ass, if payment be made in advance retairrances are to be made, and all letters and to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are frected, (rost raid,) to the General Agent.

The Advertisements making less than one square in at three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, rania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auin to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debts the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray LOUISO, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and I in the columns of The Liberator, both sides of

question are impartially allowed a hearing.

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

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

No Union with Slaveholders! THE C. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

UNE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DONINGS OVER THEIR staves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUBLITURE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandise, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed!... To call government thus con-stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress ; AND THEREBY

VOL. XXIII. NO. 38.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 1181.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. I

POLITICAL SCOUNDRELISM.

at the present time, the Democratic party in the Sate of New York is divided into two factions the name of 'Hard Shells,' the other called 'Soft Soils, formerly 'Barnburners,' What they differ short, except in regard to the 'spoils,' we cannot tell. la regard to the compromises, slavery, slave-catching, and slavery extension, they are equally given over to dampation. For example : at a Convention of the Hard Shells, held at Syracuse a few days since, it was

Resided, That the platform of principles estab-lished by the Democratic National Convention, at Bilimore in 1852, continues to receive our hearty encurrence and approbation as a whole, and in all is parts, and we hereby declare our adherence thereto, and reliance thereupon, as containing, in leter and spirit, the true principles of Damicraey. Resient, That we must cordially concur in and en'wace and congratulate the Democracy of the Ision, upon the clevated doctrines promulgated by sident Pierce in his inaugural address. That we refer to the sentiments thus avowed with just ational government in its foreign and domestic policy, and such as will maintain the interest and or of our country untarnished before the nations

Resolved, That we coincide with the President in opinion, that it is not to be disguised that our athitade as a nation, and position on the globe, seeders the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdiction, eminently important for ser protection—if not in the future essential for s preservation of the rights of commerce and see of the world. And also with the principal lish we regard as fundamental, that ' the rights, scurity, and repose of this confederacy reject the bles of interference or colonization on this side of the Ocean, by any foreign power beyond its present jurisdiction, as utterly inadmissable.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the State of New York reaffirms the doctrine of the President's langural, that 'involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this Confederacy, is recognised by the Constitution. That it stands like any other dmitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the Constitutional provisions.' That the law of 1850, (commonly called the Compromise Measures,) is strictly Constitutional, and to be unhesitatingly sarried into effect. That the Constitutional authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, as they would view any other legal and Constitutional rights, and that the laws to enforce them should be spected and obeyed-not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract ideas as to their propriety in a different state of society, but cheerfully, and acrding to the decisions of the tribunal to which their execution belongs; and that the Democratic party of this State stands pledged, so far as it depends upon the political and personal action of its members, that every law adopted by the constituted suthorities of the United States, including the Fugitive Slave Law, shall be faithfully endorsed witha the limits of this State.

At a Convention of the Soft Shells, held at Syracuse

Reselved. That we approve of the policy indicated by President Pierce in his inaugural message, and in the formation of his Cabinet; and the Administration is entitled to, and will receive our in-dividual co-operation and support, while faithfully adhering to the national principles, essential to the best interests of our country, and the permanent union of the Democracy of the State and Na-

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as a fixed and settled

feature of the political creed of the Democracy of New York, a firm adherence to the broad National position established by the resolution constituting the Baltimore platform of June, 1852, and the seand and patriotic declaration announced to the world in the Inaugural address of President Pierce. solved, That under the sacred pledges of the Constitution, our sister States possessing the insti-tation of Slavery are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce their Constitutional rights to the surrender of Fagitive Slaves, -a right which the Demoeracy of New York unhesitatingly recognise, and are ever ready honestly to support, and that the laws to enforce the same should be respected and obeyed, not with a rejuctance encouraged by abstract opincety, but cheerfully and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their execution belongs. Resident, That the Democracy of the State, having in letter and spirit adopted the principles embodied in the resolutions of the National platform, now in Covention assembled, repeats a portion of that platform, as indicating a past compact and present belief. (The 9th section of the Baltimore platform is here inserted, denying the power of Congress over the Democratic institutions of the State—denouncing the efforts of the Abolitionists and others, in their endeavor to induce Congress to take incipient steps in relation thereto, calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, endangering the stability and permanency of the taken, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions—and that act

was pronounced constitutional trrepealably, or so changed as to destroy or impair its sufficiency.)

Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist

Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whateur protext the attempt may be made.

It has been announced that the foregoing proposition was intended to embrace the whole subject of the slavery agitation in Congress—therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing as this platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Comfaithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress, the lugitive slave law included.

The resolutions were received with loud cheers.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER

Hon. John A. Dix, whose name (says the N. Y. Trobane) appeared on the Van Buren Free Soil licket, in 1848, between those of Charles Francis Adams and Seth M. Gates, being now a candidate before Pierce for the French Mission, has felt constrained to write the following letter to a Southron. We give it with all the honors.

From the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist, Sept. 9. We publish below a letter received by a gentle-man, well-known to our citizens, from Mr. Dix, in which be speaks for himself, and we are perfectly willing to leave it to every citizen of the State, Whig or Democrat, to say if Mr. Dix is any more of an Abolitionist or Free-Soiler, than is Millard Fillmore, or Thomas Corwin, or Daniel Webster.

New York, Aug. 31, 1853. Dr. I. P. Garvin—Dear Sir: I have just received your favor of the 25th inst., stating that I am represented by Whig presses and itinerant orators in Georgia as an Abolitionist, &c., and I thank you for the opportunity you have afforded me of saying

n reply: lst. That I am not and never have been an Abolitionist in any sense of that term. On the contra-ry, I have been an open and uniform opponent of all abolition movements in this State, and elsewhere, since they commenced in 1835, to the pre-sent time. While in the Senate of the United States, I opposed the extension of Slavery in a free territory—a question entirely distinct from inter-ference with Slavery where it already exists. In the latter case, I have steadily opposed all exter-

and interference with it.

2d. That I have on all occasions, public and private, since the Fugitive Slave Law passed, delared myself in favor of carrying it into execution n good faith, like every other law of the land.

3d. That I was in favor of the Union of the Demo-

promise measures, and in 1852, on the basis of the Baltimore Platform.
4th. That I have, since the Baltimore Conven

tion, in June. 1852, repeatedly given my public assent to its proceedings and acquiesced in its de-clarations, as an adjustment of disturbing quesions, by which I was willing to abide.
On these points, I may write you more fully in a

few days; and in the meantime, you are at liberty to use this brief reply to your note as you may think

proper.
I am, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

THE LIBERATOR.

WORCESTER COUNTY SOUTH DIVISION A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society was held in Milord, on Sunday, the 11th inst. At 101 o'clock, A. M., the President, Effingham L. Capron of Worcester, took the chair, and the Convention proceeded to the election of the following officers :-

Wm. S. Haywood, Hopedale, Secretary pro tem. Wm Lloyd Garrison, Boston, Abijah Allen, Millbury, Anson H. Harlow, Hopedale, Ann E. Fisher, do., D. S. Whitney, Southboro', Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Business Committee ; E. D. Deaper, Hopedale, Geo. W. Sta- attitude of Mr. Douglass to his old coadjutors,

After the offering of vocal prayer by D. S. Whitney, fr. Garrison read some passages from the prophecy

The description of the prophecy of the Mr Garrison read some passages from the prophecy ed the reading of the Scriptures.

