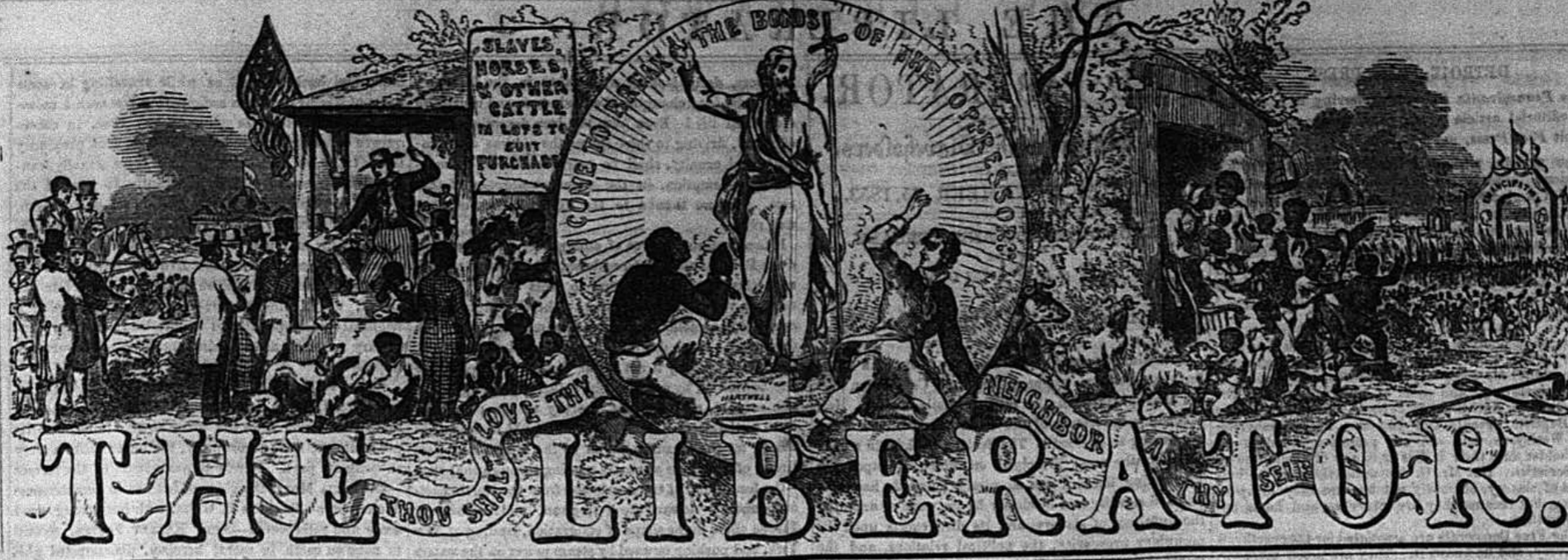


THE LIBERATOR
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,
in advance.
Five copies will be sent to one address for TEN
DOLLARS, if payment be made in advance.
All remittances are to be made, and all letters
relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to
be directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.
Advertisements making less than one square in-
serted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-
thorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial
Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts
of the paper, viz.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY
LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and
WESTLIE PHILLIPS.
In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of
every question are impartially allowed a hearing.



No Union with Slaveholders!
THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH,
AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL!
"Yes! It cannot be denied—the slaveholding
lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their
assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to
SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR
SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years,
of preserving the African slave trade; the second was
the stipulation to surrender FUGITIVE SLAVES—an
engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,
delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the extension, 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 pre-
sented the oppressor. . . . 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 PERPETU-
ATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT
OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.
VOL. XXIII. NO. 47.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.
BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.
THE LIBERATOR.
J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.
WHOLE NUMBER 1190.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

The following account of this Convention is from a
Cleveland correspondent of a paper published in Port-
land, ludicrously styled 'Zion's Herald,' and charac-
terized by nothing but its trimming policy in regard to
the reforms of the age, especially the anti-slavery move-
ment. The anonymous scribbler deems the Convention
to have been 'a farce'—yet 'it wholly a farce, for—
there was much to pain the heart of a Christian'—
though 'the ladies,' such noble women as Lucretia
Mott, Lucy Stone, Frances D. Gage, Antoinette L.
Brown, and Ernestine Rose, 'enjoyed it exceedingly.'
Hark him!

This same 'Woman's Rights Convention' is
another of the things which indicate that Ohio is
fast becoming a 'slave State.' It held its sessions for
three sessions per diem. It was quite orderly, (we
do not know of any disturbances as some people do,
and well attended.

The prominent actors on the stage now
(naming the woman first) are, Mrs. Miss Brown, Mrs. Gage,
Mrs. Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Bloomer, and
Miss Lucy Stone; and (men) Wm. L. Garrison,
C. C. Burleigh, Joseph B. B. Foster, Stephen Foster,
and Hon. J. R. Giddings. There was, on the part
of the ladies, some very pretty school-girl declama-
tion, and quite a respectable display of fine dress
and rich jewelry, while the wearers talked poeti-
cally and pathetically of the oppression and wrongs
suffered by woman from her brother. As a sensible
lady remarked to me, it was hard to make one's
self believe that any body was serious in any
thing said or done during the Convention. To my
judged eyes, it seemed manifest that the ladies
were enjoying themselves exceedingly the farce which
gave them the opportunity to display themselves
to the public, and get their names into the daily
papers, and the mouths of the populace.

Yet the scene was not wholly a farce, for there
was much to pain the heart of the Christian. With
scarcely an exception, the men who engaged in the
discussions of the Convention to advocate 'wo-
man's rights,' were men already notorious for their
shameless abuse of the Church and the ministry.
Some openly avowed their infidelity, and one es-
pecially (Barker) distinctly claimed that the move-
ment is an infidel movement, and can only succeed
by subverting the authority of the Bible.

Rev. Miss Brown was the only one of the speak-
ers whom I heard claim that the movement was a
Christian movement; nearly all the rest, ladies in-
cluded, seemed to ignore Christianity altogether.
In his house was a meeting of the 'Anti-Slavery
Society' claiming that its only foundation was
the Bible, and Barker as distinctly declaring that
if the Bible be divine, it is without foundation,
and must fall. It was painful to see a lady like
Miss Brown co-operating with such men as Foster
and Garrison and Burleigh and Barker, while it is
so palpable that their only motive for mounting
this new hobby is, that it gives them a new means
of pouring their hatred of the Bible and of religion
into the public ear.

I was present when Miss Brown rehearsed the
story of the wrongs inflicted on her at the Temper-
ance Convention at Metropolitan Hall, New York.
Doubtless (as the press generally have said) that
was a disgraceful scene, and Miss Brown was ill-
treated, but her own narrative made it clear to my
mind that her conduct was as un lady-like and fa-
cious as that of those who opposed her was un-
gentlemanly and unchristian.

Garrison's favorite, Miss Brown's narrative by a
resolution, such as his knows how to frame, and
a speech, in which his hatred of the ministry and
the Bible had free opportunity to vent itself, and
in which the term 'clerical mobs' was applied,
without sparing, to the members of the New York
Convention.

Miss Brown is esteemed, by those who know her
well, a lady of genuine piety. Alas! that she
should not be able to see that such infidels as Gar-
rison and Foster are making her a tool to aid them
in spreading their poison sentiments!

DISGRACEFUL. The Woman's Rights Convention,
which was recently held at Cleveland, was quite a
stagnant as any of its predecessors, and ended in
rather more of a 'row.' The major part of the
leaders were avowed infidels or atheists! and, how-
ever much the Convention might agree on the ab-
stract question of woman's rights, they were by no
means agreed in the matter of blasphemy. Rev.
Antoinette Brown and Abby Kelley were at log-
gheads on this point—and Garrison and a Mr.
Nesbit got into a quarrel. If we must have these
captivating exhibitions by women, some spe-
cially taken to keep the females out of their
conventions, or compel them to appear in peti-
cots and bonnets.—New Haven Register.

