our friends there generally.

Paid to redeem Pledges to the Mass. A. S. Soc. \$100 00 present to Mr. Pillsbury, 25 00 We are also gratified in being able to announce that Mis: SALLIE HOLLEY is coming into this State early in December, as a Lecturing Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society .- M.

> SLANG. We find the following contemptuous and contemptible paragraph in the Boston Evening Telegraph, the successor of the Commonwealth :-

. We learn from the Journal that the Garriso S178 08 "We learn from the Journal that the Garrisonians have for some time been going about like the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair—("will any gintleman do me the favor to thread on the tail of me coat?")—seeking some one sufficiently fond of fighting to contest their disunion nonsense with them; and that Dr. G. W. F. Mellen has at length accepted their challenge, and offers to discuss with Wendell Phillips, or any other champion, the unconstitutionality of slavery. Mr. Mellen maintains that it is the right and the duty of the general government to abolish slavery wherever it exists. The debate will to abolish slavery wherever it exists. The debate will doubtless be one of great interest. The Journal does not mention when or where it is to take place. Mr. Edmund Quinoy and Mr. Daniel Pratt, it is thought, will

IMPORTANT FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

Sebastopol Captured! Eight hours after the Europa sailed from Liverpoo Our Annual Fair closed the last week, under very on the 20th, official news was received of a great battle favorable circumstances, its success having been greater at the river Alma in the Crimea. On the 21st., the than for several years. The receipts were \$194; where-as, as may be seen by a reference to the Society's report French lost 2800 killed and wounded, while the Russians for last year, the receipts of the Fair previous were only \$153. A greater interest among the well-wishers of the cause generally, and an increased attendance, was manifest.

On The receipts of the Fair previous were only lost 6000. Private despatches supply the further particulars, namely, that the Russians, under Menschikoff in person, rallied on the river Katscha on the 23d, and again gave battle to the Allies. He was again defeated and driven into his entrenchments behind Sebastopol, On Thursday evening, the hall was crowded to listen where he again rallied and fought a third battle on the 24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then to a most earnest and impressive address from Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester. It commended itself to the reason and conscience of all present. Great regret was expressed that circumstances had prevented the at-

24th, and was a third time utterly defeated. He then field with the remnant of the troops into Sebastapol, which was beleagured by sea and stormed by land. The Russian fleet in the harbor of Sebastapol was then burned. Ten ships had sunk. The Russians lost 18,000 men, killed and wounded, when the garrison of 2200 men capitulated, and were made prisoners. Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his army, fell back and barricaded the inner harbor, refusing to surrender. Six hours were allowed him to consider the matter, and it is reported, though not officially, that he surrendered at the expiration of that time. The Social Party, on Friday, proved a very pleasant occasion, and we could hardly regret that the room was at the expiration of that time.

Great rejoicings had taken place in Great Britain and may go on increasing, so that another year may exhibit

France on account of these vic Cronstadt is seriously menaced. victories. An attack on The officers of the Society would express their hearty

thanks for all donations received, and for many kindly The Arctic !- Escape of Capt. Luce and The Arctic!—Escape of Capt. Luce and others!—Capt. Luce arrived at Quebeo, on the morning of the 14th inst., on board the Cambria, Capt. Russell. After the collisiou, and when Capt. Luce found that the Arctic must go down, he, with the passengers. (for by this time all the seamen had left, with the exception of one—the third officer.) lost no time in lashing spars together to form a raft. The life boat was the only one left at the time, and to get the raft constructed, it was necessary to get the life boat into the water; but the cars were left in the Arctic, to prevent the life boat being taken saws from the ship. They are greatly obliged for the offer of coal, which the pleasantness of the weather rendered unnecessary. A Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held at Law rence, on Sunday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in Pantheon Hall. BENJ. A. STEVENS, Esq., called the meet-

taken away from the ship.

The following is a recapitulation of the number of persons lost and saved of those on board the Arctic at the time of her destruction :-Mr. Gannison then read some selections from the

Known to be saved : Passengers, Officers, Crew. Known to be dead, 211 Missing of Passengers, Missing of crew, (about) 96

Total Passengers and Crew, During the address of Mr. Garrison, the President of the Society, C. L. Remond, arrived, very unexpectedly, and on taking the chair, gave a brief statement of the and on taking the chair, gave a brief statement of the it would be safe, perhaps, to include two-thirds of the character and spirit of the Syracuse meeting, and closed now set down as 'missing,'—Courier.

The Slave Trade in Cuba .- In one of the bers present at the morning meeting, and the marked attention with which they listened to the anti-slavery gospel.

Mr. Garrison next made an application of the Scriptor of t repression of the slave trade:

Whilst the first attentions of the government do no permit me to give your Excellency more full instructions, I ought to indicate to you the conduct you ought to pursue in the delicate subject of the trade in negroes. The sue in the delicate subject of the trade in negroes. The free, loyal and absolute repression of that condemned trade is towards the government of her Majesty a sacred obligation in the falfilling of the treaties. Towards her representatives in this island it is not less, and to all of them it will constitute a question to the honest. This trade must disappear and it shall quite disappear. My worthy predecessor has thus actively endeavored by his dispositions, and to the same end mine will direct themselves, to put an end to that immoral and prejudicial trade; it not being requisite to do so that those who possess them shall be troubled under the pretext as accertaining whence they are derived, as the laws direct.

ed with the unexampled prosperity and thrift of the people of the free States.

Mr. Garrison spoke of the mistake about to be made in the acquisition of Cuba; also showing that labor is er this season, in the building of merchant ships.

TWENTY-PIRST National Anti-Slavery Bazaar.

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS. DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854. The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Baras beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy once again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye thi 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 Hou draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the grea 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 emergence, the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the religious faith, tha bring in their very nature the assurance of success?

The cruelty, the baseness, the danger of slavery,

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

The most abominable crimes ever perpetrated against humanity have been committed in the name of and under the sanction of Law. The persecutions of the early Christians, the persecutions of all the seceders from the domicant church in centuries gone by, the Inquisition, Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witchcraft Delusion of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Madial, are examples of the truth of what we say. The legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, even as to the Fugitive Slave Law now.

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

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

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

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, EDIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH,

THE PIPTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLA-VERY BAZAAR

Will be held at the Masonic Hall on the first week o November next, and its managers would earnestly call the attention of all those who value freedom for themselves, and are conscious of the bold encroachments of the Slave Power upon all we have hitherto considered the Slave Fower upon all we have intherto considered sacred and valuable, to aid in this annual effort to raise means for the overthrow of American Slavery. Our members have always been few, and although several who have hitherto labored with us have removed, we look with confidence to the incresed interest felt in our cause in the city, to find their places made good to our cause in the city, to find their places made good to us, and our Bazaar made more productive than ever be-fore; and we again ask all who have homes, and any-thing to love in them, to remember those who have nothing which may not at any moment be wrested from them, and to send us something for our Fair, as God has prospered them. Let such pour into this channel whatever of their abundance they can best spare; and we will convert it into money. We have always found we will convert it into money. We have always ready sale for Tin, Wooden and China Ware, uno see could have much more of it. Hardware and all kinds of household furnishing is eagerly sought—Shoes, Brushes, Soap, Candles, Starch, Coal, Fancy and Dry Brushes, Soap, Candles, Starch, Coal, Fancy and Dry Goods, Caps, Books. Produce of all kinds has never been supplied to fill the demand. We trust our friends will begin now to prepare themselves for the sale, and that we shall receive contributions from sources we may never before have known of. Are there none in this great sit where have a parts are believed to the contributions. great city whose hearts are better than their laws, from whom we may receive five, ten, or twenty dollars, to aid us in our preparations? Our hearts and lives are de-voted to this cause, and none need greater securities that what they give shall be faithfully appropriated.