Mr. May came forward and stated, in a clear and

forcible manner, the purpose for which the Convention of which would not be favorable to the cause. was called. It was to preach here the gospel of Anti-Slavery. The plain precepts of Christianity are here are not willing hastily to condemn a man for prodisowned; the great and fundamental doctrine of repentance is not here preached, in all its length and readth. To be sure, repentance of unpopular sins is

against him who is considered the leader of the aboli-

dependence, which asserts that all mean are created free and equal, and therefore I demand the liberation of his bosom, should grow impatient of the apparentthat the popular religion of the present day was false that the popular religion of the present day was false and hypocritical—that to enjoy a religious reputation in a world or nation of sin, was to have no true religion—and that it was as futile and foolish to expect the Church of America to abolish the slavery of America, as it was for us to look to Catholicism for the enfranchise-

T. Foss rose, and proceeded to answer the question, Why are we here? Thirty-five years ago, he made a

tion was held in the Brick Church, which had been nerously granted by the Baptist Society occupying it. Mr. Garrison opened the discussion by a strong ar-

gument and appeal for the union and cooperation of all the friends of the slave in the demolition of the mighty wrong that crushed him to the earth. The South could forget all other matters, when called upon to defend their peculiar institution. All that is wanted is the same forgetfulness of other differences, the same unity, the same persistent determination, and the same activity, on the part of anti-slavery men, that is exhibited by their opponents, and victory would be speedy as well as certain.

Mr. Foss followed in setting forth the connection which the Baptist Church sustains to slavery, somewhat to the discomfort of some of the Baptist friends who were present. Nevertheless, as the Baptists in Milford are rather in a minority as a religious party, and as they belong rather to the unfashionable, they could hear with considerable patience, and, it is hoped, cracy of this State, which was consummated in 1850, continued in 1851 on the basis of the Comwith men, that their virtue in this matter depended entirely upon their unpopularity and diminutiveness, as has been the case with many of their predecessors !

The convention throughout was well attended, and every thing passed off pleasantly and profitably. Faithful were they who sowed the seed; may it bring forth an abundant harvest of anti-slavery conviction and life, to the good of the slave and man universally, and therefore to the glory of God !

After a vote of thanks to the Society that granted the use of their house for the evening session of the Convention, and the passage of the resolutions presented to the Convention by the Business Committee, at different times during the sittings, and which are appended to this report, the meeting adjourned.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President. WM. S. HAYWOOD, Sec'ry, pro tem.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS vs. ROBERT PURVIS. WENDELL PHILLIPS, AND CHARLES L.

There is a point where private questions become matters of public interest; where personal troubles, assuming a general importance, need to be spoken of in their new relations. We have been for some time closely and carefully observing the attitude of Mr. Douglass to his old conductors. cy, Milford, S. Albee, Hopedale, Finance Committee. and especially towards the gentlemen named above,

of Jeremiah, which, though originally designed to apply to the Jews, were strikingly illustrative of the present condition of the American nation, and instructive of our present duty. The singing of a hymn succeedphilosophy and measure of Anti-Slavery, but to the men who are its principal reliance, or, of some peculiar mental conditions of his, the development

We are ever tolerant of change of opinion. gression or retrogression from previous convictions, however much we may fail to see the former or re-gret the latter, and we try to be forbearing to the idiosyneracies of individuals, as well as to misaphere insisted upon; sins against theology are here de-nounced, small sins, other men's sins, Adam's sins; but not our great sin, the monstrous crime of American not our great sin, the monstrous crime of American Slavery. We are here to call the people to a sincere repentance for this wrong, and thus lay the axe at the very root of the tree. the very root of the tree.

George W. Stack made a few remarks, in which he alluded to the cry of 'treason' and 'infidelity' that was so often raised against the abolitionists, and especially meanines, and hypocrisy, which our nation commences, and hypocrisy, which our nation commences and hypocrisy, which our nation comgainst him who is considered the leader of the aboliionists. Whereupon,
Mr. Garrison rose to answer to that cry. My treaon, he said, is this: I believe in the Declaration of In
We were not surprised that Mr. Douglass, feeling

and equal, and therefore I demand the liberation of three millions of slaves. My infidelity is this: I believe the spread of truth, and should swing out into the in the teaching of Jesus, that whatsoever ye would that arena of politics, where tangible means and visible men should do to you, do ye even so to them, and there-fore I demand that my fellow-men be released from a Nor should we be surprised if at any time he, or bondage, at the thought of which, for myself, my very some one of equal vigor and talent, burning with soul shudders. This is the head and front of my ofsoul shudders. This is the head and front of my of-fending—nothing more. When have I said any thing else than this, on the anti-slavery platform, for the last twenty years? Mr. Garrison then proceeded to show strumentality of adjustment, the least effectual and

ment of the oppressed in Italy, Austria and France.
He concluded by saying that he had done with slaveholders; he had ceased calling them honest and honorable men; he had refused to lend religious sanction to their wickedness; he had separated from a Government which gave guaranties to the Slave Power, and which acknowledged that tyrants and villains were competent to legislate for the general good, and to assist in carrying on its various constitution.

the matter of the rights of the slave and the free colored man, for this we considered proper in itself as indicating a natural vigilance on his part.

APPERANOON SESSION. After singing a hymn, ANDREW T. Foss rose, and proceeded to answer the question, Why are we here? Thirty-five years ago, he made a profession of Christianity, and twenty-five years ago had taken upon him ordination vows as a Christian minister, and he was here in fulfilment of his Christian profession and of his ordination vows. He accepted Christianity as a system of ideas and principles that were to be made facts. When the anti-slavery question is rose than the fire colored man, for this we considered proper in itself as indicating a natural vigilance on his part.

With these apprehensions of the matter, we said but little when Mr. Douglass announced his adhesion to political Anti-Slavery, although there had been occurrences dating back as far as his visit to Europa, which made us fear that there were deeper and less laudable motives for his change than convictions of duty alone, but we did not then express our fears. Mr. Douglass had commenced the publication of his paper, had appealed to the Abolitionists for their patronage, and received it according to each individual's ability or inclination, but not to such an extent as he thought he meritwere to be made facts. When the anti-slavery question came up, it was plain that he must be its advocate, as a believer in the Golden Rule; and he had been. And this was the place for him, rather than in Dr. Stow's pulpit. This was the right place for us all, for here are we doing more for the Christian faith than we could in any other way.

Mr. Gannison spoke at considerable length, and with earnestness and power, upon the issue in the anti-slavery contest. It is in vain to attempt to do any thing like justice to his remarks in a brief sketch of the meet-

To our apprehension, the solution of this whole difficulty is very simple, and we state it with a profound sorrow, with a feeling nowise partissn, the farthest from anger or vindictiveness, or from the least disposition to misjudge Mr. Douglass, but from a conviction which is the result of a deliberate survey of all the circumstances.

