

reach a soul embosomed in God to harm it. Though cast down, they shall rise up again. Nothing can scour the soul that is sown so at pasture. Death, nature, time and chance are upon every man's track. You do not feed it. As yet, your children have been spared. Your house has not tumbled down under any disastrous enterprise. As yet, you can look out of the fair windows of your success, and call to nought all who go past as less in wisdom than you, because they stumble or slide. But your turn shall come. Your feet shall slide in due time. No man can escape from beneath the wrath of God's eye; and, though He waits long, yet in His own time, He shall slay those who despise His law, and trust in their own riches or wisdom.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE DOCTRINE OF STATE RIGHTS.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury, that Judge Benning, of the Supreme Court in the State of Georgia, has recently delivered an opinion affirming that the Courts of that State are entirely independent of the Courts of the United States. The Mercury has no fault to find with this decision; on the contrary, it approves it warmly, and only expresses the apprehension that the Supreme Court of the United States will overrule it, and that the State of Georgia will submit.

We judge, from the course of the Mercury, that while it thinks that the Courts of the Southern States are, and ought to be, independent of the Supreme Court of the United States, it holds a very different opinion in regard to the Courts of the Northern States. It believes in State Rights for the South, but not for the North. Some time ago, the Supreme Court of New York decided, that when a slaveholder, on his way from Virginia to Texas, took his slaves through New York, they became free by their first contact with New York soil. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is said that the people of Virginia are to furnish a large amount of money to secure a vigorous and powerful prosecution of the appeal. All the State Right papers of the South, including the Charleston Mercury, have expressed an anxious hope that the United States Supreme Court may reverse the decision of the New York State Court. But what if the Judge of the State Court, after such a reversal, shall, in imitation of the Judge of the Georgia Court, take the ground that the Courts of New York are independent of the Courts of the United States, and that the decision as to the effect of the contact of slaves with the soil of New York must consequently stand as law in that State? Would not the Mercury's mercury rise to more than blood heat against such a decision? How can the Mercury favor the appeal from the New York Court to the United States Court, if it is sincere in its declaration in the Georgia case, that the State Court is, and should be, independent of the United States Court?

Take another case. A few weeks ago, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided the Fugitive Slave Law to be unconstitutional, and therefore not binding on the citizens of Wisconsin. The Charleston Mercury, and all the rest of the Southern organs, gave utterance to their exasperation at this mischievous decision, and expressed their hope and confidence that it would be overruled. But we do not understand how the Charleston Mercury & Co. can expect to have the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin overruled and annulled, except by the Supreme Court of the United States; and if the Courts of Georgia are independent of the United States Courts, why are not the Courts of Wisconsin so too? Is the Charleston Mercury satisfied with teaching a doctrine which implies that the Supreme Court of each Northern State has the full authority and power to render the Fugitive Slave Law inoperative within said State, and that there can be no appeal to any national tribunal?

Our own decided opinion is, that the doctrine of State Rights, as taught by the Southern States, is, in our apprehension, is that it will be taken up and insisted on very extensively in the North. The announcement of the doctrine that the State Courts are not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States is unworthy of the press, and is calculated to create a mischievous feeling of hostility to that valuable part of our National Constitution.—Louisville Journal.

A PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune, speaking of a visit to New Orleans, says: "In passing one day through a very public street, in the central part of the city, our attention was attracted by something of an unusual appearance about the neck and shoulders of a young man who was busy among a number of mechanics and laborers engaged in the erection of some new buildings. It had the appearance of an immense yoke or collar fastened about the man's neck, and projecting on each side in a most extraordinary manner. In our simplicity, we at first supposed him some great criminal, thus expiating his offence against violated law; but, on making inquiry of a bystander, we soon understood he was only a runaway."

We would not be satisfied with this passing glance at such a sight, and took an early occasion to pass through the same street a second time. We had at this time a nearer view of the unfortunate slave. He was mired mortar by the sidewalk, and there was no one very near, and we ventured to stop, and with assumed carelessness of manner entered into conversation with the man. He was, physically, a noble specimen of the human race, though his skin was black as ebony. Large and well proportioned in body and limbs, and well developed; brawny muscles, and alert, vigorous movement, he exhibited, also, in the keen glances of a dark piercing eye, and in his bold and fearless front, the unmistakable proofs of a daring and untamed spirit.