SARAH OTIS ERNST, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, KEZIAH EMERY, MARY MANN, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY DE GRAW.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 4, 1854. Bee'd from S. May, Jr., for collections at 1st of August celebration at Ab-ington, \$135 32 From Mrs. Mendum \$1, Deborah Kim-ball 1. 2 00

Less for spurious coin, From Hiram Fitzgerald, to redeem 1 00 pledge, From Henry Abbot, Chelmsford, to redeem pledge, collections at Harwich, by Lewis Ford, From Francis Jackson, to redeem 400 00 From S. May, Jr., for collections: From D. W. Baker, to redeem

\$187 82

James Nowell, Portsmouth, N. H., for redemption of pledge in part, 25 00 Mrs. Rachel Smith, Lynn, to redeem 10 00

Mrs. Rachel Smith, Lynn, etc. 10 00 pledges,
Prom John Bailey, to redeem pledge, 1 00
"Barre A. S. Convention, 4 00
"S. A. Henshaw, West Brookfield, to redeem pledge, 1 00Rec'd from S. May, Jr., am't of collections by S. S. and A. K. Foster, and published in Liberator, by S. M., Jr.,
Rec'd from Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, deem pledge, Rec'd from Rev. A. T. Foss, for collec-

tions by him:
At Salem 6, Cummington 12, Upper
Village 1 66, Brewster 1 44, East
Dennis 2 32, North Dennis 10 62, Marshfield 1 15, Stoneham Fe-male A. S. Society 3, Collection at Stoneham 1 00, Reuben Locke 1, 40 28 SAMUEL PHIL BRICK, Treasurer.

Antires uf Mertings, &c.

LECTURES ON SLAVERY. This course of Lectures will be delivered in the TRE-MONT TEMPLE, at 74 o'clock on THURSDAY EVE-NINGS, in the order indicated in the following list:-

Nov. 23. Hon. CHARLES SUMMER, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Poem. Dec. 7. Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, of Ohio.

Dec. 14. Hon, Anson BURLINGAME.

Dec. 21. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq. Dec. 28, Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Ky.

Jan. 4. Hon. Honace Greeker. Jan. 11. Rev. HENRY WARD BESCHER.

Jan. 18. Hon. JOHN P. HALE. Jan. 25. RALPH WALDO EMERSON, Esq. Feb. 8. Hon. NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr. Feb. 15. Hon. LEWIS D, CAMPBELL, of Ohio.

Feb. 22. Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON, of Texas. Mar. 1. Hon. DAVID WILMOT, of Pa. Mar. 8, Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM. Organist-Mr. John H. Willow

All the lecturers having engaged themselves to the Committee, there is the utmost confidence that there Tickets, at \$3.00 each, admitting a lady and gentle

man, can be obtained at Ticknor & Co.'s, 135, and Jewett & Co.'s, 117, Washington street. No single tickets will be sold. SAMUEL G. HOWE,

Chairman Lecture Committee. WILLIAM W. BROWN, an Agent of the Am

Pawtucket. Tuesday, Wednesday, Nov.

Valley Falls, Mapleville, Thursday, Pascoag, Woonsocket, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday, Camberland Hill, " Pawtucket,

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, an Agent of the Mas sachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give a public lec-ture in HYANNIS, on Friday (THIS) evening. Sub-ject—The Position and Course of the American Churches in reference to Slaveholding and Slaveholders. N. B. Mr. Foster will probably continue his lec-tures, at the same place, on Saturday and Sunday eve-

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 other commencing at the commence of the c ers are expected to be present, and to address th

INDIANA WOMAN'S EIGHTS ASSOCIATION. The annual assembling of the Indiana Woman 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.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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

The meeting will be one of importance. A central place has been selected for holding it, with a view of 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. LLOTD GARRI-

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

with us, and the presence of other distinguished spearers 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.

All communications for the subscriber should addressed to him at No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent Massachusetts A. S. Society.

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

TO ANTI-SLAVERY BUSINESS MEN. He has testimonials to his ability and character should at once secure him a lucrative position.

Apply to WM. C. NELL. Apply to Oct. 14.-

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

WANTED-A colored woman as Housekeepe in a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately 21 Cornhill.

NO. ONE NOW READY.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A NEW FIRST CLASS WEEKLY NEWSPAPER; Literature, Improvement, Entertainment, and the Arts

PROSPECTUS .- To embrace every human PROSPECTUS.—To embrace every human interest, and to supply aliment to every mental faculty, is its aim. Bound to no theory or party, but seeking the highest interests of all; advocating whatever tends to promote the physical, intellectual and moral good of man, but exposing evils and their causes, it shall merit, and we hope command, a world-wide oirculation and influence. It will point out all available means of profit and comfort, and especially expound the laws of Life and Right, including the normal exercise of all our powers, besides encouraging in all a spirit of hope, manliness, and self-reliance. It will embrace

News-Domestic, Foreign, and Personal-giving a complete summary of passing events, and reording whatever promises progress in Practical Science and Industrial Organizations, and in all other departments f human life.

Live—As illustrated in all the various pursuits, such

Agriculture, Horticulture, Mechanics, Commerce-Education in the broadest sense—physically, morally, and intellectually; in schools, Colleges and Books; in the Fields, and in the Shop.

Possessing superior publishing facilities, we shall res satisfied with nothing short of making LIFE ILLUS-TRATED one of the very best newspapers in the world. Terms, \$2 a year, in advance. Please address, post

POWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Or, 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

HEALTH AND SIGHT RESTORED.

LA ROY SUNDERLAND

HAS the pleasure of inviting the attention of Invalids, and all sick of 'dosing, to his New and Successful Method of Healing by NUTRITION, without the use of drugs! The

ing by NUTRITION, without the use of drugs! The desire for Opium, Tobacco, and Intoxication destroyed; and every Form of Disease, especially of the Stomach, Liver, Heart, Lungs, Bowels, 'Imparities of the Blood,' and 'Nervous complaints,' radically CURED, without a particle of medicine!

Mr. Sunderland's REMEDIES for Weak Eyes, Dim, Misty, Cloudy or Short Sight; Floating Specks before the eyes; Strabismus, Ulceration of the Eyes or Eyelids; Films on the Transparent Cornea; Amauronis; Optholomy; Cultaract; Obstructions of the Tear Passares, &c., are perfectly safe, and are applicable in all diseases of the Eyes, and of whatever kind, and from whatsoever cause. They have restored multitudes, (some from total blindness,) after other means had falled; also cured persons born blind; cured blindness of fifty years; and in one case, where the patient was 108 years old! These Remedics sent by mail. The poor treated at Mr. Sunderland's Office, 28 Eliot street, without obarge. For Pamphlets of Information, as to this Process, post-free, for one dime, pre-paid. Address, The Nurserray Curs., Boston, Mass. October 20.