From the Detroit Free Press.
RELIGIOUS ACTION ON THE SLAVERY
QUESTION.
We stated, some time since, that the Synod (N. S.)
of New York and New Jersey had adopted a
resolution on the slavery question, declaring its agi-
tation in ecclesiastical bodies as inexpedient and
uncalled for. This resolution is as follows:—
'Resolved, That, without any reference to the action
of previous General Assemblies, we believe that, in
the present aspect of Divine Providence, the agitation in
our relations to slavery in this country is undesirable
and inexpedient. Committing this whole subject, there-
fore, to the Governor of Eternal Providence, we com-
mend to our churches to offer increasing prayer for our
country in all its sections, and for our own church in
all its interests.
This resolution is highly gratifying at the pres-
ent time, when anti-slavery fanatics are using ev-
ery means to induce the adoption of such an ex-
pression of opinion by the various religious de-
nominations of the North, through their respective
conferences, conventions, assemblies, &c., as would
inevitably have the effect to sunder the bonds
which now unite the various sections of our coun-
try in Christian brotherhood, and to destroy the
spirit of unity which should prevail among all the
members of the Christian Church, no matter in
what portion of the Union they may be located.
We are glad in view of these facts, that the Synod
of New York and New Jersey has taken the sensa-
ble position indicated by the above resolution. It
shows that it considers the interests of religion to be
of too great importance to be endangered by being
mixed up with those of any extraneous doctrine
whatever; and that it regards the maintenance of
the Christian Church as paramount to all other
considerations. We trust that the example of this
Synod will be imitated by all the other ecclesiastical
bodies at the North.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY.

MEDINA, O., 12th Nov., 1853.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
Among all my letters since coming to Ohio, I do not
recollect that any letter has made but a single mis-
take. Your printers and proof readers could hardly
pay themselves a higher compliment; for my hurried
way of writing, especially when at the West, makes my
letters, I fear, hardly worth deciphering. In my last,
you read a quotation from Milton, undrest from its
rhythm, a little wide from the author. You say of
the Mother of Death, 'as she sat prostrate at the gate
of hell.' It should be, 'as she sat prostrate at the gate
of that tropical locality.

To sit prostrate is a position peculiar only to Ameri-
can politicians, before their adored mother and goddess,
Slavery; and to prostrate themselves is not only to bow
down to the earth, but to *wallow down* into it. The
apostle describes a class of worshippers 'whose god is
their belly.' In this instance, the belly is not the god,
but the means or instrument of the worship. The old He-
brew shepherds used to sing, let us lift up our eyes and
our voices, our hearts and our hands unto God, in sol-
emn adoration. Our devotees have another anthem.
They say, 'Let us bow down our bellies, let us root and
wallow in the dirt, before the Power that alone can cast
us down, or lift us up.' And the loathsome dragon
they thus adore, and from whose entrails they have
been torn, gins ghastly approval upon them, and
makes some of them her presidents and prime ministers;
and this baptized, and most Orthodox church of her
creating, we must call the 'United States Government.'

And who shall say the deity, the worship, and the wor-
shippers, are not all worthy of each other!
But it is most gratifying to see that McLean and
Grier [God forbid they be called Judges!] are over-
coming their parts. The murderous scenes at Wilkes-
barre sent a shudder across the Alleghanies, that shook
the waters of the Mississippi. But the decisions and de-
clarations of the bloody ruffian Grier, upon the trials
growing out of that tragedy, have eclipsed the acts of
the kidnappers and their accomplices, altogether. His
wrath and fury, like fire, have pale the blackness of
their guilt into ashy whiteness. Never before had Cal-
vinism such an argument in favor of its favorite doc-
trine of Total Depravity. No monster ever before so
shook my faith in the possibility of Universal Salva-
tion.

O, is it not glorious to find, particularly here in the
West, such universal condemnation of these doctrines
and decisions!—decisions without precedent in all the
Court Records and Reports of Judge Beaman, in
honor of devils. It seems as though such screams of
praise should send him into sensibility. But, like his
fellow adders, 'he stoppeth his ears,' and Hamanly
weeps in sackcloth, sitting in the very ashes of her
consumed victims. How glorious and supporting the
thought, that above the wrath and wickedness of man,
Eternal Justice sits enthroned, like the shining sun,
behold the clouds which wrap the wintry tempest! How
do our hearts rejoice to know, that, after all, yester-
day, to-day, to-morrow, and for ever, 'the Lord God
omnipotent reigneth!'

But my intention was to say something about anti-
slavery here on the Western Reserve—the most anti-
slavery part of the country. Two influences alone keep
the people from the highest anti-slavery positions;
first, the hoarse, raven cry of the pulpit about 'Infid-
delity,' and second, the leading politicians, most of
whom are now laboring to conform the morality and
philosophy of former Free Soilism to that of what seems
now willing to be known as 'Progressive Whigism.'
The former of these influences, fortunately, has no power,
except over a few, and these generally not of the
highest account.

The greater part of the original Free Soil men are
really Grier's Smith men; and so avow themselves in
nearly every one of our discussions. But their leaders
hold them back, in order to *use* them, as it is called,
with the scattered and discouraged fragments of the
Whig party. This fusion is to be attended with some
confusion; for the truly anti-slavery men of the party,
who have any eyes to see, are unwilling enough to sub-
mit to it. At the recent election, they have been re-
quired to vote for some of the shallowest specimens of
political humanity that were ever cast in the darkest
rainy day of creation. The Free Soil leaders have
declared, over and over again, that the Whig party is
dead; and yet they have dug it up, and married it.
They have even required that some of its exhumed
members be voted for to fill high offices, who have laid
in the grave more days than did Lazarus, and with simi-
lar results on surrounding oligarchies. The specious
cry is, for a reorganization of parties on the 'platform
of progress.' The Whigs might have to advance a
step or so from the Baltimore platform, to meet the de-
mands of their Free Soil spouse; but that the Free Soil
party itself will advance, or attempt to advance, or pro-
pose to advance, except backward, like the Hibernian's
fla, is out of the question. The bargain seems to be
this: They say to the Whigs—'You are dead—we know
you are dead—we saw you die. Indeed, we were not
only witness of your giving up the ghost, but the cause
of it. But now, if you will get up out of your graves,
peel off your cerements, shake off your mould, and kin-
dle up souls again beneath your ribs of death, we are
yet but in embryo, and so about your equals, will
unite our fortunes in a common cause, and divide what-
ever spoils we gain, between us.' And as neither had
ought to lose, and both, perhaps, something, at least,
to *hope for*, the alliance was concluded—all but the con-
clusion. That is to come. Free Soilism decently did
with Whigism; and from the ashes of the two has
sprung Free Democracy!

One of the fusion candidates here on the Reserve, de-
clared on the stump, just before election, that he would
and should go against the repeal of the Fugitive Slave
Law, if sent to Congress—though for some change
in it, he avowed himself willing to vote. Every one of
them, so far as I can learn, affirms his willingness to
uphold a law that shall give the slave hunter a right to
his victim, wherever in the nation he can find him.
Like Charles Sumner, in the only ask, that in respect
to slavery, the government go back to where it stood in
the days of Washington, who, as President of the United States, signed the Fugitive Law
of 1793, and, under it, hunted a slave woman himself, sh-

LETTER FROM GILES B. STEBBINS.