We regard this conflict, deplorable as it is, like all its kindred, as inevitable in the nature of things, as the old contest waging since the world began between the ambitious man, enulous of personal

as the old contest waging since the world began between the ambitious man, enulous of personal distinction, and working for himself or the right by policy, and the man of single purpose, seeking to attain it by simple truth. It is that warfare between the 'disciples' which has marked the advent and progress of every principle in the history of man, and which Anti-Slavery has had enough of o establish its divinity, if any such evidence was wanting.
We think the facts indicate that Mr. Douglass

is convulsing this nation, and is destined to agitate civilization to its centre. But the field was pre-occupied by truer and greater men than Mr. Douglass. He had the ambition, but not the filness, for the place, and he had not learned that the moral rulers of mankind gravitate to its high places by the divine right of fitness to occupy them. There seems to be no other explanation of his actions.—
That he should change his opinions of the best modes of abolishing slavery, no one complains: that he should seek to promote the circulation of his paper, every one approves; that he should have great and perhaps radical differences on all subjects with leading Anti-Slavery people, every one concedes to be his right; that he should feel and express occasional impatience with the tardiness or insufficiency of Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, was perceptible provocation, we repeat, does not seem to be susceptible of any other explanation than we have given it; and we believe if Mr. Douglass could stand apart from himself a moment, he would admit that our conclusion is a logical sequence, if not a charitable inference.

Speaking of Remond and Purvis he says : . .

'I was not, however, surprised that the writer hereof

that class. If money has lifted the shackles from his limbs, their impress may linger on his spirit; if the lines of the lash have healed on his back, its

Mr. Dix's letter was written in answer to one addressed to him, asking his views on the Slavery and Compromise measures. Here it is—read it, people of Georgia, and then give a rebuke to the Foombs and Stephens' faction that will teach them, that although the people may be deceived once, by men in whom they have put their trust, that if deceived the second time, it will be their own fault.

Mr. Dix's letter was written in answer to one addressed to him and successful efforts, producing dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened the distrust of him in many dictiveness he manifested towards other friends of the cause, deepened

If he is ' the enemy' of Mr. Douglass, as the latter declares, it is a fearful evidence to all who know Mr. Purvis, that Mr. Douglass is himself subject to suspicion of enmity to the cause of which Mr. Purvis is an able and untiring advocate, and one who has learned that great lesson so much needed by Mr. Douglass, that it is never safe to act with reference to persons, but principles only.—r.

From the New York Tribune. LETTER FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS. To NEAL Dow, President of the World's Temperance

Sir-In a former letter, in the Tribune of Sept. 8th, I urged you to refuse the sanction of your hith-erto honored name to the lawless proceedings of the we think the facts indicate that Mr. Douglass was ambitious to become the exponent of the wrongs and demands of the colored people of this country, that he expected the Anti-Slavery sentiment to converge to his paper, the Anti-Slavery paronage to widen its circulation and increase its profit, that the eyes not only of America but of England and the world should be turned to him as the representative of the mighty movement which is convulsing this nation, and is destined to agitate civilization to its centre. But the field was pre-oc-

insufficiency of Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, was natural and excusable; that his sufferings entitle him to consideration, and his great abilities and vigorous eloquence merit and must receive a distinct of the members of your Convention were stating, throughout the city, that no one tinguished position, every one grants—but that he should exhibit such rancor towards some of the most eminent and faithful friends of the cause, form—that you did not hold yourself bound by the such as George Thompson and Wendell Phillips; that he should join in that essentially pro-slavery lowl of infidelity against Parker Pillsbury, Stephen Foster, and Henry C. Wright; and, above all, that he should manifest such ferocity of hate to Charles and asked my advice as to what she should do. proceedings at the Brick Chapel, and that it would be unfair to assert that you represented only one half the world. She had received eredentials from the South She had received eredentials from the She had received er he should manifest such ferocity of hate to Charles
Lennox Remond and Robert Purvis, men essentially united to him by the unity of race and condition, by similar suffering and hope, by intellectual
qualities, by a common struggle for a comon object, against overwhelming odds, to meet which unity is so urgent, that disagreement is almost apostacy
and defection treachery—that he should so act under such circumstances and mergencies, without

ly united to him by the unity of race and condity the Brick Chapel meeting, if you chose to
repudiate it—that your exclusion of women
was the only justification for our recent Convention, and would necessarily be the subject of
public comment for some time: hence it was important to see whether you had really changed your
plan. I advised her to save all trouble to herself,
and asked my advice as to what she should do. and avoid disturbing your Convention, by going quietly to the Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presenting her papers, and asking whether she could be received. As she might have difficulty in finding her way to him, I urged her to allow me to accompany her. The gentleman who was pointed out to her on your platform as the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Marsh, received "I was not, however, surprised that the writer hereof was handled roughly by these gentlemen. He expects nothing else from them, now or hereafter. They have not ceased to seek his anti-slavery destruction since they thought to blast him in Rochester. It is about time that they knew their malice is despised and their assaults defied. The object of their vengeance is a free man, and, by the help of God, he will remain so. Neither sudden prosperity nor blood-stained riches can bow his spirit before malicious and sycophantic foes. The grief that he felt at the treachery of his old friends, a year ago, has given way to a feeling far more enduring than grief. But enough is said on this point. It is indeed extraordinary that Remond, Nell, and Purvis—three colored men—should be found among the most unher credentials from her hands without objection. If deed extraordinary that Remond, Nell, and Purpusthree colored men—should be found among the most untring enemies of the existence of the only paper devoted
to the interests of the colored people, and published by
one of their number; and this fact shows to which side
they belong. I hold them as my bitterest enemies, and
the practical enemies of the colored people.

She went back to the platform for this purpose.
On her rising, you announced her as in possession
of the floor. Your announcement was received
with loud applause. Some hisses were drowned in
a second outbreak of applause. Several members
rose to order, but you proclaimed again that Miss
Brown was entitled to the floor. If any one beside We had thought the Liberator devoted to the interests of the colored people. Mr. Marsh be especially responsible for the scenes which followed, it is yourself; since had you de-For such an extraordinary chullition, there must be some unusual cause; and, failing to discover it in the provocations alleged, we look for it in the mental conditions of the writer. Mr. Douglass of the body of the Convention in her favor, that none says, he 'is a free man:' our estimate of 'freedom' of those on the platform who objected to your decision, may differ; we know there are liberated slaves whose emancipation is both physical and moral; but this may not be the experience of every one of that class. If money has lifted the shackles from his limbs, their impress may linear on his spirit. that class. If money has lifted the shackles from his limbs, their impress may linger on his spirit; if the lines of the lash have healed on his back, its degrading influences may have penetrated his soul; if he has escaped the bondage of others, he may continue in frightful servitude to self; his charge of ownership may be but a transfer of tyrannies from without to within. He may be a representative of the evils of slavery in the most fearful sense; for he may not only represent the manhood it degrades, but the degradation also; the avarice it engenders, the love of dominion, the fierce impatience of opposition, the suspicion of motives, the isalousy of superiors, the interpretation of the high-

engenders, the love of dominion, the fierce impatience of opposition, the suspicion of motives, the jealousy of superiors, the interpretation of the highest thought through the lowest faculties.