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.

PROSPECTUS.

T is the desire of the subscribers to establish a JUVENILE MODEL HOME SCHOOL, in which, while the powers 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 schole nature of the child; and, especially, to root out the seeds of selfishness, and cause to grow and flourish the affectional nature—embracing the crowning faculties of the soul—which will tend to make him smiable, 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, they have thought proper to commence one; and it will be for others to say whether or not it shall be sustained.

Here, surrounded by Nature, with a sufficient collection Here, surrounded by Nature, with a sufficient collection of houses and people to remove all ioneliness; 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 elevate 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.

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 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 beds, wait at table, make bread, sew, and take care of their own wardrobes. To each 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.

bor, 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 abore 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, 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, as 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 perfection.

fection.

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 quarters, without any intermission.

(Unless specially arranged otherwise, payable in Ad-

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

All Books for instruction in Instrumental Music, EXTRA.
Ancient and Modern Languages, when desired. at reasonable prices.

For 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 hed at the School, at the relail price:— Hair brush and comb, tooth brush, and a small

cake of Castile soap, four toilet towels, Webster's Mini-ature Dictionary, and a Pocket Bible.

All articles and wearing apparel to be plainly

marked.

Parents will see that each child has a complete list of

articles 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 For further information, please address the sub-

M. L. BLOOM, S. L. BLOOM. Hopedale, (Milford; Mass.,) Sept., 1854.

KNOW THYSELF.

SELF-KNOWLEDGE is of more importance than any other, because it is the index to the vast vol-ume of wisdom and knowledge which exists in other minds, and in the external world around us. You can minds, and in the external world around us. You can obtain this knowledge of your character and capabilities through the science of Psychometry. Having located myself for the present in Boston, I am prepared to give psychometrical readings at my room at the FOUNTAIN HOUSE, 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.

41 October 6.

MR. T. E. SULIOT.

DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experience in A DISTINGUISHED teacher of long experience.

A 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

ford 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 No-Salem, (Ohio,) Oct. 5, 1854.

PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON. THOSE who would secure early and good impressions should engage them without delay. A few proof copies remain, at \$1 25 cach. The others are offered at \$1.

at S1.

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

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

Apply to WM. C. NELL,

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repro-

M ductive Element in Man, as a means to his cleva-tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pres-ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Fu-ture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street. April 14.

ne. Faw, we say of placing ement of the se with slave nstrous enact

from the Lon-idresses in an Free Church, Chapel, Glarve not got the as evinced by by promises Anti-Slaver

POETRY.

From the National Era. LETTER

From a Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Kansas, to a Distinguished Politician. Douglas Mission, August, 1854.

Last week-the Lord be praised for all his mercies To his unworthy servant !- I arrived Safe at the Mission, via Westport; where I tarried over night, to aid in forming A Vigilance Committee, to send back, In shirts of tar, and feather-doublets quilted With forty stripes save one, all Yankee comers, a Uncircumcised and Gentile, aliens from The Commonwealth of Israel, who despise The prize of the high calling of the saints, Who plant amidst this heathen wilderness Pure gospel institutions, sanctified By patriarchal use. The meeting opened With prayer, as was most fitting. Half an hour, Or thereaway, I groaned, and strove, and wrestled, As Jacob did at Penuel, till the power Fell on the people, and they cried ' Amen ! Glory to God ! and stamped and clapped their hands And the rough river boatmen wiped their eyes; " Go it, old hoss !' they cried, and cursed the niggers Fulfilling thus the word of prophecy, ' Cursed be Canaan.' After prayer, the meeting Chose a committee-good and pious men-A Presbyterian Elder, Baptist deacon, A local preacher, three or four class-leaders, Anxious inquirers, and renewed backsliders, A score in all-to watch the river ferry, (As they of old did watch the fords of Jordan,) And cut off all whose Yankee tongues refuse The Shibboleth of the Nebraska bill. And then, in answer to repeated calls, I gave a brief account of what I saw In Washington; and truly many hearts Rejoiced to know the President, and you And General Cushing regularly hear The gospel message of a Sunday morning, Drinking with thirsty souls of the sincere Milk of the Word. Glory ! Amen, and Selah ! Here, at the Mission, all things have gone well :

The brother who, throughout my absence, acted As overseer, assures me that the crops Never were better. I have lost one negro, -A first-rate hand, but obstinate and sullen He ran away some time last spring, and hid In the river timber. There my Indian converts Found him, and treed and shot him. For the rest, The heathens round about begin to feel The influence of our pious ministrations And works of love; and some of them already Have purchased negroes, and are settling down As sober Christians ! Bless the Lord for this ! I know it will rejoice you. You, I hear, Are on the eve of visiting Chicago, To fight with the wild beasts of Ephesus, Long John, and Dutch Free-Soilers. May your arm Be clothed with strength, and on your tongue be found The sweet oil of persuasion. So desires Your brother and co-laborer. Amen ! P. S. All's lost. Even while I write these lines,

The Yankee abolitionists are coming Upon us like a flood-grim, stalwart men Each face set like a flint of Plymouth Rock Against our institutions-staking out Their farm lots on the wooded Wakarusa, Or squatting by the mellow-bottomed Kansas-The pioneers of mightier multitudes-The small rain-patter, ere the thunder shower Drowns the dry prairies. Hope from man is not. Oh, for a quiet berth at Washington-Snug naval chaplaincy, or clerkship, where These rumors of free labor and free soil Might never meet me more. Better to be Door-keeper in the White House, than to dwell Amidst these Yankee tents, that, whitening, show On the green prairie like a fleet becalmed. Methinks I hear a voice come up the river From those far bayous, where the alligators Mount guard around the camping fillibusters: Shake off the dust of Kansas. Turn to Cuba-(That golden orange just about to fall, O'er-ripe, into the democratic lap;) Keep pace with Providence, or, as we say, Manifest destiny. Go forth and follow The message of our gospel, thither borne And the persuasive lips of Colt's revolvers. There may'st thou, underneath thy vine and fig-tree, Watch thy increase of sugar cane and negroes, Calm as a patriarch in his eastern tent! Amen : So mote it be. So prays your friend. [J. G. w.

From the same. VIRGINIA.

Virginia feeds upon her own children.

Of breaking hearts, the sighs and groans Of dark despair, the fearful moans, The low heart-wail, the anguish wild Of mother, parted from her child; These sounds Virginia loves; with these A fearful weight-she loads the breeze.

For her own sons she forges chains, Which loudly clank on all her plains; And on her daughters bids a fate, Darker than death itself, await. With murderous guilt her hand is red: The price of blood is on her head.

For gold Virginia buys and sells Her children; and each gale that swells, For gold she loads with deathly freight Of vengeance and the fiercest hate; For gold she brings upon her soil The curse of slavery's unpaid toil.