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those who dwell in the ancient homes of our fathers,
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ness. This all helps to create that public sentiment,
before which slavery must and will go down, dragging
to utter ruin in its fall all that upholds it. You, too,
have been in the great West, farther than ever before.
I rejoice that you have, both for your sake, and for that
of the thousands you have met. It must, it will, give
you new strength and cheer, to meet so much of fresh
and vigorous feeling as one finds among the Western
abolitionists. Of the multitudes who have seen and
heard you, many must have had the scales drop from
their eyes, their prejudices weakened and destroyed,
and they made ready to hear and practise the truths of
our glorious movement. A Gospel of glad tidings, in-
deed, to the enslaved—for a higher freedom to the poor
slaves of sect and party, who never dared think for
themselves, and thus win the glorious privilege of being
independent.' Almost the entire company of lecturers
are in the West, too, doing a noble work. I believe, for
there is a moral soil warm and rich, in which the seeds
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mould of the prairie. On the prairie, too, the old vag-
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So it is with our moral harvest field; all that is good
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For the past month, I have been doing what the hin-
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the larger portion, who grasp the Baltimore platform
with the right hand, and reach out a kind of left-
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and in the land where but yesterday all was a wilder-
ness. This all helps to create that public sentiment,
before which slavery must and will go down, dragging
to utter ruin in its fall all that upholds it. You, too,
have been in the great West, farther than ever before.
I rejoice that you have, both for your sake, and for that
of the thousands you have met. It must, it will, give
you new strength and cheer, to meet so much of fresh
and vigorous feeling as one finds among the Western
abolitionists. Of the multitudes who have seen and
heard you, many must have had the scales drop from
their eyes, their prejudices weakened and destroyed,
and they made ready to hear and practise the truths of
our glorious movement. A Gospel of glad tidings, in-
deed, to the enslaved—for a higher freedom to the poor
slaves of sect and party, who never dared think for
themselves, and thus win the glorious privilege of being
independent.' Almost the entire company of lecturers
are in the West, too, doing a noble work. I believe, for
there is a moral soil warm and rich, in which the seeds
of truth take root and spring up to bear abundant har-
vest, even as the grain grows and thrives on the deep
mould of the prairie. On the prairie, too, the old vag-
rants decay, and whatever was rich or strong therein
passes into the new crop, giving it a nobler luxuriance.
So it is with our moral harvest field; all that is good
in the past will pass into newer forms, and yield such
fruit as shall meet the wants of the present. We only
ask men not to cling to the dead husks which no longer
envelop the golden grain. Only Mr. Foss and myself
are 'field hands' in the East now. But the abolition-
ists are here true and earnest, with a courage and fidelity
which grow stronger by being tried.

For the past month, I have been doing what the hin-
drance of political party meetings and autumnal storms
would allow, and a word of home news may not be
amiss, though I have no incidents greatly out of the
common course to relate.

Commenting at North Bridgewater, some few weeks
since, I found the hall engaged for a Free Soil lecture
on the New Constitution. Of course, I could have no
meeting, and went to hear the lecture. A good audi-
ence present, and the speaker three in now and then a
radical anti-slavery sentiment, which it was very no-
table, met with a hearty response beyond any thing
else that was said. I noticed in this, as well as in sev-
eral similar addresses, that the Whigs were treated as
though they possessed about all the servility and hun-
kerish hatred of new good things. It is true, these
had qualities were also attributed to the small part of
the Democrats who have not joined the Coalition; but
the larger portion, who grasp the Baltimore platform
with the right hand, and reach out a kind of left-
handed reluctant token of fellowship to the Free Soilers,
were treated in quite another fashion. One speaker
said they united with the Free Soilers as kindred
drops mingle into one! This is, I suppose, the poli-
tics of the performance; where the principle is, I cannot
tell. North Bridgewater, judging from its three church-
es now building, must be a very religious place, and
rivalry seems active in regard to the height of the steeples,
and the number of spires. Perhaps the idea of piety, in
the minds of those who build them, is like that of a
church member—a 'pillar' of no mean repute of a
church in a large interior town in Massachusetts—who,
as I was credibly told, being asked if they should erect
a high steeple, said, 'Yes, we must do something for
the Lord; let us make it twenty feet higher than the
old one.' There are, however, some good friends in
Bridgewater, notwithstanding the loftiness of its rival
spires.

I next went to East Stoughton, and spoke to a small
audience; and thence to Stoughton, where the Hall was
again preoccupied, for a Whig meeting, to be address-
ed by two Boston men, 'solid' in repute and politics,
of whom I went to hear, and found an audience of some
five hundred persons, Whigs and others—the latter
quite a majority, I judged. This was at the beginning
of the meeting. The speakers took up the subject ably,
and considering the side they were on, and talked now
and then about 'equality,' and all that; but, for the most
part, their addresses reminded me of a labored dis-
cuss by some learned Professor on fossil remains.
The hearers dropped away, and as the numbers de-
creased, the faithful who remained kept up good cour-
age by cheers and clappings, as boys whistle in going
by a grave-yard. At the close, the hundred or so that
remained gave a loud cheer, and walked away.

I spoke the next evening to some four hundred,
principally young men, who stayed until the close, so
that, on an average, I outdid the 'solid men,' even in
that, they had ability enough; but men do like
to look forward rather than over their shoulders, at the
past glory of a party that has committed suicide, or
died of plethors.

I went to Canton the next day, and there found a
cordial welcome from the friends, and a hospitable home
with A. M. Chase and wife. In the evening, we had
a gathering, not large in numbers, but excellent in qual-
ity. The people of Canton are mostly farmers, and
workers in large iron and copper works, with a min-
istry of cotton and silk factories, to give women

the way to New Hampshire; and this is the 'Party of
Progression!'
Some of the women here are made of stuff too stern
much longer to bear the tethers which custom and law
have braided upon them. They are zealous for the
Maine Law, beyond any I have seen. In Columbus, at
an immense gathering for a discussion of its merits,
when the question was taken, the house was about equal-
ly divided, but every woman in the immense gathering
voted in its favor. At Randolph, on election day, the
women assembled with the men. They had a ballot-
box of their own, and about sixty voted for the Law,
and not one against it. And their zeal and fidelity
turned the vote of many a man in the same direction.
The West is producing a harvest of women, whose sphere
cannot be determined for them, but with their own con-
sent.
Yours, in faith and patience,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

exercise of a wise and comprehensive statesman-
ship, and of doing such justice to the great inter-
ests of the country as shall be remembered through
all time. Does it expect to succeed in its negotia-
tions on these important questions, by denouncing
the party with whom it is treating, as unscrupu-
lous, selfish, base, insolent and perfidious? Do pri-
vate gentlemen bully and abuse each other when
they are striving to form amicable arrangements?
The conduct of the 'Organ,' and of the Adminis-
tration, so far as the 'Organ' speaks its senti-
ments, can be explained only upon the presumption,
that in their insane lust for the possession of
Cuba, they have forgotten all other questions, all
other interests. Slavery and its peculiar interests
are to be cared for, whatever else suffers, cost what
it may.

CHARACTER OF JERRY.

We clip the following from the Baldwinville
Gazette:
FRIEND GILLET.—In a notice of the death of the
'man JERRY' in last week's Gazette, you say among
other comments, that
'Jerry' was rather a bad boy, having been in
prison several times for different offences. He
learned the cooper's trade in the Onondaga Peni-
tentiary, while confined there for some misdemeanor,
and he afterwards followed the trade in
Canada. He had few if any friends in Syracuse,
as a man. The excitement which led to his rescue,
was brought about by opposition to the law, alone,
and not by any feeling of regard for the subject of
it. Many will tell us, no doubt, that we should
not speak of the dead, except in their praise; but
it seems necessary sometimes, as in this case, to
speak of those whom we cannot praise. Jerry
has become a subject of history. His rescue will
be recorded as one of the events of this age, and
people of after times will pass their judgment of
approval or condemnation of the event which com-
memorates his name.

There are several mistakes in the above extract,
(unintentional, of course,) hardly worth correct-
ing; however, were it not that the whole tenor
of the article is calculated to give a wrong and very
unfavorable impression as to the real character of
Jerry.
Jerry was one of Nature's noblemen, with a
large soul full of lofty aspirations; with a heart
overflowing with the kindest sympathies. He was
just such a man as you, if in danger or distress,
would like to meet; for to the full extent of his
ability to serve you, would you have his aid. Gen-
erous to a fault, he would, 'aye, he did devote
the earnings of his daily toil to the support of little
children, who had no claim but that of our com-
mon humanity upon him. Few more have such respect
and reverence for the laws of the land as he had.
Benevolent as he was in bodily strength, yet a child
could have led him by the hand to prison, or any
where else in the name of Law. It is true that two
or three times he was committed to the Peniten-
tiary, and it is also true that while the real culprit
escaped, poor Jerry suffered as did poor Tray, and
for precisely the same reasons. The offences
charged against him were simply misdemeanors,
and could testify to the truth of what I have stated
above. He

From the New York Independent.