A man's vices are cast in the same scale with his virtues; they partake of the breadth and strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever the committee of the committee decoration of the matter now stood thus:

We had been decoyed into entering your members that women would be received. These boasts, I found afterwards, had even a better foundation than I at first supposed. Mr. Oliver, the Chairman of your Committee decoration of the matter now stood thus: strength, and activities of his faculties: whatever transmitted vitiation mingles with the germ of his being, grows, like the tares, with the wheat; and although nature struggles continually to resume normal conditions, if the surroundings of a man favor the growth of the false in him, rather than the true, it will have prominence.

Every man embodies more or less of the conditions which surround him; but a large and vigorous mature, possessing the greatest powers of assimilation, may gather up and inweave among it tissues, blending with, and occasionally overgrowing, its splendid qualities—the conditions of an early life, through which it was securged from the cradle to manhood; it may unite the genius and eloquence, and executive energy of the best types of manhood in the superior class of its native place, with the qualities which are inseparable from the condition of its slaves. And although such results may be more a man's misfortune than his fault, they are none the less injurious, through him, to the great interests of humanity, and unjust to their advoctates.

We may not always agree with Mr. Phillips, Mr. Purvis, and Mr. Remond; but our casual difference of opinion does not reach the central unities of our convictions and purposes. We know that Mr. Phillips brings to the cause of the slave rare

ficers of your meeting. The question now was not whether women should be admitted to your platform, but, in fact, whether the majority of the Convention should be allowed to govern. I would not have entered your meeting with any credentials, or in any capacity, to ask you to receive vomen; but you know well that, our rights once conceded, we never yield to mobs, whether they stand on platforms or elsewhere. After leaving the hall, I expressed my regret to some rentlemen stand on platforms or elsewhere. After leaving the hall, I expressed my regret to some gentlemen that I had not been a member of the Convention, as Miss Brown had neither found a gentleman in the Chair to protect her from insult, nor an efficient officer to sustain his own decisions; and in such circumstances, I should have been glad to aid the majority in defending themselves against a few unscrupulous and overbearing men on the platform. These gentlemen, New-Yorkers, and old, active and devoted friends of Teetotalism, without any request from me, formed a Society, and sent credentials as delegates to me and two others,—Mr. Cleveland, Associate Editor of the Tribune, and James S. Gibbons, Cashier of one of the New York banks. I entered your meetings on Wednesday morning. Your perpetual decisions that I was out of order, I should attribute entirely to ignorance, if it had not happened that, in the same morning, you ruled the same point one way to put me down, and discontinuations. the same point one way to put me down, and directly the contrary way when necessary to give your friends the floor. This was so palpable, that even Mr. Hoar, who will not be suspected of partiality to me, acknowledged it to me, and at my request made an effort, that same morning, to bring it to your notice. His remarks were lost in the confusion. But I will not waste time on the ru-lings of an officer, who decided that when one member has the floor, is speaking in order, and refuses to give way, another member may rise, and move an adjournment! Such motions you allowed, and put to the house many times, in spite of all remon-strance. That the rulings of such an officer are beneath criticism, even you will allow, when you read the 200th section of Judge Cushing's Trea-

read the 200th section of Judge Cushing's Treatise on Parliamentary Law.

On Wednesday morning, Miss Brown again rose to speak. You gave her the floor. Twenty-four hours had intervened since her first appearance. Your platform friends had got time for concert and intrigue. Relying on their arrangements, they risked now an appeal from your decision, taken by Mr. Camp. The Convention sustained you by an immense majority, and again you gave Miss Brown the floor. Before she could utter a word, another appeal was taken amid loud uproar and universal confusion. On Tuesday you had ruled, very correctly, when it was necessary to cut us off, that a point of order once decided by the House on appeal from the Chair, could not be raised again. Yet now you allowed a second appeal on precisely Yet now you allowed a second appeal on precisely the same order raised by Mr. Camp, i. e., that the Convention had excluded women. But again, the Convention decided that woman might speak. Convention decided that woman might speak. Mis Brown was about to open her lips, when some one doubted the vote. You then ordered the hall to be vacated, by members and spectators alike, that the vote might be counted. The Convention had consented to 'be governed by the usual par-liamentary rules.' You decided, when I raised the question, that this language meant 'the rules usual in this country.' Now, sir, I ask, where do you find, in any American deliberative assembly, a precedent for turning the members out of their in order to take the yeas and mays! They have such a custom in the English House of Commons, where they use no check lists. But the course is wholly unprecedented here. After protest, we obeyed your most unnecessary and illegal order. Suspecting, however, some trick on the part of the mobocrats of the platform, I informed you that I expected to be kept out till the very last, and relied on you, as the presiding officer, to protect my rights till I was readmitted. You assented. The police stationed themselves at the door. All but the officers of the Convention, who occupied the platform, left the hall. After an hour, among the very last, I was readmitted. I found that you had quilted the chair and the hall. Do not think in this way to avoid responsibility for what took place. I will not enlarge on the indecorum of a presiding officer, except in case of severe illness, quitting the chair in the midst of the count of a disputed vote, and one involving so much confusion. But the widest charity cannot now believe that you left the chair, without well knowing what was to be done, chair, without well knowing what was to be done, that another man, of less conscience and more nerve than yourself, was to juggle the Convention out of a crisis which you had not the courage to face. I found, also, that while a third of the members were locked out by the police, the fragment of the Convention inside, (like Cromwell's Rump Parliament,) without waiting for that count, for which ostensibly we had been excluded from the hall, had undertaken to lay the whole on the table, and undertaken to lay the whole on the table, and passed on to other matters. When I remonstraed, I was told to sit down, as out of order. This is, indeed, a new and convenient mode to enable the minority to govern. Lock enough of the maority out of doors to insure a vote, and then settle jority out of doors to insure a vote, and then settle matters to suit yourselves! In any less ignorant body, it would be impossible. Whether it was owing to the confusion, or to want of familiarity with deliberative meetings, I cannot say; but I never saw, in any assembly, so many men utterly ignorant alike of rules of order and rules of jusignorant alike of rules of order and rules of justice. But it is my deliberate conviction, that a majority of the Convention would have at all times sustained you in your decision that Miss Brown had the right to speak, could they have been permitted to vote on it: still, it was easy for the platform leaders to confuse and mislead them by collateral issues, and clamor down all attempts to get a vote on the main question. It is a singular collateral issues, and clamor down all attempts to get a vote on the main question. It is a singular fact, that in a Convention which had, by special vote, excluded all but its own officers from the platform, all the confusion originated from the occupants of the platform, and the greater share of the noise was made by them. It is thought shameful to strike a man whose hands are bound. But what shall be said of men refusing to let a woman, who is entitled to the floor, open her lips, while they walk round her, pointing at her, and uttering all sorts of insulting and disorderly remarks in regard to her? The reporter for The Tribune, Sept. 8, says the officers of the meeting were heard urging each other to raise points of order, and give reasons for them, to prevent Miss Brown's speaking.