A bar of solid iron, about two inches in width, of proportioned thickness, was bent in the middle, in a semi-circle, with a straight projection about six inches on each side, in such a manner that when fastened to another similar piece, the two together formed a complete collar for the man's neck, with the double bar projecting outward horizontally on each side. The two, when fastened upon his neck, presented a most barbarous and revolting spectacle, forming an immense clamp or shackle, extending from the shoulders, the whole length of his ample shoulders, and weighing about fifteen pounds!

The very dray horse is relieved of his harness at night, and the sturdy ox is loosened from his yoke; but no friendly hand removes the iron yoke from this hapless man. At a blacksmith's anvil, with heavy sledge-hammers, were driven in and firmly fastened the strong rivets which hold together the ponderous bars of that diabolical contrivance, which some infernal fiend, fresh from the lowest abyss of the pit of hell, suggested to the mind of the vindictive wretch who pretends to be the owner of his fellow-man! For three whole years, beginning when he was but eighteen years old, the unhappy youth has worn this cruel yoke by day and by night.

THE NUMBER OF SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Census Bureau will, in a few weeks, issue a supplementary work, embracing, among other things, a statement of the number of slaveholders in the United States. We learn from the superintendent, Mr. De Bow, that, as nearly as can be ascertained for the present, the number will be about 375,000. It is to be hoped that the several grades of slaveholders will be given; as, for instance, how many own one hundred slaves or more, how many fifty, &c. We incline to the opinion that one-tenth of the slaveholders own one-half of the slaves; and if the census returns are full and satisfactory, we feel confident that this fact will appear. We are also impressed with the idea that another tenth of the slaveholders would be found to own half of the remaining half of the slaves; and, if we are correct in this opinion, formed from long acquaintance with slavery, it would appear that one-fifth, or seventy-five thousand, of the slaveholders, own three-fourths of the slaves. This is a startling class of the South, and one that, before a more accurate census is taken, North and South, have been constrained to look down and pay homage—the homage of moral prostitution.

Senator Jones, of Iowa, has had a "chum fight" with Mr. Lorimer, for calling the latter a liar.

STATE OF THINGS IN KANZAS.

[Extract from the Kansas Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat, October 16, 1854.]

Cortos Wood Springs, Kansas Territory, October 5, 1854. There is a good deal of trouble every where among the squatters. They are jumping each other's claims every day, and the consequence is a fight, or an appeal to the committee of vigilance. Describable claims are being constantly waded contested. This, thus far, has existed only among pro-slavery men from the bordering counties of Missouri.

The people from the East come peacefully, quietly and cautiously, and take great care to interfere with the rights of no one else, but are resolved to protect their own. I have met with very many of them, and the prejudice which is nurtured and cherished by the South, by those who have not been in contact with them, has been entirely dissipated in me. I have been led to believe that they will make the most useful citizens that a new country can have, and therefore I have wholly changed my views, and am glad to see them come in large numbers.

I have met with several gentlemen who have been sent out to select good localities for the emigration of free settlers, which will constitute neighborhoods of their own, in which all pursuits can be successfully prosecuted.

Some of these are from Michigan, New York and Massachusetts. They have nothing to do with the Emigration Society. I met the Rev. Wm. H. Hall, who came from Massachusetts as a missionary. He appears to be a pious and upright man, and talks calmly and sensibly upon the subject of slavery, although he is firmly opposed to it in principle. We argued the question in all its bearings, and he expressed his views freely and fully. I found, however, that he was wholly misinformed as to the condition and social position of the slaves of the South, and that he had gathered his facts from high-wrought representations of instances of barbarity on the part of inhuman masters, which had shocked the sensibilities of all Southern people, and from such scenes as are portrayed by the imagination of the Stowes and Beecher, instead of the amount and character of information which most of the Northern people have of this institution. Mr. Hall is in favor of colonization.

I have not met with an avowed abolitionist, though I strongly suspect many of being so. They have the discretion to keep quiet on that subject. It could do no good, and might produce evil; for the feelings of the Southern people are so strong and bitter against that class of people, and a free man to declare himself one would be very sure to produce difficulties.

Upon the question of free soil and the right of Congress to legislate for the territories, &c., people differ as they do in the States, and no Southern man has any objection to citizens of the Northern States, with free soil views locating among them, for they are all alike law-abiding people, but they hate and detest abolitionists with an intensity which knows no abatement or modification. If it were not for the fact that this country is peculiarly adapted to the growth of hemp, I should not hesitate to say that it will be a free State. But as hemp is the most profitable crop that can be cultivated—yielding to the husbandman, in such a soil as this, at least \$50 per acre—and as its cultivation suits the labor of the negro, I doubt very much whether the Northern man will consent to their connivance, as well as interest, to turn slavery men, and vote for this institution in the formation of the government. It is rather early yet to form any correct judgment on this point.