A WORLD'S WONDER.

Mr. Fletcher has written the ablest, most learned, and critical defence of slavery which has ever appeared in print...

We do not doubt that this thick, sluggish, imperial octavo volume is the 'ablest, most learned, and critical defence' of slavery ever written...

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH.

The New York correspondent of Frederick Douglass's Paper, in a recent letter, says: Talking of Episcopacy brings to mind the cheering fact that the labors of John Jay have triumphed in gaining the admission of St. Philip's Church into the Union of the Diocese of New York!

In 1843 or 4, the first attempt was made in this matter: It required two years' hard work to get the lesson in the minds of the convention...

A TRUE HERO.

The reviewer of L. Maria Child's Life of Isaac T. Hopper in a London paper, closes his notice of the work in these terms: In saying that Isaac Hopper was a great and good man, we employ an exaggeration of terms...

The Charleston Standard says: It is said of England, that no slave can breathe her air; and adds, 'anathema sit, no man's Rights words, such as Lucy Stone, Mrs. Mott, &c., can breathe the true air of this world.'

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

The Pennsylvania Freeman, referring to a scandalous editorial article which recently appeared in the Detroit Free Press, says—

The article, which is headed 'Mr. Garrison's Opinions,' asserts with the positive and authoritative of Omnipotence, that Mr. G's opposition to the Constitution is not because it sustains slavery, but springs from his hostility to all civil governments...

Mr. G. denounces the "American Church" as pro-slavery.

We know of no such Church. There are many churches, some of them anti-slavery, some of them pro-slavery, and some of them divided on the subject. The Anti-Slavery Friends, Covenanters, Free Will Baptists, Seventh-Day Baptists, Free Presbyterians, Wesleyans, &c., are not pro-slavery—admit no slaveholder into their bodies or to any of their benevolent Societies.

The Free Democrats are associated for the overthrow of slavery, and he knows it.

They are much more opposed to slavery than Mr. G. for they hate it had enough to vote against it, while he does not. Still, he denounces them as pro-slavery; not because they opposed it, but because they are friends to the Union and to Civil Government, which he desires to see abolished.

The acuteness of this criticism is hardly less remarkable than the freedom of its assertions and confidence of its judgment of motives.

Much of ignorance, and prejudice and stupidity, as we have witnessed among our opponents, we have never before found the man who could not understand the common phrase, 'the American Church'; nor made to see that a general statement of the guilt of the church, as a body, did not terminate the few noble exceptions of Anti-Slavery churches.

The method of proving that the Free Democrats are 'much more opposed to slavery than Mr. Garrison,' is as amusing as it is original.

It is the hint of a new principle in ethics, the development of which may yet immortalize the discoverer and astonish the world: viz: that the depth and strength of feeling are measured by the unscrupulousness of its manifestations; those men possessing the strongest convictions, who show the least respect, in action, to the dictates of conscience and an enlightened judgment.

REV. E. H. NEVIN—NORSE PULLING.

In the last number of the Practical Christian, 'W. H. F.' in noticing the assault made upon us by a brother of the Rev. Mr. Nevins at Cleveland, says— But the principal reason of my taking up my pen at this time, is simply to allude to a letter of the Rev. Dr. himself, in reference to the matter, published in a late N. Y. Tribune. The design of the letter was to correct the rumor that was going the rounds, that it was he that attacked Mr. Garrison.

CONSERVATISM DEAD-RIPE.

The North American Review for October treats its readers to a morsel, which might be described in the sledge-hammer dialect of Mr. Carlyle, as the 'putrescent cant,'—the very carrion of ultra-conservatism. That journal has championed the cause of Austria against Hungary and the sentiment of the civilized world, and sought to defend the usurpations of Louis Napoleon against the moral instincts of all whose souls have not been petrified.

Slavery, therefore, exists rightfully in the South.

No rights of the negro are violated when he is made a slave. His right, like that of all men, is to be governed for his own benefit. Some even go so far as to maintain that a social condition, founded on the same principle, and modified to suit different circumstances, a relation of dependence, and hide those truths, truths which are the inspiration of human freedom—enjoyed or longed for—the world over.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 25, 1853.

SECOND DECADE ANNIVERSARY OF THE FORMATION OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

It is almost twenty years since the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY was organized by a Convention held for that purpose in the city of Philadelphia.

At six o'clock in the evening, I took the night train for Buffalo.

It was a very long one, and yet not sufficient to furnish all the passengers with seats. Nothing surprised me more, in my experience of 'night travelling' during my absence, than the number of people hurrying from place to place thus unseasonably, and with so much discomfort—men, women and children.

By order of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec. Correspondent. SYDNEY H. GAY, Sec. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Rec. Secretary.

VISIT TO OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

A more circumstantial account of my tour to the West, than has yet appeared in print, may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE LIBERATOR. I left Boston on the 24th ultimo for Cleveland, designing to reach that city on the 5th, (taking the night train from Albany to Buffalo), in order to participate in the proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention.

It is a continuous source of annoyance, on the arrival of the Boston train at Greenbush, that there is no better method for the passengers to cross over to Albany than in a very inferior ferry-boat—thereby exposing us to a very tedious delay, and subjecting multitudes to much discomfort.

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Most certainly, we have no wish to deny that gentleman, or to do him any injustice, as we have shown by copying into THE LIBERATOR all the criticisms we have seen from his pen upon the course pursued by the American abolitionists.

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LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—I see with much surprise, and more concern, an attack in your paper upon the character of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, signed by Mr. W. J. Linton. I could have wished, with others of your readers, that you had waited for some evidence, or other testimony, before committing your most respected paper to an attack on such a man from such a quarter.

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LETTER FROM RICHARD ALLEN.

DUBLIN, 2d of 11th mo, 1853.

MY DEAR GARRISON: 'Better late than never,' is an adage which I regret procrastinating people love to call to their aid; and as one of that class, I commence, under its friendly protection, to indite a few hasty lines, firstly, for the purpose of thanking thee for thy valued gift, 'WARR SAVERY,' received by me several months since,—additionally acceptable from its being a book I had been wishing for. It is a potent ally to your cause, not less so from its doing its work quietly, and somewhat indirectly,—at least, such was the impression it made on my mind, when I read it, sooner after it came to hand.

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LETTER FROM HARRIET MARTINEAU.

LONDON, Nov. 1st, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR,—I see with much surprise, and more concern, an attack in your paper upon the character of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, signed by Mr. W. J. Linton. I could have wished, with others of your readers, that you had waited for some evidence, or other testimony, before committing your most respected paper to an attack on such a man from such a quarter.

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ded, that each day adds converts to the ranks of freedom, and that, so sure as light is spreading, so sure is the Genius of Slavery and Oppression nearing the termination of its sway in your land. Farewell!

Sincerely thine,
RICHARD ALLEN.

LETTER FROM REV. E. A. STOCKMAN,
CUMMINGTON, Nov. 7, 1853.

Dear Mr. May: Think not that we are snugly housed in our humble country home, afraid of the rough winds and biting night air of these Hampshire hills, forgetful of the poor slave's wretchedness, to whom each hour of our quiet joy is an eternity of unutterable wretchedness; but be assured, we are still working, with what might God give, against the fell Slave Power—the common foe of the race.

Since last we wrote you, we have given the following lectures:—West Village, one; Worthington, three; Williamsburg, one; Goshen, one; Springfield, one;—all by invitation. We are sure you will rejoice to learn that the cause is gaining nerve and numbers every day in this rigid quarter of the great anti-slavery field—this stronghold of pro-slavery religion and clerical supremacy.