As Gen. Cary, who was in the chair, would not allow me to protest against this shameful trick of locking us out, nothing was left for me, as I told you, but to object, the next morning, to the adoption of the minutes, so far as they recorded any act done during our exclusion, and move that the Convention go on from the point where it stood when we were turned out of the hall, and finish counting that disputed vote. Could this have been done, and the Convention been allowed to vote on the simple question, whether your decision, giving Miss Brown the floor, should be sustained, I am confident they would have sustained you, even after all the tumult, by a large majority. Others knew this, perhaps, as well as myself. Accordingly, when I rose for this purpose, Mr. Hoar objected As Gen. Cary, who was in the chair, would not

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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dentials 'be referred to the Committee on Credentials for investigation, and to give me an opportunity to remove any objections.'

No reason was given why I alone should have my credentials investigated. The credentials of most other members had neither been read, nor even opened! No one had asked the age of the Society any one represented, or even its name! Indeed, of one member the Committee had publicly said, 'they did not know whether he had any credentials; he might have given them some, which might be among their papers; he had handed them a paper, but they had not opened it!' Yet that gentleman was allowed to sit. While others sat and voted on such authority, I was sent to the gentleman was allowed to sit. While others sat and voted on such authority, I was sent to the Committee for 'investigation, and an opportunity to remove objections.' The Committee sat on the case, and adopted the Inquisition, I presume, as their model. They condemned me without hearing me in my own defence, or even allowing me to be present. They were to investigate, and give me an opportunity to explain! But they sent neither for me nor for any one else! They never gave me the nor for any one else! They never gave me the slightest opportunity to explain. They took rumors for truth, fancied what my explanation would be, manufactured their own facts, dispensed with evi-dence and inquiry, and reported to suit their em-

I will not prolong this letter by alluding to the absurdity of a great moral Convention descending to make use of such a technicality as the recent formation of the Society, while no one denied that it was made up of some of the most devoted and hard-working friends of Temperance in the city of New York, men (it chances that the Society had no women among its members) long prominent in the cause; while no one denied that its delegates, only three in number, were strict tectotalers, and well known in the enterprise But I will and only three in number, were strict teetotalers, and well known in the enterprise. But I will say, what I might have 'told that Committee, had they allowed me any opportunity of defence, and might have told the Convention, had I not been gagged—that, like many other members, I had several grounds for claiming a seat. No matter whether my credentials were good or bad, I still came within your Call, as being long and well known as 'a friend of Temperance.' Your Call not only invited 'all Temperance associations and organizations, &c., to appear by representatives,' but added, 'we do furthermore extend our invitation to the Friends. do furthermore extend our invitation to the FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD, as

or Temperance in every part of the World, as-suring them of a cordial veiceme to the meeting, and an opportunity to exhibit fully the advance of the cause in their own respective Districts.' Sixteen years of aid to the Temperance cause, by exam-ple, public effort and pecuniary contribution, and cordial support of the Maine Liquor Law, entitle me to claim the character of a 'friend of Tempe-rance,' and as such a seat under that Call. rance,' and, as such, a seat under that Call. Sir, I quite agree with your Committee, that I am totally unfit to belong to a Convention that mobs down its own Chairman, and locks one third of its members out of doors in order to perpetrate votes. I cannot omit to mention the generous sense o

justice of one Massachusetts man, unknown to me, but whose name I am told is Stoddard, in moving that the credentials of the whole Massachusette delegation should be referred with mine, as he could see no reason for making any distinction. The Convention shrank back from dealing with a whole State as they had dealt with one unpopular individual, and refused the motion.

I consider you, Sir, mainly responsible for these

tumultuous scenes and this disgraceful result. You showed yourself fully convinced that women had a right to speak on that platform. You so decided again and again. Such was the weight of your personal character with the meeting, that had you made one earnest, manly, and decisive effort to sustain your decisions, you would have been obeyed in silence and with perfect respect. That effort you never made.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. September 12, 1853.

From the New York Herald.

THE WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Old Fogies Victorious at last-Triumph of Breeches over Petticoats—Wendell Phillips & Co. Discarded by the Cold Water Army—Fred. Douglass Denied Admission into the Camp—The Convention composed of White Men—Black Men and Bloomers entirely Excluded. At nine o'clock, Thursday morning, the third

day's session of the World's Temperance Conven-tion commenced. The leaders of the cold water army, intent upon depriving the lookers on of the fun displayed the day before, stationed a committee at the door, with positive orders to admit none who had not with them their credentials to the convention. All who were not thus provided with th proper pass were turned into the galleries. Wendell Phillips was admitted, but it was only to be turned out again, after he had taken his seat. Whether orders were given to admit only white men, we cannot say; but a black man, calling him-self Frederick Douglass, presented his credentials at the door, and demanded admittance as a delegate from Rochester. He didn't get through. He was informed this was a white man's convention, and that the best accommodations that could be afford ed to him were to be found in the upper gallery especially made for the use of colored gentlemen. The Napoleoness (if we may be allowed the word) of the day before, Miss Antoinette Brown, was not of the day before, Miss Antoinette Brown, was not discovered among the audience. From the new arrangements, she was only there through her representative, Wendell Phillips.

The absence of the petiticouts accounted for the comparative order and coolness of yesterday's deliberations. The delegates went on like men who were not afraid to act. There were about three hundred delegates admitted on the latest accounted the property of the cooling of the cool

hundred delegates admitted on the lower floor, when nundred delegates admitted on the lower floor, when the meeting was called to order. The galleries were filled with ladies and gentlemen, who, no doubt, had come in expectation of a re-performance of the amusements of the day before. The President, Neal Dow, Esq., introduced the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of Brooklyn, who opened the

proceedings with prayer.

The minutes of the previous day were then read

and opposed by Wendell Phillips. Mr. P. rose nd attempted to speak, when The Hon. Mr. Hoan, of Massachusetts, said-

Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. (Severa voices- Go on the stand. 'Take the platform.' 'Keep still,' said Mr. Hoar, 'and I will speal

loud enough for you all to hear me.'
Mr. H. proceeded—I regret that Mr. Phillips
powerful in oratory and intellect, and desirable as a cooperator in any great cause in which the heart takes part, should be here representing himself as a delegate to this convention upon doubtful creden-tials. Certain reports have been made in reference

to the papers which be bears, which fasten fraud upon parties somewhere connected with his presence here. For his own sake, for the honor of this con-vention, and for my sake, I hope it will be referred to a committee to examine and report upon t credentials which the gentleman bears, that he may be freed from any imputation which may rest against him. (Cries of hear, hear.) I therefore move to refer Mr. Phillips's credentials to a committee to examine.

Mr. Phillips' at once saw this was his death-blo

if it passed; he must kill it if possible. He had plausibility on his side, and he made the most of it; but all to no purpose.