SERIOUS WORK IN KANZAS.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE NEW ENGLANDERS AND MISSOURIANS.

A correspondent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, writing in the Kansas Reporter, Kansas Territory, under date of October 1, says: "Disputes and collisions with our Missouri neighbors squatters from Missouri—are becoming daily more frequent, and open ruptures more probable. Within a few days, they have taken down and removed the tents of our squatters, and burned the cabins while the owners were absent at work. Most of them, however, were dispirited claims, and as we mean to act clearly and decidedly on the defensive, it was thought best not to come into open collision with them, but to abandon the claim. A case occurred this forenoon, however, which occasions great commotion in our camp. A member of our company took a claim this morning near the city, and immediately put up a cabin on it, and covered it with hay. Some eight Missourians presented themselves, and were heard to say, among other things, 'that the d—d Yankees were taking everything they could get.' A portion of them proceeded to tear down the cabin and burn it, while two of them, armed and mounted on horseback, lay back as a corps of reserve if needed. On the new being brought to camp at noon, there was an immediate muster of a sufficient volunteer force, well armed with rifles and revolvers, who were to proceed immediately to the scene of the outrage, obtain satisfaction for the loss sustained and expel the intruders; but upon consultation it was determined to defer it to this evening, as their work is very heavy, and probably the Missourians will be scattered. To-night we may expect a collision, and possibly some lives may be lost, should the enemy stand firm, which, however, we do not much expect.

October 5th.—I was disappointed in an opportunity to send the above to Kansas this morning, so I will add a little to it. To-day circumstances wear a more serious aspect than heretofore, and I fear the end is not yet. A man named Baldwin has occupied and still occupies a claim occupied by a portion of our city, not understanding the law of the United States that a claim for farm purposes cannot be held where required for city purposes. Baldwin has occupied a tent upon it, as has also a member of our party, in order to keep possession. Baldwin has arranged in some manner with a speculator by the name of Starr, a Southerner, claiming to be from Indiana, who has laid it out into a city. We also, some weeks since, sent the boundaries of our city, including that portion to Washington, to secure a prescription for city purposes, and included it in the drawn plan of our city, and are now surveying it. This forenoon, the workers in camp and vicinity were startled by the report that the other party were pulling down our tent on the premises. There was an immediate rush to the place, our Marshal in the van, unarmed, followed by another named Smith, a member of our party. They met the enemy in a wagon, in which were loaded the tents, and the things which it contained, about two rods from the starting point. They had two or three rifles, which they presented, and threatened to fire, but Bond caught the horses by the bits, presented his revolver, and told them to 'fire.' The Marshal unloaded the tent, and, in the meantime, others coming up, it was restored to its former place in a hurry. The enemy did not fire, but despatched a boy on horseback to one direction, and a man, also on horseback, in another, for reinforcements. Whether from prudential or other reasons, but few of the reinforcements sent for came. Our party, to the number of twenty or thirty—all that were in the vicinity of the camp—assembled on the ground, armed to the teeth, with rifles, revolvers, and fowling pieces, and had the enemy returned and made an attack, there would have been bloody work. The enemy, on their return, the consolation that the result will be in our favor to say. We shall set a strong guard to-night on the disputed claim, also around our camp, as they will fire it, I doubt not, in a moment, if they can.

These details will show you some of the phases of our pioneer life. We are not idle, or without stirring incidents and occasions for excitement. As I close this letter for the person who will take it to Kansas, (Mo.) to mail it, it is reported that the enemy are on their rights, and our men are trying out to protect our rights. Two sets of guards for different localities are detailed for the night. A lawyer is drafting an instrument for the formation of a military company of minute-men, which will be organized to-night. Everything betokens war. God grant that it may not come! but the passions of desperate men are the most unreasonably things in the world. They say, 'No Yankee but Ciley'—and are ready to fire. They say, 'forget history, but will certainly find their error corrected if they commit any more aggressions. I think they will consider discretion the better part of valor, and not commit any aggressive act. Yours, &c. F. D. L.

P. S. The military company has been formed, and called the Regulating Band, to be armed with

a rifle, revolver, and bowie knife. About thirty joined of those present.

By a gentleman here from Fort Leavenworth we learn that it was currently reported there that a grand attack was to be made upon us yesterday by the Missourians, with the intention of exterminating us, and they were very anxious to hear the result.