Our meetings are every where well attended, often very full. Invitations to lecture come to us faster than we are able to meet them, and an increasing interest is visible in every direction. Had we but the power of a Prometheus or a Prometheus to do this great subject justice, how joyfully would we spend life's last energy in its defence! But, thank God, the weakest man is strong, when his soul is stirred with Humanity's great impulse, and Heaven kindly gives to each, power to do something in the mighty conflict of old systems with the World. That something he does in cheerful haste to do, never tiring till his image shall no more weep in chains, and perish unpitied at the Christian-tyrant's feet.

At the close of our lecture at West Village, Rev. Mr. Gifford, (Universalist,) in an earnest speech, committed himself to the anti-slavery cause, and called on his people to "awake and work for the slave." At our second lecture in Worthington, a leading member of the Orthodox church, and a man of decided influence, arose and said, "I am denounced for attending these 'infidel' meetings, and thereby endorsing the speaker's 'outrageous attacks on the church and government'; and to prevent all mistake, I rise to say, that I do most cordially subscribe to all that has been said, and am ready to meet the issue."

Such is the cheering evidence that the sovereignty of the pulpit and the bitter pride and power of sect will not always control the better sympathies and conscience of the people. The reign of the Church is fast giving place to the reign of reason and humanity.

At Williamsburg, a Methodist minister met us in defence of the church against our 'infidel attacks and intentions'; but succeeded only in helping us to prove the more clearly her stupendous wickedness—the audience strongly expressing their appreciation of the confessions started from him. In most places, the churches adopt the policy, taught them by the pious anti-slavery Whigs, of staying at home and keeping closed doors. But when one does venture out, 'just to see what infidelity is,' that he may the more effectively warn and preserve the weaker brethren, lest they fall into the 'great condemnation' of 'remembering those in bonds as bound with them,'—when a church member, and specially a minister, deigns thus to meet us, O! Sir, is it not a religious duty to arraign him in the bar of outraged and perishing humanity, and bid him answer, in the presence of God and men, to the solemn charges which are written with the blood of the slave against him?

We went to Springfield, by invitation from a leading Free Soiler of that city—not consenting to go, however, until we had informed the gentleman who invited us, of our position, and the course we should take in our lectures. We were invited to speak on two evenings. We had a very rich and valuable experience with the Free Soilers of Springfield, ending in a defeat of the second lecture, (the house not being opened,) and our poor self left to return as we went; at our own charge. Is there not a difference between an Anti-Slavery Free Soiler and a Hunker Free Soiler? We hope to go to Springfield again soon, under other circumstances.

To-morrow we go to Williamsburg again, and Thursday to Windsor; and this evening's mail brought an invitation to speak in Hinsdale. So you see, Sir, there is work to be done in this region. Our Sabbath meeting is quite prosperous, increasing in numbers beyond our expectations. My feeble efforts are cordially and strongly supported by the fast and active friends of the slave in this place and vicinity. Our singers accompany us to many of the meetings, and by their well-selected anti-slavery songs make impressions on the lay heart of religious hankership deeper than any words of ours can do.

Be assured, my dear Sir, a cordial welcome awaits you, and any of the anti-slavery friends, whenever you may find it convenient to visit us.

Yours for the right,
E. A. STOCKMAN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Helen Malgrave; or, Jesuit Executioners: being Passages in the Life of a Seceder from Romanism. An Autobiography. New York: DeWitt & Davenport, Publishers, 160 and 162 Nassau Street.

This is an intensely interesting work, powerfully descriptive of the devices of Jesuitism to control the conscience, heart and person, against the strongest convictions of duty. Its style is remarkably attractive, and to commence its perusal is to be riveted to the story to its consummation.

The Countess de Charney; or, the Fall of the French Monarchy. Being the Final Conclusion of the 'Memoirs of a Physician,' 'The Queen's Necklace,' and 'Six Years Later; or, taking of the Bastille.' Complete in Two Volumes. By Alexander Dumas. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson, 162 Chestnut Street.

We have received the second volume of this work from J. Phillips, 62 Hanover Street, but not the first, and are therefore unable to express any opinion as to its merits. It is like sending us half of a pair of scissors, to decide upon their quality.

An Address before the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, on the Occasion of their Seventh Exhibition, Sept. 27, 1853. By George R. Russell. A very sensible, tersely written and valuable Address, justly eulogistic of Art and Labor, strongly imbued with the spirit of Peace, and promotive of true National Grandness. We have marked some extracts for insertion in our next number.

New English School of Design for Women. We have received the Annual Report of this useful, and we are happy to add, successful institution. It is to receive, for three years, an annual grant from the State of fifteen hundred dollars. The following statements are taken from the Report:—

The average number of pupils throughout the year was sixty-two. Twenty-one of the pupils have employment by whom they are contributing to their own support; of whom seven are at factories in Lowell and elsewhere; seven are employed by wool engravers, one is engaged in making designs for wood engravers, two are engaged in making drawings for engravers, and four are teaching. All these are now employed away from the school. Some still remain in the school, who are as well fitted to design or draw.

It is not proposed to make any material change in the plan of the school as hitherto conducted. The principal instructors are, Mr. Albert F. Bellows, principal, and Mrs. Jane F. Clark, assistant teacher. Mr. N. Brown, teacher of wood engraving. Other teachers in special branches will be employed as the pupils may seem to require them. Personal instruction will be given in the elements of Geography, Botany, and Anatomy, according to the wants of the pupils. The best teachers will be employed to give practical instruction in the various branches, and every effort will be made to perfect the school.

GREAT COLLISION—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

About 6 o'clock, Wednesday evening, the express train from Buffalo came in collision with a tree across the track, three-quarters of a mile east of Springfield, a station 25 miles west of Erie. The severe gale from the Lake had torn up a broken tree from its diameter, and cast it as regularly over the track. The tree struck the rails about twenty feet from its roots. The evening was dark and stormy. The accident occurred in the woods, which rendered objects less distinct. The train had been delayed some hour and a half at Erie, waiting for the arrival of the Buffalo train. When the collision happened, it was moving at the velocity of forty miles per hour.

The crash was awful. The tree, two feet in diameter, was broken in three places, and shivered as if struck by a thunder-bolt. The locomotive was smashed to pieces and destroyed. It turned over and over three times. The boiler was broken, letting the steam and scalding water, to add to the alarm and danger. The tenders and two baggage cars were hurled upon the fragments of the locomotive, and smashed into one common wreck. The first three passenger cars, filled with people, were dashed upon the ruins of the baggage cars and engine. They were badly broken, and turned bottom-side up. The last three cars of the train were not thrown from the track, nor very badly damaged.

The horror and confusion of the scene were indescribable. The train had over 400 passengers. The shock hurled them from their seats, and piled them up among the seats in terrible confusion. The collision occurred before the engine had time to whistle down breaks, let off steam, reverse the motion, or even jump for his own life. He was pitched out head-foremost into the ditch among the limbs. The firemen followed suit, and the baggage-masters piled after them, all of whom received severe flesh bruises; but, strange to say, escaped instant death, and managed to crawl from under the cabin passengers, who were lying in a mass of broken baggage. But, more miraculous still, none of the passengers were killed, or even had bones broken. Many received slight injuries, and all were more or less shocked and scared.

The train made three or four rebounds and advances, after striking the tree, before it came to a halt, each of which added 'confusion worse confounded' to the general alarm and panic among the passengers. The screams, yells and shouts that filled the night air, after the accident, were horrible. The men behaved with less coolness and presence of mind, in many cases, than the women.

Immediately after the smash, the conductor and a brakeman started for Springfield station, to stop the express train going east, which would be due in a few minutes, and made no stop at that point. They barely succeeded in reaching the station, and holding up a red light before the train came thundering along. Had it not been stopped in a minute more, another and more terrible collision, would have happened. The train left its passengers at Springfield, and took on those of the wrecked train, and proceeded back to this city yesterday morning.—Cleveland Democrat.