Those fields—so barren now—a smile Of loveliness have worn erewhile; They bear reluctantly the trace, Most withering, of a servile race; And the wild brier and thistle spring Where once bright flowers were blossoming.

Still lingering near her 'chosen land.' Drooping and pale, see Freedom stand, With powerless wing and saddened eye; Oh! what is left her but to die! In the wide world no nook remains, Where is not heard the clank of chains.

Justice, in death-like slumber bound, Heeds not of sighs the feeble sound; But summer gales, though soft and warm. Oft bear abroad the furious storm ; And sighs have power the earth to shake :

Tremble, Virginia-she will wake!

THE SHORTNESS OF LIFE. AND UNCERTAINTY OF RICHES.

Why dost thou heap up wealth, which theu must quit Or, what is worse, be left by it? Why dost thou load thyself when thou'rt to fly, Oh man, ordained to die ?

Why dost thou build up stately rooms on high, Thou who art under ground to lie? Thou sowest and plantest, but no fruit must see, For death, alas ! is sowing thee. Suppose, thou fortune couldst to tameness bring.

And clip or pinion her wing ; Suppose thou couldst on fate so far prevail As not to cut off thy entail;

Yet death at all that subtilty will laugh; Death will that foolish gardener mock, Who does a slight and annual plant engraff Upon a lasting stock. COWLEY.

THE LIBERATOR.

RELIGION AND PROGRESS. The following letters were read at the Pennsylvania

Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, held at Old Kennett, Chester County, Fifth Month, 1854 :-BOSTON, May 19, 1854.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE:

DEAR FRIEND,-I wish it was in my power to attend the meeting of the Progressive Friends, to which you kindly invite me. But such are my duties at home, that it is quite out of the question. So, instead of my voice, you shall have a few words from my pen, though I have time for but a few words.

The present age has been marked by a long-continued peace. There has been no general or even considerable war in Europe since 1816. A peace of thirty-nine years has not occurred before in Europe since the days of the Antonines, seventeen centuries ago. One of the consequences of this long abstinence from war has been consequences of this long abstinence from war has been the rapid increase of the numbers and the riches of Europe. There was never so great a progress of popurope. There was never so great a progress of population and of riches in the same time. The energy of Bill, about ten years old.

He said many things which showed me that he people has been called off from destruction, and detection and destruction and destruction and destruction.

The military was familiar with the localities near the upper constructions of Europe were never so small in proportion to the really useful works-roads of earth or iron. mills, bridges, ships, shops, &c. Great advances have been made in all departments of philosophic study. Much has been done for the public education of the people. The change in this matter in Germany, Scandinavia, Holland, France and England, is immense. You see the results every where.

There has been a great development of mind. This them. He sometimes swore, but immediately is marked by two things; first, the dissolution of the old checked himself, and said that his mother (who theologies, and secondly, the promulgation of philosophical views of God, man, and the relation between God and man. These two processes go vigorously on in all the sects of Christendom, except the Greek Church. Mr. Ronge's movement among the German He said, 'I have seen a feller sitting on a hydrant Catholics is a very hopeful sign of our times-not destructive, but creative. The rise of ' Free Religious Societies' in Germany, and among the Germans in America, is full of encouragement. In England, also, liberal ideas find a resting-place and a welcome. Historical research destroys the old and dangerous doctrines as to the miraculous origin of the Scriptures and the Church ; philosophical investigation sweeps away the old notion of miracles; and so a free field will be left for the spirit of man to erect a true religion on. Books like that of Mr. Strauss, which at first might be thought merely destructive, prove of great service to mankind. They mow down the bushes.

An attempt is now making to separate Religion from the documents connected with Religion. Once, all Christians said, 'The Catholic Church is the Religion of Christians.' Then the Protestants separated Christianity from the institutions called the Church, and were more religious than before. But the Protestants said, 'The Bible is the Religion of Protestants,' and trade came under bondage to the Old and New Testaments. that, but mother says so. Golly! why didn't he Now we are to accept all the good of the Bible, because it is good, not because it is Biblical, and reject its evil, not because it is Biblical , and then get all the good we can find every where.

So a new Form of Religion will get established. Its Sentiment will be Picty, the Love of God; its Idea, that of the Infinite Perfection of God, who creates with Infinite Wisdom, Justice and Love, and gives the Law of Man in the Nature of Man; its Form will be Moralit keeping every Law which God wrote on the Body or in the Soul of Man. The old forms of Religion, with their notions of an imperfect God, must mother, and she used to cry.

oradually go to the ground, and gradually a new Form

One day, I come in and see her crying, and of Religion must rise up and take their place. We She cried, and said, 'Tim, my boy, your father Revelation of God, and in Human Nature finds the Law for Human Nature, written by the Infinite God. With this Form of Religion, we need fear nothing for super- to get breakfast with for to-morrow.' stition or atheism. Philanthropy will be the proof of Piety, not superstition the sign of having been 'converted.

With hearty desires for the success of your noble enterprise, believe me,

Truly, your friend, THEO. PARKER.

Wинте Hall P. O., Mad. Co., Ky., } Мау 12, 1854.

that noble section of Friends for their consideration, which is everywise reciprocated. My sentiments respond to the great principles of their platform, and my make me feel soft as a girl-I warn't no more aspirations are for their triumph.

Life is indeed 'short and full of evil,' in an ordinary way, but those who have widened afar the channel of human happiness, have a just foretaste in this world of the good man's award, and have by no means lived in what'll we do when this is gone?'

'Well,' says I, 'mother, give me half o' that,

My engagements and the distance forbid my attendance, but I am with you and all true men in your aspirations for the Right.

Believe me, ever, truly your friend, C. M. CLAY.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 20, 1854.

I desire at some future period to meet the Progres sive Friends in their Yearly Meeting, but I am for the present prevented by my wife's ill health and my other

engagements.

Let me, however, assure you and them of my strong interest in your organization, and my firm conviction that its principles are destined surely to prevail at last.

The period of mere sectarianism is past. The day of mere negative protest against sectarianism is past. also

Well, I'm in the witness box—go it.' mere negative protest against sectarianism is past also The day is come for new religious organizations, found- day ! '] ed on so wide a basis as to make sectarianism henceforward impossible. Beginning in various places, and forward impossible. Beginning in various places, and under various names, we see these unions arising. If whistled, and he immediately said, 'Golly! I they are true to themselves, they will sconer or later didn't think I could do that—thought I must do absorb all the life of more narrow organizations, and instead of the present network of sects, the land will be covered with free religious unions of those who unite to help, but not to bind each other.

Cordially, your friend, THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THE HIDEOUS GALLOWS.

DEAR FRIEND:

number of names, petitioning for the abolition of the death penalty? Are there not anti-slavery women enough in every town in the State to undertake this business? I feel as if I could bear it no longer and couldn't understand it. siness? I feel as if I could bear it no longer, and mean to do what I can this fall, expecting assistance tillery; and O, if he didn't rip it! but I gave from my abolition sisters. I think a large number of mother the wink not to let him know I was set u names might be obtained, if proper efforts were used. in business. When he come in, he couldn't stand The month of October is a fine time for walking, and if it were undertaken before cold weather, it would be blue-streak. I thought I smelt brimstone. What it were undertaken before cold weather, it would be better. Will you call the attention of abolitionists to this subject? What is the use of hating an evil, and yet doing nothing for its removal? I think if legisla-tors knew how much some poor, innocent women have to suffer from the enforcing of this anti-Christian and most barbarons law them. The suffer have the suffer from the enforcing of this anti-Christian and most barbarous law, they would repeal it at once.