§1 P. M. No appearance of the enemy.

NEWS FROM KANZAS. A gentleman who has recently arrived in Boston from Kansas, informs the Journal that the slavery extensionists have modified their tone in relation to the emigration. They are none the less determined to establish slavery, but are more quiet and invidious in their movements. He saw the author of the famous resolutions passed by the Western free-soilers, a very mild and inoffensive looking gentleman, who said he had been agreeably surprised at the character of the emigration, and seemed to think the interests of the territory would not suffer from the present movement of population. The impression of the gentleman is that there will be a severe struggle before slavery can be established in Kansas. The extensionists are working earnestly, and it is said that when the struggle comes at the polls; they will summon to their aid a cohort of temporary squatters from the Missouri side of the river. The first and second companies of Kansas emigrants have united their interests and formed an association for mutual protection and government. Their form of government is somewhat novel, but is truly republican.

KANZAS. The following (says the Worcester Spy), is taken from a letter dated Sept. 22, just received from one of the last of the Massachusetts men who are settling in Kansas. The extensionists are informed, are entitled to full credence.— "The hotels and stables at Kansas are always full, and will be for some time. The roads are lined with teams from the border States. In about every fifth or eighth wagon you will see a sprinkling of negro slaves. Do not believe that the slaveholders have given up Kansas. A terrible struggle is before us at the very first election. They are determined to have a law recognizing slavery at the first meeting of the Legislature. If they do not get it, they never will."

The Louisville Weekly Journal of Sept. 27th has the following advertisement:

TAKEN UP.—A negro man in the State of Indiana, about ninety miles below Louisville, Ky., about the 5th of August last, and lodged at Harlinsburg, Ky. Said negro man is about 30 years of age, and weighs about 170 lbs. He is about 30 years of age, of a dark copper color, has a scar on his right leg that has the appearance of a burn, and can read print tolerably well. When taken up, had nothing on but a check shirt and dark colored pants. CHARLES HAMBLETON, Harlinsburg, Ky.

Taken up in the State of Indiana, a man, and lodged in jail!

Taken up, why? For crime! Not alleged. For vagrancy! Not hinted at. For poverty, perhaps! But blessed are the poor, says the old book, and here, in the year A. D. 1854, we have this evidence of the practical working of that doctrine—ripened by age and purified by Democratic institutions. This imprisoned wretch can read print tolerably well. In that particular, he is much in advance of 80,000 white inhabitants of Virginia, the 'impersonation of the high-born aristocrat'; and perhaps his literature was the main cause of his arrest. Who can say what may not be done under democracy of the Douglas act?

But we may ask, by whom was the negro man taken up? By the magisterial authorities of the State, or was it some magnetic kidnaper, acting on his own account? This part of the business is as mysterious as a sybilian leaves. That it should be recorded in an American journal, that a man was taken up, without even technical cause, turned in the twinkling of an eye from a man before the laws to a beast before the laws!

When will the next Kossuth come to this country, with material aid, and carrying out the theories of the above piece of property before among our readers, he will thank us for telling him of the chattel's whereabouts—supposing the description is a clue. 'Said negro man,' however, is so in love with the patriarchal institution, that he holds his peace and gives not his name. Perhaps, after all, he is not a slave, but a kidnapped freeman. Is there no Ingraham to rescue such a Kossuth?—N. Y. Tribune.

Rev. N. Adams gets but few thanks from the slaveholders for his attempt to divert the public attention from the atrocities of slavery. The Richmond Inquirer speaks of him in this style—

It seems that that reverend Adams has been sneaking up and down in the Southern States, exploring institutions with which he had as much business as the most of our countrymen, and spying out the horrid barbarities and sins of slavery, with a view of selling the same to the foreign and domestic consumers of Stow literature in particular, and of wholesale slander and scandal generally. In that view of the case, the reverend N. Adams was a dirty customer, and did not deserve the consideration bestowed upon him by Mr. Wise. His impertinence, nevertheless, has got well rewarded; and if such Yankees as he had sensibilities less impervious to the most atrocious wrongs, he would live many years of suffering before he would invade another such a scorching as this letter of his has brought upon his scaly back. Nevertheless, the obscure parson, with his thick Yankee hide, has got the best part of the bargain in this affair, in the sudden and enviable notoriety and distinction our old Virginian has given him. The advertisement his book has got from so prominent a paper in a politician—who is even mentioned in the report of the Governor of the Territory—is worth \$10,000 in hard California gold to his purse, and will prove a very balm of Gilead to wounded Yankee sensibilities. His reply to Mr. Wise displays anything but a bad temper, and the acute book publisher has already read in its checking irony, as plainly as if the words were printed in capitals; 'I have hit the nail on the head—that Virginian's letter will make my fortune.' It has fished him up out of the slough of obscurity, and made him a celebrity in the land—a lion in the pulpit, in the lecture-room, in the book-stall.