Great Smash-up on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.—Yesterday, a freight train from the West on this road, met with a serious accident near Oberlin, the result, as nearly as we can learn, of carelessness upon the part of the engineer. The train consisted of a locomotive, an engine, and a train of twelve cars, carried over the road, and of thirteen cars. Horses and mules had been upon the track ahead of the engine, for a mile or two, and notwithstanding this, the train was running upon a down grade at the rate of forty miles an hour.

At length, one of the horses and three mules ran up the bridge, slipped between the ties, were struck by the engine, and cut into mince meat. The weight of the extra locomotive kept it on the track, but thirteen freight cars were thrown over the bridge and broken into kindling-wood. The engineer was dug out of the rubbish, entirely unhurt.—Cleveland Herald, Nov. 15.

Collision on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad.—We learn that about 9 o'clock this morning, the trains to and from York came in collision at the Relay House. It appears that the down train had reached the station, and, as is the custom, was switching off, preparatory to its arrival at the train. Before, however, this could be accomplished, the up train came dashing along, it is said, at such a furious rate that its impetuosity could not even be checked, and a general 'smash' was the consequence—the two engines, the baggage cars, and six of the eight passenger cars being about used up. Fortunately, however, not a single life was lost, and the two conductors, the Messrs. Scott, brothers, were the only persons injured, and they but slightly—one in the hand, the other in the hip. Upon the receipt of information of this disaster in Baltimore, other trains were despatched to carry forward and bring down the passengers who were detained by the collision.—Balt. Pat., 15th.

Collision on the Fall River Railroad.—Several persons injured. The steamboat train which left Boston for Fall River, on Monday evening, when passing through Stoughton, stopped in consequence of the collision of the train with a cow. The cow, owned by Mr. Thos. J. Claffin, conductor of the train, immediately seized the usual signal lantern, and went back to stop the special train for Bridgewater, which was following some fifty rods behind. The signals to break up were either misunderstood or incorrectly given, for the speed of the train was not materially checked. The lantern was given to some of the passengers, who had time to jump from the train before the collision occurred. The engine of the Bridgewater train passed two-thirds of the way through the last car of the steamboat train, breaking it badly, and burying the few passengers remaining (about ten or dozen) in a mass at the end of the train. The horses were killed, and the cow, a gentleman from Lynn was badly mangled. A Mr. Babcock was bruised, but not badly hurt. A Miss Briggs sprained her ankle in leaping from the car. A brakeman had his arm crushed. Several other persons, whose names we do not learn, were injured, one of whom was a sea captain, badly scalded. Dr. Potter's family is stopping at Roxbury.

An engineer, who was taking a short pleasure trip on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, on Saturday, put his locomotive through a drove of oxen, and killed five of them. An employee on the same road was killed by a horse, which was struck, by the running of a wood train off the track.

Europe. The following are among the latest items of intelligence received from Europe at New York:—

Fighting was going on briskly between the Russians and Turks at Wallachia, at the last dates. A body of 2000 Turks had appeared at Giurgio, (no date mentioned,) and fired upon the town. A force of Russians was despatched to the assistance of the town, when an engagement ensued, and, after considerable slaughter on both sides, the Turks retreated. Another engagement had taken place between 4000 Turks and a like number of Russian cavalry, between Kalafat and Sothia, in which the Russians were compelled to fall back.

The Press confirms the news of the arrival of 7000 troops at Kalafat, of the advance of the left wing of the Turkish army, besides 8000 of the Turkish reserve from Sothia. The Vanguard under Niumk Pasha and General Prou, had a serious conflict with 2000 Russian cavalry between Kalafat and Kozova. The attack lasted two hours, when the Russians retreated to Surlatinia.

Much agitation prevailed at Naples. The king is afraid that France had ulterior objects in reinforcing the army at Rome. The Neapolitan army is numerous and well organized, but the population is discontented and inclined to revolt, and the presence of a few French troops was along the coast might be the signal for a revolution throughout the kingdom. The people are ill off for food.

Mr. C. C. BERLIEGH—The man of more than seven thousand speeches in the past twenty years, according to our Arithmetic, gave us last evening, one of the most stirring and eloquent Anti-Slavery addresses we ever listened to. A large and crowded house heard with almost breathless attention the burning words he spoke. He made plain the path of duty that northern men ought to assume with regard to slavery, and his remarks on that point were deeply impressive.

The cause of liberty and humanity have in Mr. Berlief, one of the noblest defenders the world ever produced, and one who has consecrated his whole being to the great enterprise. May his mighty influence be felt in every heart, and may the fires of Anti-Slavery ardor be kindled in every breast.—Oberlin Weekly Times.

The Detroit Tribune estimates that a strip of country at least thirty miles in length, has been burned over by the late fires in Michigan; that twenty-seven houses have been destroyed, and the crops and wood on at least one hundred farms have been entirely destroyed.

Death of a Ship Captain.—Captain William Homan, master of the clipper ship Winged Racer, which lately made the remarkable trip from Balavia in 76 days, died at Marblehead on the 12th inst.

A Man and Woman Killed and three Persons badly wounded.—A day or two since we copied from a Memphis paper a statement to the effect that there had been an affray on the steamboat Dresden, near Helena, Arkansas, in which two men were killed, and three others badly wounded. A man who was a passenger on the Dresden at the time of the occurrence of the affair, arrived here Saturday afternoon on the Pike, and furnished us all particulars of it.

It appears that about one hundred Irishmen, who had been employed to work upon the levees in Arkansas, were back passengers on the Dresden. An old lady from Kentucky, with two children, who were also back passengers, were greatly imposed upon by some of these Irishmen. Her children were abused, and the provisions she had provided herself with were stolen. On one occasion, when one of her children was struck by an Irishman, a Mr. James Sullivan, of Mayville in this State, a seagr maker, took the part of the lady, and remonstrated with the men on their conduct. The Irish forthwith commenced an attack on Sullivan, one of them striking him violently on the head with a poker. He instantly drew his revolver, and defended himself as he best could. One man was shot through the heart, and fell dead in his tracks. Another was shot in the mouth, the ball knocking out his teeth, cutting off his tongue, and lodging in his throat. He was not expected to recover. A third was shot in the arm, which was badly shattered and broken.

An Irish woman who belonged to the party, and who was a seagr maker, was shot in the head, and she died the same night. She was struck by a stray ball, as the pistol was not aimed at her. By this time Sullivan was overpowered by the numbers who opposed him, was knocked down, stamped upon, terribly beaten, and badly cut, and was left for dead. He was taken to the forward part of the boat by some of the cabin passengers, who were thought him to be dead. He was badly cut in five different places, one on the throat, and one or two on the body, being severe wounds, and his head was badly hurt by the blow from the poker. After he had been washed, he gradually revived, and was able to tell his name. His injuries appeared to be so severe that it was thought impossible he could survive during the night, but next day he was better, and when he was put off at Napoleon, accompanied by a friend, where he could secure proper medical attention, there were strong grounds for hoping that he might recover. During the night, he had to be guarded by the cabin passengers, who were thought him to be attacking him, and finishing their work by killing him. The man killed was buried at the foot of Clark's bar. The wounded men were taken to Vicksburg for medical attention.

The total amount of California gold deposited in the Philadelphia mint and its branches, since the first discovery up to the first of November, is \$205,000,000, of which probably not more than one quarter part now remains in this country, the rest having been sent away in payment of debts abroad.

Butter.—The Socoharie Republican says, the recent fall in the price of butter, together with present indications of a greater reduction, has somewhat frightened the dealers thereabouts, who have been 'holding on' for better prices;—and consequently, they are now rushing the butter to market, in haste. Ten or fifteen tons of butter, it is reported, passed that office on Monday, running towards Albany.

The Kentucky Slave Trade.—The Louisville Courier reports the proceedings of the Common Council of that city, to wit:—This body passed an ordinance prohibiting the purchase and sale of slaves, as a business, within the city limits, under the penalty of \$500 for each day's offence.