Mr. P. said, in reply to Mr. Hoar—We are all

here upon our own assertion. How any of us came

This is a mistake. Mr. Douglass was not in the city. Two colored delegates, however, were forcibly kept out of the Convention on account of their complex ion-namely, Rev. Mr. Ray and Dr. McCune Smith ! At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. George W. Clark, of Rochester, rose and said—

"I wish to inquire, Mr. President, in regard to some reports which I feign would not believe. I understand that an honorable gentleman, who has a refined education, a graduate of one of the highest schools of the country, presented his credentials as a delegate at the door this morning, and was denied entrance because his skin happens to be of a darker hus than ours. (Cries of 'That's right,' 'We don't want darkies here.')

darkies here.')
Chair. I cannot answer that question. I am no
the proper source to apply to for that kind of informa-

CLARE. I allude to Dr. McCune Smith, of this city (Several voices—'He's a black man,' 'We don't want him,' &c. &c. Clark ast down, evidently convinced that there were no chances for women or darkies in this Convention.)

was of this in my particular case. You have yet adopted no rules for the trial of our papers. I have my papers in my pocket, signed by gentlemen of the highest respectability—names which will compare, as to character and standing, with those upon any credentials in this house. (Applause.) If you at this stage of the Convention put me on trial, by what rules for testing my rights am I to go by! You have yet instituted none. If you will lay down any rules, and tell me what papers I should bring here, I will guarantee to, fetch them, (Applause.) If Mr. Hoar thinks my papers are forged, I am prepared to prove their genuineness; but that is all I am prepared to do,

Judge Hoar—I rise to a point.

After some denate, Sudge O NEL moved to lay go by! You have yet instituted none. If you will lay down any rules, and tell me what papers I should bring here, I will guarantee to fetch them. (Applause.) If Mr. Hoar thinks my papers are forged, I am prepared to prove their genuineness; but that is all I am prepared to do,

Judge Hoar—I rise to a point of order. I don't like to have Mr. Phillips to misstate and misrepresent. (Sensation in the audience.) I have not charged that gentleman with any such thing as forgery; I said his credentials were not fully understood. There were reports against them that were necessary to be explained.

Mr. Phillips with much feeling proceeded—The gentleman used the word fraud; a hard word to be used between him and me, who have acted together in many a great and glorious fight. And were I in Massachusetts, it would not be necessary for me to repel such a charge, even though it came from one as venerable as he who makes the charge now. (Voices of hear, hear.)

Various motions were made to amend, substitute, lay upon the table, &c. After some difficulty, the vote was taken upon the original motion of Judge Hoar, and the Convention decided to refer the motion to refer upon the table, which was carried.

CHARK—The vote now comes up on the adoption of the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, ready.') The vote was taken, and the report and resolutions; are you ready for the question! (Cries of 'Ready, read

ty, the vote was taken upon the original motion of Judge Hoar, and the Convention decided to refer Mr. Phillips' credentials to the committee for their ramination.
This was a death-blow to the whole crew. No

one for a moment thought that the committee would report in favor of them. Mr. Phillips had already played too conspicuous a part, and become too obnoxious to the convention. All the hopes of the great disturber, Antoinette Brown, were crushed at one fell blow. Her champion had

evidently heard his death-knell.

Mr. Phillips—May I ask the Chair whether I am a member of this house while my papers are under consideration ! CHAIR-You are not a member until the commit-

Mr. PHILLIPS feeling that his race had been run and past, here left the house, to the great satisfac-tion of the white men and anti-women delegates.

reappearance of a single petticoat upon the field, quiet reigned in Denmark.' The motion was put and lost.

The Chair—Now the question comes up for the acceptance of the minutes. Various amendments were proposed and lost.

The vote was then taken upon the adoption of

business be suspended, in order to allow General Cary, of Ohio, to offer a resolution. This was a In behalf of the Executive Committee, a trap for the disturbers, but themselves not being in the secret, and not suspecting what was coming, fell into the snare, and the motion was carried unanimously.

Gen. Carr, of Ohio, then read the following :-

Resolved, That inasmuch as this Convention has been Resolved, That inasmuch as this Convention has been interrupted in its proceedings by a faction of disorganizers, assembled in New York city for the purpose, and whose design is to involve the cause of temperance, world-wide in its popularity, with their peculiar notions and topics not connected with the temperance reform, it becomes a duty we owe to ourselves and to the world to avow distinctly that our great and only purpose is to which the manufacture and traffic of intavigation. prohibit the manufacture and traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. And we solemnly protest against, and will resist, every effort, from any quarter, to involve this with any other question, moral, social, political,

or religious.

Resolved, That the common usages of society have excluded woman from the public platform, and, whether right or wrong, it is not our province now to deter-mine; but we will conform our action, during the

the scene around him that his resolutions four-fold :-

"I move they lay upon the table,' says a petticoat man. 'They will say you on the table first,' replies another. 'Move to amend.' 'Shame on this injustice.' 'Here the Cattering of the latter of the 'Hear the fluttering of the skirts.' Breeches triumphant. Above all the tumult, Snongrass was occasion

ally heard to mean forth—I rise to a point of or-der. I call for a division on the resolutions. I am willing to go, myself, for all after the words it be-

It was soon seen that Dr. Snodgrass—who, by the way, is from Maryland, and not of New York, as we published yesterday—wanted an opportunity to come around. He began to repent. Phillips to come around. He began to repent. Phillips had gone. He was left alone, a pigmy among the mountains. He cried lustily for an opportunity to speak. In pity he was at last tolerated, and time was given him to say distinctly, that he voted for all after tit becomes the content of the content all after 'it becomes,' &c., opposition to women, disorder, and all. Several others tried to get an opportunity to fol-

low suit; but the cry for the vote on the tions drowned the voices of them all. The first and second resolutions were then arately put to the house, and, by a large majority, both adopted. (Great tumult, applause, hisses,

laughter and invective.) The CHAIR then introduced Rev. Mr. WALCOT. He said-I rise reluctantly to save the reputation of this convention. I wish a reconsideration of the resolutions just passed— (Sensation the resolutions of General Cary. through the audience. The conquerors cough, and the conquered straighten up, and look fresh with saying he was out of order, the motion not being

Mr. Hunt-I rise to a point of order. The gen tleman has no right to speak upon this motion.

The Chair sustained the point of Mr. Hunt.

The reading of Gen. Cary's resolutions was then called for. They were read accordingly.

then called for. They were read accordingly.

The excitement increases. Some thought there
might be a reaction. They were doomed to disap-

from the 'Committe on Obstacles in the way of Progress.' In connection with this report were the following resolutions :-

Resolved, That the cause of temperance in its original and legitimate relations is equally above sect as it is above party, and that it is no other than the great cause humanity itself.
Resolved, That it is alike according to the dictates of

Resolved, That it is anke according to the delates of common sense, and the experience of the world at large, that the platform of this cause should be confined to as few and simple principles as follows:

Resolved, That it is injurious to any cause when it is made to subserve ulterior and subordinate purposes,

party or personal.

Resolved. That they are traitors to the cause of hu-

Resolved, That they are traitors to the cause of humanity, who endeavor to subvert one cause, in order to
advance what they consider to be another.

Resolved, That this convention, as they would not put
the shadow back ten degrees upon the dial, and jeopard
important elections in different parts of the land, feel
now called upon to take a last and desperate stand, and
by a strong and determined arm lift once more this glorious cause high above associations that are as uncalled
for as they are ruinous.

for as they are ruinous.