Among the topics which have occupied public attention of late, is the correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Adams, of this city, and that most ebullient of Southern, Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Virginia. The former gentleman, as it would seem, had become alarmed at the progress of anti-slavery sentiment at the North, and having paid a visit to the South, and taken a very philanthropic (!) view of the sunny side of slavery, had conceived the idea of writing a book, in which slaveholders were to be coaxed and coddled like spoiled children, and the naughty men of the North rebuked, gently, of course, for thinking so badly of their Southern brethren. Hoping to increase his stock of profits in support of the dogma, that slavery is not so bad a thing after all, Mr. Adams wrote several long letters to various gentlemen of the South, explaining his motives, and soliciting information. How these letters were answered generally, we are not sure, but the Hon. Henry A. Wise answered him with a regular snub, telling him, in substance, to mind his own business, and that he had no more right to trouble himself about his slaves than about his horses. This reply Mr. Wise published, and thus brought Mr. Adams' secret prematurely before the public. Whether Mr. Adams will now publish his book, we cannot say. We presume not, unless the correspondence has rendered it unnecessary. It has shown that Mr. Adams' hope of handling slavery with silk gloves, and of bringing slaveholders to tolerate the mildest possible opposition to slavery, is a fallacy. Mr. W. is as fierce on the meek Mr. A. as he is on Mr. Garrison, and that man must be a veritable verger, or a dog in the manger, to be so kind to Church or State, pleading slaveholders, and to let slavery alone, by any method but that of letting slavery alone, and permitting their lordships to pursue their prod and aggressive policy unmolested. This is the moral of the correspondence between the Rev. Dr. Adams, and the Hon. Henry A. Wise, of Accomac, in Virginia.—Zion's Herald.

The Richmond Enquirer, the leading Democratic journal of the South, denounces an Abolitionist who maintains that the Kansas-Nebraska bill does not legislate slavery into those territories.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 3, 1854.

THE DOINGS AT WORCESTER.

THE LIBERATOR contains, to-day, full accounts of the doings of certain inhabitants of Worcester with Asa O. Butman, the kidnapper of Sims and Burns. We commend the statements of the Spy, and the letter of our Correspondent H., to the attention of all who are desirous of learning the truth of that matter, which most of the political papers seem to have conspired to misrepresent. The conduct of the Abolitionists was, above all praise, in every particular. Their prudence, watchfulness, courage, humanity and Christian forbearance were especially manifested, and will be duly honored by all who have the will and the capacity to separate facts from falsehoods.

When it was ascertained that this miserable Butman was in town, they resolved that he should be watched closely, so that he should have no chance to commit any villany in his jurisdiction. True, he said that he came merely to subpoena witnesses on the part of the U. S. Court; but then, he had arrested Sims and Burns, both, on the lying pretence that they had committed larceny or riots, or something of which they were entirely innocent. Of course, no regard could be paid to his assertions, and watch and ward was kept over him during Sunday night, to take care that the Commonwealth suffered no detriment at his hands. For an offence against the State, (carrying concealed weapons,) he was arrested, and left in the custody of the proper authorities till he was brought before the Police Court the next morning. So far, everything was regular, and according to law and order.

When he was to leave the Court-house for the railway, his trial having been postponed, it was evident that there was an excitement among a large body of people, which would render his journey across the city one of difficulty, if not of danger. Here the Abolitionists stepped in, and instead of instigating the crowd to violence, exerted themselves to the utmost to quiet them, and to protect the trembling culprit from their 'wild justice.' Messrs G. Hoar, S. S. Foster, Higginson, Stowell, and others whose names will be found in the despatches, by speech and action did their best, and did actually succeed, in doing it, to save the miscreant from the vengeance that awaited him. They actually interposed their own bodies between him and his pursuers, and risked their own lives for the preservation of his. And to make the picture more striking, two or at least of these protectors were the very men whose recent he had been put by the legal myrmidons of the Slaveholders in Boston. The Abolitionists are said to be infatigable; but we should like to see a more striking example of practical Christianity exhibited on the part of any of those detractors, clerical or lay.