We would, moreover, have it distinctly understood that we are in favor of, and that we wish each slaveholding city and each slaveholding State in the Union would enact a similar law, not only as to the 'purchase and sale of slaves,' but also as to the 'purchase and sale of slaves within their limits in any form.'—Madison Courier.

Arthur Stevenson, a confirmed inebriate, in Concord, Lewis county, Ky., went home drunk late one evening, and, as he was about to go to bed, he lit a candle in his hand, it is supposed, accidentally set fire to the musquito bar of the bed in which his wife lay asleep. The flames spread so fast, that before Mrs. Stevenson could get out of bed, her clothes were all on fire, and she was burned almost to death, surviving but a few hours. The house was burned to the ground, with its contents. The old man was going about, following day, talking wildly, like a lunatic, and refusing to believe that his wife was burned to death.

The French large octavo, of 64 pages, small type, being the first of the *Illustrated Almanac de France*, for 1854, is sold at ten cents. It is illustrated by a lithographic engraving, well executed, on nearly every page; the illustrations are chiefly from the text of the novel. A portrait of Mrs. Stowe—a strong likeness—is among them, and accompanied by a biographical sketch. The sale will be unbounded, and the quantity of the matter, and the neatness of the type and pictures, it is one of the cheapest publications which the Palais Royal exhibits.

The followers of Rev. Alexander Campbell, Bethany, Virginia, have become dissatisfied with his teaching on the subject of slavery, and have resolved to call a Convention at Cleveland, on the second Wednesday in January next. Mr. C. is in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery.

Deaths on Shipboard.—We have reported, from day to day, a most painful and afflictive catalogue of boat and emigrant ship deaths. It is computed that, since the 4th of September, among 16,272 passengers brought in forty-four ships, there have been one thousand one hundred and eighteen deaths at sea. Proliferous as this mortality is, the picture derives additional horror, if pressed in a different light, as it is, that of a list whose rests on board which the mortality was slight, varying from one to seven, we shall find that in twenty-nine ships, bringing about 12,769 emigrants, the deaths were one thousand and sixty-seven.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The Cincinnati Gazette is informed that a family of nine recently passed through Dayton, on their way to Iowa, on a freight train, and that at Bellefontaine, the family were weighed on a pair of scales, and sixteen cents per hundred charged; a bill of lading was made out and given to the father, and the whole party, with their furniture, stowed in a freight car, and locked up.

A Novel Marriage Ceremony.—The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, this morning, as the officiating clergyman, united a happy couple in the bands of holy matrimony. The bride, Miss Elizabeth Brown, of this interesting department of Woman's Rights. The parties were Delos Allen and Eliza W. De Garmo, both members of the Society of Friends. Those present state that the Rev. Antoinette went through with the ceremony with marked grace and propriety—omitting, however, all allusion to the principal injunction.—Rockets Union.

What becomes of all the Vessels?—The Boston Atlas gives some interesting facts in relation to the destruction of vessels belonging to the United States, deduced from the reports of the Custom House. It is ascertained that for a period of eighteen months, ending in September of the present year, 103 ships and bark, 144 barks, and 327 schooners, were totally lost at sea. During the same period, 159 vessels which had previously sailed were never heard from, 335 put into port in distress, and 102 vessels were wrecked. The total loss for the given period of one every 22 hours; one stranded every 44 hours; one abandoned every 75 hours, and one never heard from every ten days.

There are 1803 miles of railway in Prussia, the average cost of which was 12,852, or about \$64,000 per mile. For every ten miles, there was an average number of 3 locomotives, 7 passenger cars, 3 baggage or freight carriages. Each locomotive ran 13,291 miles in the year. The total receipts had averaged \$1,875,000, or \$100,000 per mile, or \$237,000, leaving a net gain of £738, or \$3,690, for every mile of track. The highest dividend paid was on the Magdeburg-Leipzig road, of 20 per cent.

The New York Times says, that Southern farmers have spent six millions of dollars at the North since the late war. How much of it, we wonder, in capturing runaway slaves?

According to the last census returns, there are in the United States 800 persons over 60 years old, \$3,000 over 50 years of age, and over half a million of persons not one year old.

The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, invite the cultivators of the soil in the slaveholding States, to send delegates to Macon, on the 20th day of October, for the purpose of adopting a plan of operations, preliminary to the assembling of an Agricultural Congress of the slaveholding States.

The Railroad War at Erie.—The Common Council of Erie, Pa., Nov. 15, passed resolutions to sustain the city ordinance of July last, to tear up railroad tracks through the city limits whenever a change of gauge is attempted. To carry out these resolutions, the Mayor was authorized to employ 160 deputy police men, to act, and was directed to issue a proclamation to the military and citizens to be in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice. A large meeting was held at the Court-house, and passed resolutions to sustain the Council and the Mayor in this matter.

Counterfeit American Quarters.—The new American twenty-five cent pieces have been extensively counterfeited, and large numbers of the bogus coin are in circulation. When not much worn, they are a good imitation, with one exception—the milling on the outer edge is badly done. They are worn in molds, and the creases are not clear, and show, on particular examination, that they are not made in the manner of the genuine. After use, they become as dark, almost as copper; but a large number of them are in circulation that look well, and all new quarters should be examined closely.—Detroit Press.

Death in the Pulpit.—The Worcester Spy of the 14th says, that 'Rev. Seth Allen, of Lincoln Co., formerly of Brookfield and Southboro', in this county, officiated in the Unitarian church in Westboro', yesterday, and while reading the first hymn in the collection, he dropped down suddenly, and instantly expired. He was 60 years of age. This is the third or fourth case of the kind that has been reported within a year.

A contemptible outrage was inflicted on one of Mr. Purvis's sons, by the Managers of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, lately. By their direction, a police officer turned him out of the exhibition room, because he was colored. The skin, however, to say nothing of his inner man, is several shades whiter than the unwashed policemen of our cities. If there was a fraction of principle among the 'Friends' there, they would cover those Managers to a public disclaimer and pledge of good behavior, or make them feel in the softest spot of selfish men.—Syracuse Wesleyan.

Report from the Underground Railroad.—Within the last five days, several interesting little companies of fugitives landed at this depot, on the Allegheny train of cars. Among them we have a man and his wife from New Orleans, several from Missouri, some from Kentucky, Virginia, and three from South Carolina.

In addition to the above, we have reports from the Allegheny depot, where a still larger lot of the description of freight has been received during the past week, and the cry is, 'still they come.' Self-emancipation is now the order of the day, among the hereditary bondmen of the United States. Since the above was written, we have had nine more arrivals in Windsor, from different States.—Voice of the Fugitive, Nov. 12.

Population of Prussia.—The population of Prussia, in December, 1852, was 16,935,420 souls, giving an increase, during three years, from 1849, of 537,972 souls, or 2.28 per cent.

Good!—The Grand Jury of Wilkesbarre, in the face of the villainous Judge Grier, have found a true bill against U. S. Marshals Wynkoop and Cross, for the arrest of the slave Bill, some time since.

A negro female servant of Secretary Guthrie, while in Cincinnati, on the way to Washington, in charge of a clerk of the Secretary, absconded, and has not since been heard of.

Over 20,000 barrels of apples have been shipped from Syracuse this season. So says the Standard.

Mrs. Ruth Emerson.—The death of this venerable lady is recorded in another column. She was the mother of the distinguished writer and poet, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and the widow of Rev. William Emerson, pastor of the First Church in this city, from 1799 to his death, in 1811.—Boston Times.

The Monster Tree.—One hundred and twenty-one children and their teachers found room to stand in the big tree, exhibiting at Sacramento, all at once.

Mrs. Nichols's paper, the Windham County Democrat, Vt., has been discontinued. It advertised all sorts of reform, and was conducted with ability.

The Concert given by the Germania Musical Society, on Saturday evening last, drew a full house, and elicited strong demonstrations of applause. All the performers by that Society evince the highest proficiency, and are listened to with unalloyed satisfaction. The department of its members on the stage is worthy of special commendation—evincing a manly bearing united with a nice sense of propriety, to the exclusion of every thing affected or frivolous.