Will Massachusetts never be redeemed from any of her atrocities? Do blow a blast on your gospel trumpet, and awaken people to do something. In vain will you and PHILLIPS and PARKER go before committees of Legislatures, unless you are backed up by the sovereign people. It seems to me I cannot get through another hanging; it makes me sick—it kills me. O, for the merciful, the gentle reign of Christ on earth! O, for the preaching of the true gospel of good tidings to all people! These eyes will never see it. It will come some time in the future, will it not? May God pardon me, if, seeing so many abominations of all kinds

before my eyes, I am sometimes tempted to doubt. Yours, with much love and respect,

BY SPIRITUAL TELEGRAPH.

CONKUNICATION FROM A NEWSBOY, WHO DIED OF CHOLERA LAST FOURTH OF JULY, TO HON. JOHN W. EDNONDS, LATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT

[From the Sacred Circle for September, edited by Judge Edmonds, Dr. Dexter, and O. G. Warren.]

THE NEWSBOY.

WEST ROXBURY, July 29, 1854. One day, while sitting in my room reading some letters to my family, my daughter became influenced quite unexpectedly, and began by saying, 'Hurrah! hurrah! I am out of them dirty streets of New

railroad car; that he was a man of intemperate habits; that his mother had survived him awhile

end of Nassau street, and his shrewdness, his sli terms and his manner of speaking were particular ly characteristic of the class of boys to which he said he belonged. And he spoke of men and boys with whom he had been thrown in contact, in a nanner so natural as to carry conviction that he was what he said he was.

There was a keen shrewdness of thought, a reck

less, devil-may-care manner and a love of fun abou him, that can be seen in full combination only it was with him) told him he must not talk so. said he had seen me when I was a judge, and had read my letter of last August. He had sold more Heralds with that in it than usual. I asked him he noticed what effect it had on those who read it who said "he liked that feller who opened his jaws and dared to say what he thought, and not like , who was afraid of having pins stuck in

This is a part only of this interview, but it is enough to show the character of it. But in the course of it, he said that he wanted to give me his history, and leave me to write it down, and publish it in the Sacred Circle, so that the newsboys might see it, for it would 'do 'em good.' I told him would soon give him an opportunity.
We were then called to dinner, but in the after

noon he came again, and gave me his history which I wrote down as he went along, nearly in the following words:

He began as before, in a joyful, cheerful tone:

Hurrah! hurrah!
Say! that light hurts this ere girl's eyes. [The medium was sitting facing the window.]
You know, as I told you before, my name is Tim

Peters. Well, my mother was a good, respectable kind of woman, and worked at sewing when a gal, she says. Dad was a day-laborer—that wasn't his trade—he was a harness-maker. I didn't know

stick to it ! Dad worked at that ever so long after he hitched horses with mother, and I was his oldest boy. Well, I grow'd up 'longside my brother, and we had a jolly good time when little, mother says Mother was American, father was English. Well, father took to drink, like a darned set o other folks, and went head over heels down hill

fast as he knew how. Mother got sick and worn out, and got to feeling bad.
When dad used to come home, she dreaded to

speak to him. He would come tumbling into the house, cuffing us here and there, and swearing at

worse and worse; he has taken every thing from us, and if he don't take care, he will take me from you. And, Tim, I hain't got a cent in the house Well,' says I, 'mother, wipe your peepers

I'll be supporting on you, mother; you ain't got two boys for nothin'; just say how I can go ahead, and I'll be doin' somethin'.'

So she ups with her apron, and wipes her eyes That was an awful cold night. Oh, mercy! I'd heard mother say, when she was a gal, if farmers wanted rain, they prayed in meetin' for it; so when I went to bed, I down on my benders, and asked for snow, and some how or other snow My Dear Friend:

Your very kind invitation to meet you at the Annual Association of the Progressive Friends, on the 21st inst., is received. I am under continued obligation to business, you're in for it, Tim.' So I pockets my business, you're in for it, Tim.' So I pockets my

boy-'kase she went to crying agin.'
'Well,' says I, 'mother, I didn't pray for rain Life is indeed 'short and full of evil,' in an ordinary last night. You melt me all down, mother; I feel

and I'll buy some papers, and start in business

I asked him how much the half was-he said five-pence. "Twas better than nothing; 't would buy a loaf of bread, any how.] Well! golly! I pitched down Fulton street, and

invested my stock in papers. Twas the Sun. You can get lots of 'em for that. I got six for fivepence, and they trusted me three more for tup-pence. I don't know how they come to trust me-the boys 'round said they never did it to them. Well, I sold all but one, and what do you think I did with that! I kept it as a show for next day

[How did you get money to buy papers next

Did another job of snow.

something while waiting for yer.'
Where did I leave off! O, I got a shillin', and gave it to mother. Stock was up, but I had none on, so I said nothin'.

When I went home each night, there was a grin ou my face broad as a moon. Mother said, 'Tim, I've hopes of you, if you'll only keep out of liquor.' So down she went on her marrow-bones—why-on-carth she did it, I couldn't see—but she ups with DEAR FRIEND:

Will it not be possible this year to get up a large catchin'; so says I, 'God bless Tim, too.' Then

Byme-by dad come in, and he smelt like a dis-

was eternal strange to me, mother didn't cry a bit; says I, Tim, that's mighty strange, she'd cry for you, and not a bit for that lubber. But she

Well, I kept selling papers and increasing my 'twas a good investment. T ups Broadway one day, Bill at my side, and I seen some M. P.'s on a corner. I warn't afraid of 'em, so I stepped on one of their toes. He gin' me a devil of a look mother says I mustn't say that—says I to Bill, 'Let's to our trotters, or we'll be sent the House of Refuge.' I'd heard tell of that, dad used to threaten me with it. Down by the Park I saw some awful fine dandies prinking along; says I, Bill, just seen the M. P.'s; now look at the M.

So I went it every day; I couldn't feel bad to save my life—suspect I warn't born in a bad time. Mother said it used, to make her heart good to see II asked him, 'Were you so cheerful then !'

it made her feel bad. I told her I took it the batural way.

[I asked him, 'How so!']
I had heard my forefathers—I'll tell you what I heard one day in the Park.
A great lubberly feller was making a speech. He said, 'The time is coming when the day shall be celebrated—hem,—that speaks of the noble deeds of our forefathers.' I'm not so grand as he; I can't make such a cock-a-doodle-doo. So I run home, and said, 'Mother, the day is coming when it shall be celebrated that speaks of the noble deeds of our forefathers.'

She said, 'Tim, Tim, what on earth will come She said, 'Tim, Tim, what on earth will com

of you!' So it went along.
One day dad was brought in dead. I need n' enter into particulars, 'twas all in the papers. I cried it, and made it an extra Herald for me.