As to the right and wrong of the conduct of those who assaulted Butman, we will not enter upon that subject just now. We will only say, that right or wrong, it is what has often happened in the history of the world, and will often again, while men are made as they are. When a man has made himself infamous and detestable by inhuman and wicked acts, he must not wonder if popular indignation should on occasion overflow the bounds prescribed by law, and burst furiously and fatally on his head. We do not affirm that the fate of Lord Jeffreys, of Captain Porteous, or of Marshal Haynau, was strictly analogous, according to the rules of moral philosophy or of the Christian Religion; but the fate of each of them is a fact, and one that rests on the way in which men are made. This whole affair seems to have worked itself out in the best possible way. The people did well to be angry, the Abolitionists did well to stand between their anger and its object, and the wretch himself was saved from serious harm. We do not wish, as an abstract moral proposition, that any of the kidnapping villains who have disgraced this State should meet with any actual bodily harm. But we do think that it will be a good time when none of them, from the Judge or Commissioner to the meanest catchpole, can appear in any honest community without exciting such a burst of indignation, that it will be all that the Abolitionists can do to keep the hands of the populace off them.—

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LEAVES FROM THE TREE OF LIES.—(The Norwegian's Life Tree.) By Martha Russell. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. Miss Russell is well and favorably known as a regular contributor to the National Era. Her style is easy and natural, and, of course, pleasing, and the moral tendency of her writings always unexceptionable. We have had no opportunity, as yet, to examine the present volume, (which comprises letters and sketches on a variety of subjects,) but have no hesitation in commending it to the favor of the reading public. Her title is derived from the Scandinavian mythology, in which Idrasyl, the ash-tree of existence, has its roots deep down in the kingdom of Hela or Death, while its trunk reaches to heaven, and its boughs overspread the universe.

KANZAS AND NEBRASKA: the History, Geographical and Physical Characteristics, &c. &c., of these Territories. With Directions to Emigrants. By EDWARD E. HALE. Mr. Hale has written a book, which we presume to be a reliable one, upon a subject now attracting a good deal of attention. His practical suggestions are wise, and we are sure that they are most conscientiously made. Published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

THE INEBRIATE'S HET. A temperance tale of much interest and power. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC REVIEW: FOWLER & WELLS, Publishers, 112 Washington street, Boston. A volume of about 175 pages, and apparently well-filled with matter appropriate to its object.

THE FREEWILL BAPTIST QUARTERLY, for October. Providence: Williams, Day & Co.; with the motto, 'Truth and Progress.'

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL EMIGRATION CONVENTION OF COLORED PEOPLE, held at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1854. This is a pamphlet of eighty pages, giving a detailed account of the proceedings and business of the Convention, together with a paper upon the Political Destiny of the Colored Race upon the American continent. The Convention appointed a Board of National Commissioners, consisting of Dr. M. R. Delany, William Webb, Charles W. Nighten, Thomas A. Brown, and Edward R. Parker, all of Pittsburg, Pa.

HALPH: OR I WISH HE WASN'T BLACK. One of a series of instructive and amusing Tales for Children, which are now in course of publication by some of our friends at Hopedale. E. Gay, publisher. It is a simple and touching little story, well fitted to move the young heart, and to develop its best and most generous impulses.

The Herald of Freedom, published at Wakarusa, Kansas, is received. It is a large sheet and a handsome one. Few journals come to us from any part of the Great West so neatly and carefully printed as this. It is devoted to Freedom, and the interests of Kansas Territory, and is filled with matters of interest to those whose faces are set Kansas-ward, and to those who are interested in saving that fair domain from the occupancy of the slaveholder and the curse of slavery.—

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The Editor's continued absence will explain to many correspondents any want of attention to their communications. He is expected to return in the course of next week.

SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society.

The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society assembled in the Horticultural Hall, Westchester, October 28d, 1854, James Mott, President, in the chair.

The President announced the death of Haworth Wetherald, who had served the Society so long and faithfully as Recording Secretary.

On motion of BENJAMIN C. BACON, Clinton Gillingham and Isaac Flint were appointed Secretaries of the meeting.

A Business Committee, consisting of Mary Grew, Mahlon B. Linton, Edward M. Davis, Joseph A. Dugdale, Oliver Johnson, Lucretia Mott, Thomas Whitson, Lucy Stone, J. Miller McKim, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, was appointed.

Benjamin C. Bacon, Simon Barnard, Thomas Borton, Chandler Darlington, Simpson Preston, Abby Kimber, and Harriet Purvis, were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE suggested the propriety of observing a period of solemn silence before proceeding with the business of the meeting.