Notices of Meetings, &c.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN WORCESTER.—1853-4. A course of ten or more Addresses will be delivered in Worcester, during the ensuing season, by the following Speakers:—

- 1. Hon. Joshua B. Giddings, of Ohio, Dec. 2.
- 2. Rev. Antoinette L. Brown, of New York, Dec. 9.
- 3. Frederick Douglass, of Rochester, N. Y.
- 4. Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Salem.
- 5. Henry C. Wright.
- 6. Wendell Phillips, of Boston.
- 7. Hon. John P. Hale, of New York.
- 8. Rev. E. H. Hale, of Worcester.
- 9. N. Colver.
- 10. J. S. Adams.

The Lectures will be delivered at the City Hall, on successive Friday evenings, except that, during part of December and January, they will alternate with the Concerts of the Germania Society. Lectures commence on Friday, Dec. 2, at 7 o'clock. Single tickets, 10 cents. Packages of ten, to be used at any Lecture, 50 cts. For sale at Keith & Co.'s Bookstore, and at the Door.

T. W. HIGGINSON, President.

REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:—

- Bradford, Sunday, Nov. 27.
- Hopkinton, Tuesday eve, " 29.
- Henniker, Wednesday, " 30.
- Ware, Thursday, " Dec. 1.
- Eastbury, Friday, " 2.
- Milford, Sunday, " 4.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The National A. S. Bazaar will open at HORTICULTURAL HALL, School-Bazaar, on Wednesday, December 21st. The Managers would take this opportunity to entreat a more earnest and generous co-operation on the part of all the members and friends of the American A. S. Society than on any previous occasion. Having enlarged the sphere of its operations, and increased the number of its agencies during the present year, it will stand in need of larger pecuniary supplies, which will, we trust, be furnished to it through the Bazaar's instrumentality. We will proceed to suggest several modes of action, by either of which we shall feel ourselves essentially aided.

First, by Donations of money. We shall thankfully receive any sums that may be sent us immediately, for the purpose of being expended in the purchase of materials for manufacture, or that may be given at the time of the Bazaar and through its Treasury, for the purpose of increasing the general receipts. All such donations will be acknowledged in the columns of the Standard and Liberator, and in the Bazaar Gazette. It is not in the power of all the slave's friends to give much of their time or personal service to his cause. Of such we claim only the bestowal of their money and sympathy, and beg them to believe that the former shall be economically and faithfully appropriated, and the latter received as a fresh source of encouragement and stimulus. Were a few dollars only sent from each town in Massachusetts, how greatly would our funds be increased!

Second, by Donations of articles. Almost every kind will be suitable and acceptable. Very few articles have ever been sent us, for which we were not ultimately able to procure a market. We would in an especial manner request the Ladies connected with the Anti-Slavery enterprise to send as large supplies of manufactured goods as if we received none from our Foreign friends. We have found, by experience, that the larger our supplies, the greater is the demand; there is no loss on the articles that are unsold at the time the Bazaar closes. We receive constant applications for assistance from Fairs held all over the country, whose funds are in one mode or other devoted to the help of the American slave, and hence it will be seen our market is unlimited. Clothing for Ladies and Children, of a useful description, Knitted Stockings, Gloves and Mittens, Bedquits and Comforters, if not too high priced, will all be found particularly saleable; and we would especially request of our country friends that they would, in these requests, remember us.

Third, We need larger supplies for our RETIREMENT TABLE. The more economical its arrangements, the better; but for the last few years, we have been obliged to purchase tea, coffee and sugar, that, had our wants been known, some friends of the cause might have contributed. It is our wish that the Bazaar's expenses should be such only as are absolutely unavoidable. We can hardly expect the use of Horticultural Hall free, or that the U. S. Custom-House will remit the duties on our foreign goods; but with a few exceptions like these, we wish that all the Bazaar's expenses should be, like our own time and energies, free-will offerings in this great warfare. We beg the farmer as well as the manufacturer to remember this occasion. Fruits and Vegetables of every description, Cheese and Butter, are articles for which a ready and certain sale could be procured.

Finally, we would urge upon all the duty of personal attendance and pecuniary patronage. Let all the country friends esteem it a duty no less than a pleasure to give one day, at least, to the Bazaar. Our prospects from abroad are such as warrant us in promising as large and beautiful a collection as in any former year, and we trust it will be in our power to make such arrangements as shall ensure eloquent speaking in the Bazaar during most of the evenings that it continues open. All letters in respect to the Bazaar may be addressed to Miss A. W. Weston, Weymouth, or to Mrs. S. M. May, 21 Cornhill, Boston. Boston, November 6.

THE JUST AND EQUAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK:—

The Woman's Rights Movement is a PRACTICAL one, demanding prompt and efficient action for the relief of oppressive wrongs; and, as the Conventions held for several years past, in different States, have answered their end of arousing earnest public attention, the time has come for calling upon the People to reform the evils from which women suffer, by their Representatives in Legislative Assemblies.

The wise and humane of all classes in society, however much they may differ upon speculative points as to Woman's Nature and Function, agree that there are actual abuses of women, tolerated by custom and authorized by law, which are condemned alike by the genius of Republican Institutions and the spirit of the Christian Religion. Conscience and common sense, then, unite to sanction their immediate redress. Thousands of the best men and women, in all our communities, are asking such questions as these:—

- 1. Why should not Woman's work be paid for according to the quality of the work done, and not the sex of the worker?
- 2. How shall we open for Woman's energies new spheres of well-remunerated industry?
- 3. Why should not Wives, equally with Husbands, be entitled to their own earnings?
- 4. Why should not Widows, equally with Widowers, become by law the legal Guardians, as they certainly are by nature the natural Guardians of their own children?
- 5. On what just ground do the laws make a distinction between Men and Women, in regard to the ownership of property, inheritance, and the administration of estates?
- 6. Why should not Women, any more than Men, be taxed without representation?
- 7. Why may not Women claim to be tried by a jury of their peers, with exactly the same right as Men claim to be and actually are?
- 8. If Women need the protection of the laws, and are subject to the penalties of the laws, equally with Men, why should they not have an equal influence in making the laws, and appointing Legislatures, the Judiciary, and Executive?
- And finally, if Governments, according to our National Declaration of Independence, derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, why should Women, any more than Men, be governed without their own consent; and why, therefore, is not Woman's right to Suffrage precisely equal to Man's?

For the end of finding out practical answers to these and similar questions, and making suitable arrangements to bring the existing wrongs of Women, in the State of New York, before the Legislature at its next session, we, the undersigned, do respectfully request the Men and Women of the Commonwealth to assemble in Convention, in the City of Rochester, on Wednesday, November 30th, and Thursday, December 1st, 1853.

- Elizabeth C. Stanton, James McCune Smith,
- Mary Y. C. Greeley, S. G. Love,
- Breastine L. Rose, Mary F. Love,
- Samuel J. May, C. M. Crowley,
- Geo. W. Johnson, E. T. Trull,
- Antoinette L. Brown, Emily S. Hall,
- Frederick Douglass, Oliver Johnson,
- Hiram Corlies, Mary A. W. Johnson,
- Lidia A. Jenkins, Sydney Howard Gay,
- Wm. H. Channing, Catherine E. Walling,
- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Holywell,
- Amy Post, Mrs. A. Zoller,
- Mary H. Hallowell, Stephen Haight,
- Susan B. Anthony, Sarah A. Burdiss,
- Wm. H. Hallowell, Lydia P. Savage,
- Isaac Post, Lydia Mot,
- Mary B. F. Curtis, J. B. Sanborn,
- Zenna Kadirie, C. H. Sande.

NOTE: Friends of the Equal Rights of Women, who may be unable to attend the Convention, are invited to communicate their views and wishes in writing, to the benefit of friends, we would give notice, that JESSICA R. BENDIS, of Ohio, will speak in Rochester on the evening of Tuesday, the 29th inst.