[I asked him, 'How so!']
It was the celebration of the death of my fore-

I went home, after getting a few coppers, and found mother cryin' and blubberin' like every thing, for she had loved him once. She said, 'Tim, step softly, your father's dead.' Says I, 'I will, for I'm 'fraid I'll wake him up.'

'O,' says she, 'Tim, you'll break my heart, talking so; forget the past; go look at him who once loved you, and called you his child.' I went and looked; his face warn't red no more, and there was a sorrowful expression about his mouth—and I caught something running down my cheek afore I knowed it. Well, they held a coroner's inquest, and he was buried.
[I asked what made his tears run.]

He had a kind o' sorrowful look. I felt, O dear! suppose he'd been a good man, like I see in the Park, wouldn't he love his Tim! and I thought, 'Tim, don't you love him!' How could I, when he made mother suffer so! I 'sposed he was in hell and damnation they talked of, and I couldn't but feel sorry. That was the end of that.

I watched mother mighty close after father's exity in spite of herself, the hearth of the couldn't be a present of the couldness of herself.

never see the woman so happy. Bill come in with a forlorn old black bonnet he'd begged somewheres; she kissed him, and said, 'God has blessed me in my trials.' I felt so proud, I could have knocked over any body. We had some potatoes that day I used often to feel soft. I was took that way

every once in a while-tears and fun all together. I used to be ashamed of myself, and then I'd swear a blue streak to hide it. Bill sold radishes for a He went into the vegetable line. I was more intellectual.

Mother got sewing. She scratched, we scratched, and we got along nicely; there was nobody to

drink it all up.
I was death on the M. P's, just for deviltry; couldn't keep still.

I used to feel bad, coming home nights, to see

mother look so bleached. I saw a 'pain-killer' advertised down Nassau street, so I went and got some for mother. Warn't I a fool!—liked to have some for mother.
killed her, not the pain.
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to we, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring,
One day she said to me, 'Tim, take this ring, 'Tim, 'Tim,

my boy, and go buy yourself a pair of shoes.'
Well, says I, 'No, mother, I can't do it.' She says, 'Timmy, I'll never live to see you wear 'em out, so let me see you have them.' If I'd got a licking, I couldn't have felt worse. So I runs after Bill, and, says I, 'Bill, come in here, mother's kinder lorely.' Bill never stopped for nothing, but kinder losely.' Bill never stopped to the stopped after the doctor he goes—a 'spensary doctor—mother looked so sick. Says I, 'Mother, open don't look so.' She says, 'Tim, your peepers—don't look so.' She says, God bless you, Tim and Bill. I hate to leave you, but God will take care of the orphans.' I says. Mother, I'm sorry you are going, but seeing you can't stay, hurry up your cakes, and I'll take care

of myself.'
[I asked him, 'Why did you say that!']
Oh, she did feel awful bad; so says I, 'Mother,
Jordan is a hard road to travel. If you get there
before I do, tell 'em I'm coming too.' She laughed, and by golly! if she didn't die a laughing, and

that was just what I wanted.

Bill didn't get back before she died. Oh! didn't he take on! Poor cretur! He took on awful bad, seeing mother'd gone before he got there. 'Well,' says I, 'Bill, if I only knew how to wear petticoats, I'd be a mother to you: but,' says I, 'never mind, we'll set up bachelor's hall.'

ought I was going to stay at that place ; but no; rent-day come, and we had to go; and when I gets outside, I said to Bill, 'Nothing like taking air.' So we slept 'round in the carts that night.

and if I wouldn't be up to so many tricks, she'd keep us. So we staid with her after that. She was a darned good old thing, but not so clean as mother. I told her I would do some odd jobs for then saw between two and three hundred people on mother. I told her I would do some odd jobs for then saw between two and three hundred people on host. her. Her rooms were dark, and I whitewashed her deck. By orders of Capt. Luce, one boat, them, and great whitewashing it was! She was them, and great whitewashing it was! She was containing the first officer, Mr. Gourlie, the boat-awful tickled; but I didn't like my boarding-swain, and four or five sailors, were sent to her re-

was really a pretty-eyed fellow, just like mother. readiness to receive the passengers. T So the man axed me about my relations, and I and engineers, driven from their posts by the wa-So the man axed me about my relations, and I and engineers, driven from their posts by the wateld him all about it. 'Well,' says he, 'I like the looks of your boy there, and I'll take him.' of the terror-stricken crowd.

But,' says 1, 'look here, mister, don't you lick him; if you do, I'll lick you back.' I thought The life preservers were brought into requisition,

I gave him some gingerbread. Twas as hard to were cut down and lashed together, making a raft part us as two peas in a pod. But the old feller about forty feet long, and three or four feet wide. fixed him all up before he went out of town. Bill I was engaged with the rest in making this raft.

He said it was Bridget Mahan; she lived near the sons clinging to it, four of whom were we Five Points; he couldn't mention the name of the Several other rafts were made, but none of them street; said it was a short one, and added, 'Hold so large as that on which I was engaged. Doors, on! see if I can fetch it!' He paused a moment, barrels, and, in fact, everything that floated was He paused a moment,

and not recalling the name, went on:]

I trudged home to the old woman's where I boarded. I felt awful streaked: I couldn't cry nor do nothing, so I went to the National Theatre. I saw nothing for my tears—had to laugh once in a while. "Twasn't the National Theatre—it was utes before with two others, one of whom was call-awful." the next one to it, where the boys could get in for sixpence. I sold papers ever so long after that. I got in all sorts of mischief; took to smoking and chewing—the boys set me up to it. Then I ity. Jumping upon the paddle-box. I sprang on I got in all sorts of misenier; took to smoking and chewing—the boys set me up to it. Then I ity: Jumping upon the paddle-box, I sprang on got happy again, but I felt lonesome; I went to all the fires—used to go to Hoboken; pitched pennies the fires—used to go to Hoboken; pitched pennies till I got enough to pay the ferryage. The boys used to say I cheated. I wonder if I did! They see into the bosom of the ocean, and the terribe used to say I cheated. I wonder if I did: Iney set into the bosom of the ocean, and the terrible said I was a gambler, but I only used common thought took possession of my mind that I was cents. I had a black eye every once in a while, fighting the boys who twitted me about Bill and my home again. I retained my consciousness, mother. I wouldn't stand that, so I gare 'om however, all the time I was under the water, and the water, and the water, and the water and the water and the water with a feeling of intense love that I found. something to remember me by. They are hard it was with a feeling of intense joy that I found boys—had to be so. I used to pitch into bullies after about half a minute, that I was rapidly rising

about me. I wished for Bill. I lay on some straw on the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and happy. I heard mother speaking to me, 'Tim, my by;' I jumped right up in bed, but I saw nothing—then the pain come on. One of the boys!

come in, and says he, 'Tim, what you doin' there!' ed by fishes, while others were washed under the good niggers raft, and remained with me till I was I warn't nothing else. When I used to swear, t made her feel bad. I told her I took it the natgo, I 'spect.'
'Tim,' says he, 'I guess you'll be well to-mor

'Ike,' says I, 'if I'm well, I won't be Mother's calling me, and I can't stay.' What did he do but cry? I never see folks cry so easy Says I, 'Ike, don't let the bullies beat that new Says be, 'No, I'll take care o' him till you con

Then it grew darker : I didn't hear his voice All at once I saw mother. I had no pain, and there was no tears in her eyes. Says I, 'Hurrab! I'm in for it, ain't I, mother! How the dickens

Says she, 'Look!'
I looked, and saw them carrying my coffin out

the room. Then she took me with her, and if I ain't as happy as a bee, I tell you. I go 'bout singing, but not the papers. There are lots of other boys, but somehow I feel a kind of babyish: I don't want to be out of her sight. I thought I was independent.
I've been back to the *Herald* office; there I hear

The been back to the Herald office; there I heard some one say, 'Timothy.' 'O, grand,' says I.