This proposition gave rise to an animated conversation, in which Lucretia Mott, Esther Hayes, James Mott, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Joseph A. Dugdale, and others, participated.

On motion of J. M. McKim— Resolved, That the sessions of this meeting be held as follows:—From 9 1/2 to 12 1/2 o'clock in the morning, from 2 till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 7 o'clock in the evening.

Resolved, That the sessions through the day be free, but that an admission fee of 12 1/2 cents be charged in the evening.

The resolutions occasioned some discussion, in which Simon Barnard, Chandler Darlington, William Lloyd Garrison and Mary Grew took part, after which they were adopted.

A Finance Committee of five was appointed. Remarks were made by Dr. FUSSELL, EDWARD M. DAVIS, and OLIVER JOHNSON, in favor of enlivening and improving our meetings by the influence of song, and recommending young friends of the cause to cultivate their musical powers as a means of advancing good causes.

After a song by SAMUEL LONG, the meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the hour appointed, the meeting was called to order by BENJAMIN C. BACON.

J. MILLER MCKIM, on behalf of the Committee, submitted and read the Annual Report.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON rose to make some remarks suggested by the reading of the report.

He maintained the necessity of promulgating our doctrines in the face of all opposition and apparent defeat; acknowledged the existence of mighty obstacles in the way of the movement, as shown by the immense extension of the slave system and slave territory since the Abolitionists commenced their work, but thought that, on the other hand, there was good reason to be hopeful and confident. The position of the pulpit, the press and the people, on the Nebraska question, the freedom with which the most radical views may now be expressed upon the floor of Congress, the suppression of the mob spirit, the increasing difficulty and danger of returning fugitives, the throwing off the mask by North and South, the sharpness of the lines drawn between the friends of freedom and the supporters of slavery, are evidences, he thought, of the state of anti-slavery sentiment, and the waning strength of the Slave Power. Yet he looked forward to no overthrow of the accursed system, till, in Church and State, the universal cry shall be, 'No Union with slaveholders.'

MARY GREW alluded to the notice of the death of Haworth Wetherald in the Annual Report, and paid a feeling tribute to his fidelity and ability in the cause of the slave, and his mental and moral worth as a man, holding his character up as worthy of imitation to those who would bless their kind, and win for themselves, as he doubtless had, the reward of 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'

OLIVER JOHNSON called the attention of the Committee to the omission of all notice of the Second Decennial Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which occurred within the past year, and which was among the most encouraging events of the year.

The Treasurer's Report, showing a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of \$8, was read and accepted.

OLIVER JOHNSON suggested the propriety of making the means of extending the circulation of the Anti-Slavery Standard the order of the day for 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

J. MILLER MCKIM thought that the means of increasing the efficiency of the Society, while it would include the subject proposed by Oliver Johnson, would offer a topic of wider interest.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY urged the importance of bringing anti-slavery reading before the people, and earnestly pressed the claims of the Anti-Slavery Standard to the support of Abolitionists.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON recommended the Standard as a most efficient and faithful exponent of the sentiments of the Anti-Slavery Society.

LUCY STONE proposed the appointment of a committee to obtain subscribers. She considered it indispensable to the progress of the cause to increase the circulation of anti-slavery papers, as they were the only instrumentality by which the voice of the lecturer, now too rarely heard, can be replaced.

GEORGE SEXTON expressed similar views.

JOHN O. WATTLER spoke of the necessity of reformatory efforts at the West. He gave an encouraging account of the change in public sentiment in that section of the country, and of the willingness of the people to hear the promulgators of the anti-slavery gospel. He said that the condition of the colored people of Ohio had been greatly improved. Nearly all the colored schools in the State last year were taught by competent colored teachers. A few years ago, he supplied twenty-three settlements and schools with white teachers. They have now teachers of their own, fully competent—also, teachers qualified for high schools and superintendents.

EVENING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, JAMES MOTT. The hall was well filled, at an admission charge of 12 1/2 cents.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

OLIVER JOHNSON read the letter of a Missions slaveholder to Horace Greeley, offering to sell his daughter of a South Carolina Judge, and Mr. Greeley's reply in the Tribune.

Letters were read from Minnesota Territory and Ohio, giving encouraging accounts of the progress of anti-slavery opinions in these sections of the country. It was stated that funds had been raised in Minnesota towards establishing an anti-slavery press there.

Dr. THOMAS—the man who rescued the slave girl from the cars, at Salem, Ohio—was then introduced to the audience. He stated, as a sequel to that transaction, that Southerners, in order to take their share through that town, were now obliged to charter a car, and lock themselves up in it, together with the driver, conductor and all, to secure themselves from arrest.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, of Ryberty, Pa., while the committee were preparing the resolutions, made a few remarks in favor of extending the circulation of the Standard, and urging the necessity of greater exertion in the cause, relying upon an infinite God.

Mrs. EMMA R. COE, of Buffalo, N. Y., followed in a brief, impressive speech on the aspects of the country, and the persecutions of the colored race in our midst. She thought the country was past salvation, and that they should labor to raise upon its ruins a grander superstructure, under which all classes of men and women, without regard to sex or color, may take shelter.

The Business Committee reported the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the confidence of this Society in its fundamental principles is confirmed by the experience of years; and that we, to-day, reassert the noblest right of every man to liberty, the concomitant inherent sinfulness of slaveholding, and the duty of the immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave.

POETRY.

FROM THE DOVER MORNING STAR. CAN SLAVERY STAND?

Can slavery stand, when not one law In heaven or earth sustains it...

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Many of our readers will be glad to see again Cowper's poem upon the sinking of the Royal George...

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough, As you were riding by...

QUIET.

All things which are love, love quiet hours; Sometimes, indeed, the waves caught up by storms...

THE LIBERATOR.

PROSPECTS OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

The Christian Examiner and Religious Miscellany for September contains an article on the 'Prospects of American Slavery'...

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HOPEDALE JUVENILE HOME SCHOOL.

HOPEDALE, (MILFORD), MASS.

DESIGNED FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, FROM FIVE TO FIFTEEN.

Projected and to be conducted by Mr. M. L. ...

PROSPECTUS.

It is the desire of the subscribers to establish a JUVENILE MODEL HOME SCHOOL...

As far as possible, every effort will be made to instruct the child into the practical duties of life...

The subscribers do not pretend that their school shall be, at once, perfect; but relying, primarily, on God's blessing...

TERMS.

(Unless specially arranged otherwise, payable in advance.) Instruction in the ordinary English branches...

IMPROVED METHOD OF CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

284, WASHINGTON STREET.

MADAME CARTEAUX, having removed to 284 Washington Street, avails herself of this medium for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston and vicinity...

FEMALE COLLEGE, NEAR BOSTON.

The Christian Ambassador, the organ of the Universalists of New York, inquires whether Tufts College, which is soon to be opened near Boston, will receive female students.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

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

CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

An Establishment of this character has commenced at Cape Cod, under the direction of GILBERT SMITH, Proprietor, W. FALCH, Physician, and Miss ELLEN SMITH, Assistant.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

From the Philadelphia American.

Rev. Henry Grew took ground in opposition to the principles of the Convention. He said he derived his convictions upon this subject from divine revelation alone.

Mr. Tracy Cutler replied in an argument of remarkable ingenuity. Nearly every text by her and the reverend gentleman was analyzed by her and turned against the position assumed by her.

Other arguments were drawn from Scripture, and set forth with much force and brilliancy of illustration. The speaker said that she had once been in the position of the reverend gentleman; she had believed that the Bible proved the woman to be the weaker vessel, according to the Divine Will.

Excepting (perhaps) the outpourings of the spirit from one or two rather ardent Quakeresses, there has not been a single speech by a woman, which was not fluent, pointed and telling.

The only men who have thus far been prominent in the deliberations of the Convention are Messrs. Garrison and Higginson, of Massachusetts, though several male speakers from this vicinity have also participated, with various degrees of success.

Mrs. Emma R. Coe, of Buffalo, is well known. She is as unlike Lucy Stone as possible; an artistic and almost dramatic speaker, she plays off a whole battery of rhetorical arts upon the audience, and with almost unerring success.

Miss Ann Preston, Professor in one of the Medical Colleges, made a very pleasing and modest address. Finally, Mrs. Rose, the President, did her duties with great dignity; and her occasional short addresses showed wide experience, and a more highly cultivated mind, than any of the other ladies possessed.

The lovers of the fine arts should not fail to look in at Cotton's, in Tremont Row, and see two beautiful busts, the work of Miss HARRIET HOSMER, the young American Sculptor, who left us about a year since.

After the day's labors are ended, the boys sup where they best can—generally at Munson's or Marshall's. At 7 o'clock, at this season of the year, they begin to gather in the rooms of the Lodging House.