'Hush!' says mother, 'don't talk so.'

Then the other one said, 'You must go back, my child, and teach the little newsboys that if they keep a kind feeling in their hearts, and try to be good, there is a happy place for them all.'

'Well,' says I. 'mister, whoever you are, its easier said than done; because, if a boy tries to be good, there is always somebody to kink it out easier said than done; because, if a boy tries to be good, there is always somebody to kick it out of him.' 'But,' says I, 'mister, I'll do that same:' so here I am at it.

Would you like to know how I learnt to read!

Mother taught me some them.

Motify you like to know how I learnt to read; Mother taught me some, then I taught myself some. All the newsboys can't read, but when they have got through selling their papers, some one of 'em who can sits down with a lot 'round him, and reads to 'em; so they know # darned sight more of what's goin' on than you think they do. it. In spite of herself, she breathed freer. I Then they talk it over among emselves.

Look here, mister, I tell you what had a wo

derful effect—when a newsboy come up to a gentle man, and he looked pleasant on him, and smiled— 'twas worth three cents to sell a paper to that fel-ler. But when they are cross, and push 'em aside it makes a feller swear. Whoever it is, tell 'en to be good to their mothers, and they'll be as happy as I am. Hurrah!

From the New York Herald. STATEMENT OF PETER MCCABE.

TWENTY-SIX HOURS ON A RAFT.

Among all the recorded instances of physical e durance, it would be difficult to find one more re durance, it would be difficult to find one more remarkable than that presented by the case of Peter McCabe, who, after twenty-six hours' exposure on a frail raft, was rescued by Mr. Dorian, 3d mate of the ill-fated Arctic. McCabe is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and is about twenty-five years of age. He has a fine ingenuous expression of coun-tenance, and has altogether the appearance of a man who, even under the most discouraging circumstances, would hope to the last. When we visited him yesterday at the Scaman's Retreat, on Staten Island, he did not appear like a man wh required the care of a physician; and had we no seen the extent of his injuries before we left, we should have thought he had perfectly recovered from the effects of his long exposure. One of his feet, however, is in a horribly lacerated condition. large pieces of the flesh having been torn from it by rubbing against the raft, laying the bone in many places quite bare. The skin has also been torn from his fingers, and both of his hands have a a parboiled appearance. He has, at our request furnished us with the following painfully interest ing particulars of his escape from the wreck :-

We left Liverpool on the 20th of September, and up to Wednesday, the 27th, nothing particularly worthy of note occurred. About twelve o'clock of that day, when we were about forty miles off Cape Race, and enveloped in a fog, we came in collision with some unknown vessel, which was afterwards with some unknown vessel, which was afterwards, however, found to be a propeller. The Arctic was running at the rate of thirteen knots an hour, but the concussion appeared so slight, that no one on board, not even the Captain, supposed that the damage was so extensive. His fears were only excited by the condition of the other vessel, which it was believed must be in a sinking state. Immediately after the collision, the propeller passed us on the starboard side, when it was discovered that her bows were completely stove in, and that A poor old Irishwoman washed for mother when she died. She did it for nothing. Catch rich folks doing that. She said she knowed how she'd feel, if she should leave her boys kicking about,

awful tickled; but I didn't like my boardingplace, 'cause she wouldn't take any pay.

Says I to Bill, 'I'll got you a situation.' So, as lock would have it. I used to listen to people's talking, and one day I heard a man say he wished he had a smart boy to take into the country. I goes up to him, and says, 'I knows a feller.' He looks at me, and says, 'What do you mean!' I says, 'I knows a feller will suit your capacity.' Says he, 'Are you the chap!' Says I, 'No. I aint, but I knows one what is.' 'Well,' says be, 'I like the looks of you.' Says I, 'I'm obliged to you.' So I whistled to Bill, and he come. He was really a pretty-eyed fellow, just like mother.

swain, and four or five sailors, were sent to her relief; but before they returned, he ascertained the fearful extent of the damage to our own vessel.—

The propeller had struck her with terrible force, the water was pouring in a torrent. Soon after the collision, I, with others, rushed upon the deck, having no apprehensions, however, as to our safety; but in a very short time we were made aware of the terrible reality. The boat arrived from the propeller, but Capt. Luce refused to take the men on board, as he knew they could be of no assistance, and that it was better to keep them in readiness to receive the passengers. The firemen

he 'd die a laughing.

So I fitted Bill out. How do you think I did it! and a portion of the crew set themselves to work in part us as two peas in a pod. But the old lener fixed him all up before he went out of town. Bill I was engaged with the rest in making this raft, felt so grand and happy, that he forgot to be sorry at leaving me.

[I asked him here if he could not tell me the launched it on the larboard side, and in a few ame of that old Irishwoman, and where she lived. minutes afterwards, there were about seventy perbarrels, and, in fact, everything that floated, wa

when pushing the little ones away, and hooking towards the surface. It was all darkness before when pushing the little ones away, and mosaling their papers.

I made about a shilling a day, depending on the news and the brain of the editor. I tell you one thing, if any one of the boys didn't sell his papers, we'd go shuchs with him, and each take one—that was among the good fellows. Tell you what I used to do—go 'long up Broadway, and see one of your fine-looking fellows, run agin him, most knock his breath out, then ask, 'Have a rarer sir!' I always thought of mother while bawling my lay a few feet from me; from this again I swam to paper at the top of my lungs. Sunday was a forthe large raft, which had, as I have said, about One day I thought I'd treat myself, so I bought one of them penny ice creams that they sell at the corners. I was took up with the cramp, and went home. I had changed my boarding-place, and the way I paid my board was—if I made a shilling, I puid two cents for my board; if I made eighteen pence, then I paid four cents. I was awful sick. 'Tim, says I, 'you're goin' home—ain't you glad?'

I grew worse and worse, and all grew dark about me. I wished for Bill. I lay on some straw on the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor. I begun to feel so pleasant and hapon the floor is floor f

ed by fishes, while with me till I was recent raft, and remained with me the I was reced. I could see their faces in the openings as there as swayed to and fro by the waves, which threatest swayed to make the wash me off. The raft. swayed to and fro by the waves, which threshold every moment to wash me off. The raft at a time was so crowded that many had to hold at h leading to the words were spoken be time was so crowded man many mat to hold a hone hand. Very few words were spoken by an and the only sound that was heard was the thing of a the spoken by the heavy breathing of a spoken by th and the only sound that was heard was the spin of the waters or the heavy breathing of the possible sufferers, as they tried to recover their breathiles a wave had passed over them. Nearly all was submerged to their arm-pits, while a few ord, with great difficulty, keep their heads above the same with great difficulty, keep their heads above the same unable to stand the exposure more than three stour hours. They all fell off the raft without a word, except one poor girl, who cried out, in his way, 'Oh, my poor mother and sisters.'

When I was about eighteen hours on the nather were not more than three or four left, the of these gave me what appeared to be a small mi, but which I understood him to say was a seried title deed to his property. In a few momentage I took it, he too unloosed his hold somewhate.

but which I understood mm to say was a set of title deed to his property. In a few moments the I took it, he too unloosed his hold, and was abled to the number that floated about the raft.

to the number that floated about the ran.

I endeavored to get the paper into my pode, but found this impossible, on account of my crasped position, so I placed it between my teth, and held it there till I was overwhelmed by a way, but I had my hold of it, and it was washed by held it there till I was overwhelmed by a war, when I lost my hold of it, and it was washed any. Another, who had an oiled silk coat on, called a me, for Heaven's sake, to assist him, as his strengt was rapidly failing, and he must fall off if not a lieved. As he was about four or five feet from me it was difficult to reach him; but after consists. lieved. As he was about four or ave feet from he it was difficult to reach him; but after considerable exertions, I succeeded in doing so, and helped he with one of my knees until I became quite fair. with one of my knees until I became quite hist, when I was obliged to leave him to his fate. For fellow, he promised me, if he ever got to New I at alive, he would reward me well. He clung with terrible tenacity to life, but-he, too, dropped of a I was now left alone on the raft; not a solder

being was alive, out of seventy; but still my bee continued strong. The night of the second in was about closing on me, and during the whom time I had been in the water, I had not eater a particle of anything or drank a drop. Mystraga I found was beginning to give way, and my sixth had become so dim that I could not perceive object a few feet off: even the ghastly faces of the deal. that looked ap at me from under the raft, and hardly discernible. I determined on making one more effort for life; I raised myself on my then upon the raft, and through the dusk of the create I saw, or I thought I saw, a vessel. My strange seemed to revive, and in a few minutes | hearing voices of persons in a boat approaching me. In minutes more, and I too would have gone; but Providence had mercy on me, and after twenty-in hours' exposure, I was by its mercy preserved from a watery grave. The boat, I afterwards learned belonged to the Huron, and was manned by % Dorian, the third mate of the Arctic, Capt. Gran one of the passengers, and some sailors. One of the men caught hold of me by the collar, and the ged me into the bow of the boat, where I lay in the last stage of exhaustion till 1 was transferred a board the Huron, from which vessel I was place on the Lebanon, and finally on the pilot box Christian Berg, on board of which I arrived at the

New Book Store for New Books THOMAS CURTIS. 134 ARCH STREET ABOVE SIXTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS to his friends and the public a carefully O selected stock of Books, embracing all the re and popular works of the day. Unlike many books lers, Thomas Curtis will open his shelves to all being and all sides of Science, Philosophy or Polemics. Let books imported from the continent of Europe or England at a small per centage. Liberal books or pamples of fered wholesale or retail. An assortment of Statisser, plain and fancy, &c. His friends are invited to all THOMAS CURTIS,

134 Arch Street above Sinh Philadelphia, August 16.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of le

SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treatment, at all seasons.

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

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.

CAPE COD

WATER-CURE. N Establishment of this character has commerced a A Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Skin, Proprietor, W. Frich, Physician, and Miss Ellis & SMITH, Assistant.
Address, Dr. W. Felch, Harwich Port, Mass.

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair-Dyeing.

284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284, Washington Street, avails herself of this median for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity for the liberal patronage awarded her, and weal respectfully assure them that, by unremitting endestors to please, she hopes for a continuance of their is

Her arrangements for cutting and dressng Ladie and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champcoing, such as win the tribute of praise from all. She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be excelled,

Her chemical researches have developed an inimitble Hair Dye, warranted not to smut, (a desideratum looked for.) Her Ne Plus Ultra, for renovating the complexion, removing freekles, &c., is fast commending itself to favor. For all her compounds and their appli-Cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands no pay.

Ladies can be waited on at their own residence, of at her room, which will be open from 8, A. M., to .

P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the P. M. She has numerous recommendation from the fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and elegaber

West India Emancipation.

which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

POR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, 1 Speech by Wm. Liopp Garrison, delivered at Alington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854; as the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, sight copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a neatly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle in England, for the abolition of British Colonial sixter, from its commenced to the termination—cathlist from its commencement to its termination-exhibits the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and their chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of

DISCOURSES ON THE

Rendition of Anthony Burns. THE following publications on this atrocious cut-rage on the rights of man and the law of Godars for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill:—

The New Crime against Humanity'-A sermen by Price 25 cts.

*The Rendition of Anthony Burns. Its Causes and Consequences.' A discourse by James Freezas Clarke. Price 10 cents. The Crisis of Freedom.' A sermon preached in Lynn, by Samuel Johnson. Price 124 cts. The Bad Friday.' A sermon preached in West Ect-bury, by Edmund B. Willson. Price 124 cts.

Massachusetts in Mourning. A sermen preached in Worcester, by T. W. Higginson. Price 10 cts. FOT A FRESH SUPPLY. AS

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Rarker, of Ohio, in January last. phia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.

Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON.

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPERCES of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—316 pages, duesic-imo. Price—In cloth, \$1.00; extra gilt, \$1.26.

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

THE

TI-SLAVER ROBERT F. TENS-TH Five copies

All remitts ating to the per directed, (Post rted three times
The Agent
ennsylvania and
forised to receive The following the paper, vi.

EXDELL PHILLI ery question ar M. LLOY VOL.

SEL The followitor of the State Indiana iends, and is is of historica EGISLATIO We propose a lities of colors meral interest the mitigation

rough the agent. We sha nstitution, a rather 'a here has, perh hors of our les ogress of the hingent, or ra Il appear fro By article secon, negroes at suffrage, By the 13th ar mulattoes o the precedin d dollars is ploy or othe State. Th provisions be passed o execution, n of such ne indants, as n the Constitu nte. Said ar arry out its p By chapter 7 tatutes of 185; obey this in actment of t ticle, they p the several

e same pena ersons emplo 5th article in chapter 16th, thousand dolla object,—the pu of salary of ag By chap. 42, son having one be permitted to in which any a By section 1 enacted that toes shall not shall any negr fits of the cor though thus of the support of with other citi wards the sch for breaches of by escheats n

roes and multi ame, prior to and entitled to thorized to sul

inhabitatio

satisfied of

ame and issued

tion, article 98th, section Lastly, col property tax, ways. (See I chapter 102d The above, ions worthy of the sake of befuli, but have of their substaking them taking them and bearings standing of the premises. The 13th diana has gi

of thristender
tence of com
passed upon
some qualify
order to a pr
In the firs
that the cons
crisis most u
at the flood on the mover to have been the African preposterous ness they he sion of it. state of feeli numbers of convention, gency of the the colored It cannot