Resolved, That this cause of temperance is a question altogether separate and apart from the question of woman's rights, abolition, land reform, or any other, and that it must stand or fall upon its own merits. It was moved to amend by striking out the last

ortion of the report.

Mr. Walcor, of Rhode Island—I second the m

This report was adopted, and great was the tumult again. The factionists were bent on dying game. But it was no use to hang out. The fiat had gone forth. They caved in.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1853.

NO MEETING AT SYRACUSE.

In consequence of suggestions made to the Executive Committee, by friends of the cause in Syracuse, as to the expediency of postponing, for a few weeks, the semiannual meeting of the American A. S. Seciety, which Some of his friends, by way of revenge and re-taliation, moved that all the credentials of all the delegates from Massachusetts be referred to the The Liberator, that the meeting would be postponed was advertised to be held in that city on the 29th and delegates from Massichusetts be letter to the Committee on Credentials. (Laughter, and cries of 'Good,' 'That's right,' 'It is shameful, such tion, it has been deemed proper to omit the aforesaid barefaced injustice.')
But it was no go. The charge had brought down the subject at which it had been fired, and the Convention were content to let the matter rest there. Phillips was kicked off; the disturbers were there. Phillips was kicked off; the disturbers were ber, and at which it is desirable to concentrate the antidisturbed and routed; there was no hope for the slavery strength and talent of the country, as far as practicable. Anti-slavery papers are respectfully re quested to inform their readers of this change, in orde to prevent any disappointment on the part of persons intending to be present at the Syracuse gathering.*

The Jerry Rescue Celebration, (which has no conn

tion with the American A. S. Society,) will take place the minutes, and carried. that the order of at Syracuse, on Saturday, Oct. 1st, as advertised. It

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretaries.

VISIT TO THE WEST.

It is our intention to make an anti-elavery tour to the West, in the course of a few days, having been irresistibly importuned to do so by the friends of the cause in that great field of labor. We expect to be absent about six weeks. We shall endeavor to be present at the National Woman's Rights Convention, which is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5th and 6th; and to arrive in Adrian, Michigan, on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 8th.

INSULT TO WOMAN.

To those honest but uninformed persons, who have supposed that Miss ANTOINETTE BROWN (an ornament not merely to her sex, but to the human race, cultivat mine; but we will consult usage, and exclude fe-present Convention, to public usage, and exclude fe-males from participating in the public discussions of this ed, refined, highly intellectual, attractive in demeanor and address, the recognised pastor of an evangelical Great applause and hissing followed the reading church) acted improperly in presenting herself at the of these resolutions. It was a clincher to the proceedings in regard to Phillips. The abolitionists and different issus saw their entire two days' fight about to be wiped away by one sweep from Gen. Cary. The General looked satisfied when he saw a seat in that body, and to speak on the platform, was from the searce around him that his resolutions.

universal. 2. By her credentials from two or three Temperano

3. By her recognition as a delegate by the Committee on credentials, by the President of the Convention, and

by a vote of the Convention itself. 4. By her womanhood, which is as deeply concerne in the cause of temperance as manhood.

Yet she was clamored down, gagged, grossly insult ed, and virtually driven from the Convention, by lawless minority, decent in nothing but their appare And NEAL Dow could give his sanction to this act of

scoundrelism, at least by silence and connivance whe it was perpetrated, after he had written a letter to the Whole World's Temperance Convention,' in which he said- I see neither the wisdom nor the expediency of excluding women from Temperance Conventions. Their carnest, equal and powerful cooperation I greatly de sire.' The chameleon ! The expulsion of Mr. PHILLIPS from the Convention

was an act of arrant usurpation and tyranny. No one can doubt that it was owing solely to Mr. P's position as an abolitionist and an advocate of woman's rights. It was pre-eminently disgraceful to the Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Massachusetts, in having instigated the Convention to perpetrate the cowardly outrage. He had not a better a title than Mr. P. to a seat in that body. His imputation of fraud upon Mr. PHILLIPS, and upo the society which delegated him, called for a severer re The gentleman then proceeded to discuss buke (in spite of his gray hairs) than was administered tion, when he was interrupted by the chair to him by the accused. Was it to indulge an old grudge against the abolitionists, because he was so summarilejected from South Carolina a few years ago?

The temperance women of Massachusetts were sham fully insulted, last week, at the State Temperance Con vention held in this city. This same Mr. HOAR, as chairman of the committee on rules and regulations reported that none but MEN be allowed a seat in the Con vention; and this was adopted by a large majority, t pointment. The motion to reconsider was put the joy of the 'satanic and the lost. (Applause and hisses.)

The Rev. George Durright then read a report of the latter, the following are specimens:

During the preliminary proceedings, the joy of the 'satanie' and the 'religious' press!

During the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Garriso and his Woman's Rights friends attempted to secur the admission of female delegates, but could not succee at all. The Convention proceeded the right way—de lifications of p liberately defined the qu iberately defined the qualifications of memoeranip, as to remove all doubts, even from Mr. Garrison's mind that the Call was designed to embrace only those wh have been accustomed to meet in public Conventions. have been accustomed _N. F. Ecangelist.

ORDER AND PROPRIETY TRIUMPHANT. We are gro ified to learn that the Woman's-Rights-Garrison-Tr bune-party have signally failed in their attempts to en barrass the noble cause of Temperance at Boston, the

bune-party have signally failed in their attempts to enbarrass the noble cause of Temperance at Boston, th
home of the chief of fanatics.

'A resolution of William Lloyd Garrison to rescin
a previous vote of the Convention, which had proper
defined the appropriate sphere of woman, was lost t
an overwhelming vote, when Garrison and his cliquinstantly retired, thereby clearly demonstrating th
they cared not a whit for the cause of Temperance.'

N. Y. Observer.

HENRY CLARKE WRIGHT. We have copied from the New York Reformer, and placed on our last page, a Psychometrical Examination of the Character of this brave and stalwart Reformer, made by ANDREW JACKson Davis, through impressions derived by holding letter of H. C. W. in his hand. An intimate acquain tance with Mr. Wright enables us to say of this Ex ination that, in our opinion, it is keenly analytical, and absolutely just and truthful; and we are sure it will that nothing can be further from me than a desire to occupy the time of this convention. (Laughter.)
But I have responsibilities, however, as a delegate, home and abroad.

PREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. The Free Democrats of the Commonwealth held a large and spirited State Convention at Fitchburg, on to pour a broadside into the Austrian ship, (a virtual the 15th inst., with reference to the approaching State Election. Samuel G. Howe was elected President, and Francis H. Underwood, Simon P. Hanscom, Alonzo M. Bowker, and Edmund Anthony, Secretaries. Dr. Howe was accidentally prevented from being present, and Hon. E. L. Keyes acted as his substitute. Over two hundred towns were represented. On balloting for a candidate for Governor, the vote stood for Hexay ridiculous to ascribe this bullying of Ingraham to any other of the oppressed millions of Europe. It is candidate for Governor, the vote stood for Hexay ridiculous to ascribe this bullying of Ingraham to any WILSON, of Natick, 610; scattering and blanks, 6. love of liberty or regard for suffering humanity. He is AMASA WALKER, of North Brockfield, was chosen a Southern man, and in all probability a slaveholder. candidate for Lieutenant Governor, by a large majority. It was not to subserve the cause of human freedom, but Subsequently, both nominations were unanimously confirmed, by acclamation. No more popular nominations could have been made by the party, and they will un-

resolutions as adopted, do we find any intimation that that the people of the North are not in a pro-slavery Nor is there any hint as to the duty of so amending the same pledges, as the Whig and Democratic parties. The first resolution adopted reads thus :--

This language is sufficiently indefinite to mean much or little, according to the tact of each individual partisan. Mere abstract generalization is worth very little ment'? How is it to be done?

The second resolution that was adopted reads as fol-

'Resolved, That Slavery is the creature of local law, and that the United States have nothing to do with it, except to limit, discourage and prohibit it, to the utmost extent of their constitutional power.'

Indefinite again ! What is 'the utmost extent' of very being the creature of local law? Surely, no 'local law' can stand in opposition to the U. S. Constitution. If, then, slaves are legally held in bondage at the South it must be that they are constitutionally enslaved ; and constitutional, so far as the slaveholding States are concerned, then all who support the Constitution are to be held responsible for its existence. If unconstitutional, then the avowed and 'grand object of the Free Democracy 'should be, not merely 'to annihilate the influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Government, but to annihilate slavery itself at a blow, by act of Congress, wherever it exists on the American soil. Which horn of the dilemma will the party choose ?

The sixth resolution of the series denounces the Fugitive Slave Law in strong and indignant language; but is not the party bound, by the very nature of the compact, to execute that Law, seeing that it has been officially decided by Judge McLean, and other Judges of the Supreme Court, (the final arbiter in all such cases,) to be in all its features entirely constitutional? Besideswhen has the party denied the constitutional right of tion of Northern territory, provided no harm should be done to the liberties of the people of the North?

The seventh resolution applauds 'the noble act of Commander Ingraham, in protecting a Hungarian fugitive from Austrian slavery," as ' gloriously illustrating the original spirit in which the stars and stripes were consecrated to the service and defence of Liberty.' As we are wholly ignorant of the time, since the independence of this country was achieved, when 'the stars and stripes' did not wave over chattel slaves, to their absolute subjugation and the security of the slave system, every American slaver on the African coast, giving respectability and strength to that piratical traffic. We still incline to the opinion that the English poet Campbell ' hit the nail on the head ' when he said-

· United States ! your banner wears Two emblems—one of fame :-Reminds us of your shame! The white man's liberty in types Stands blazoned in your stars; But what's the meaning of your stripes? They mean your negroes' scars !

The opening speech of Mr. Keyes was in his characteristics teristic vein of glowing rhetoric. He, too, spoke of the glorious achievement of our countryman in the Grecian seas,' and regarded it as 'a glorious epoch in our history.' 'The stars and stripes,' he said, ' have spurned the stains put upon that banner by the minions of slavery, and shine brighter even than when illuminated by the rays of '76.' Hearty applause and three cheers were given for Captain Ingraham. 'A new festival of liberty may be instituted, he continued, to commemorate the new dispensation, (!) and the names of Kossuth, the Freesoiler, (!) and Ingraham, will shine amid the halo which shall surround it.' [Enthusiastic cheers.]

It greatly surprises us that one who is usually so direct and outspoken against shams, and whose denunci ations of slavery and its abettors are so fervid, like Mr. Keves, should at this late day undertake to glorify the servile, truckling, sycophantic, unprincipled Kossuth, whose career in this country on the subject of slavery was to his eternal disgrace, evincing a total destitution of moral courage, a willingness to strike hands with Southern women-whippers and cradle-plunderers to subserve the cause of Hungary, and a disposition flatter this blood-stained nation without measure and beyond precedent. After such a revelation of his character, we should just as soon think of eulogizing Webster or Haynau. He is not worthy of the respect or confidence of any true friend of freedom. The fact that the Free Democracy of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, could greet the mention of his name with enthusiastic cheers,' is any thing but complimentary to their own clear-sightedness and regard for principle Remember the language of Kossuth, while here :- 'The glorious struggle you had not long ago with Mexico, in which General Scott drove out the President of that republic from his capital '- 'History shows eminently this truth, that you are entitled to call yourselves freemen'- Happy art thou, free nation of America, that thou hast founded thy house upon the only solid basis of a nation's liberty! Thou hast no tyrants among thee! '- 'The glorious republic of the United States great, glorious and free ! '- I feel happy that it is Kentucky soil upon which I have the opportunity to stand. The character of the South is a noble pride, and is mortally opposed to arrogance and ambition (!!) Hurrah for Kentucky, the bold and brave! Kentucky knows that its heart is always on the right side ! '- ' As to the Southern States, I must confess myself entirely sure that they will warmly support my principles, because they are entirely identical with their own principles' !-- 'O. my God, I thank thee that I have seen Alabama ! I with infinite pleasure and gratitude' !- &c. &c. &c. As for Commander Ingraham, we are unable to per-

nded his own rightful authority in threatening declaration of war,) if his demands were not complied with. What right had he to jeopard the peace of this country by such a lawless procedure? Kosata was not under the American flag—was in no sense an American citizen-and had no more claim for protection, at the approbation of President Pierce, the lick-spittle of the doubtedly command a large vote.

Among those who very eloquently addressed the Convention were Messrs. Rodney French, E. L. Keyes, Jo-Washington Union, the organ of the Administration (The seph T. Buckingham, Horace Mann, (who was inter- and the deadliest foe of universal emancipation. 'The cepted at the depot, on his way to the West,) Henry end is not yet,' but enough is palpable to make it plain Wilson, Amasa Walker, John L. Swift, and Seth Webb, that the act was not inspired by a sense of justice. Mr. Jr. But neither in the speeches as reported, nor in the Keyes is of a very different opinion. He says- A new epoch has dawned on our flag. The stars and the U. S. Constitution is an anti-slavery instrument, or stripes are no longer the protection of cotton bags and merchandize alone, but the symbols of terror to tyrants, league and covenant with the men-stealers of the South. and of deliverance to the down-trodden and oppressed. What ! with three and a half millions of chattel slaves Constitution as to strike out its slaveholding compro- on our soil, increasing at the rate of one hundred thoumises. In this respect, therefore, the Free Democratic sand yearly-with fugitive slaves hunted and captured party stands on the same ground, and bound by the in all parts of the land-with freedom of speech and of the press struck down in one half of our republic ! This 'new epoch' is a mere figment of the brain. It is the infatuation of Kossuth, who affected to see in his libe-*Resolved, That the grand object of the Free Democracy is to annihilate the influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Government; and thereby prevent the extension, lessen the evils, and hasten the extinction of slavery in America.*

infatuation of Kossuth, who affected to see in his liberation the assurance that the United States were ready to engage in a struggle for the overthrow of universal tyranny. 'You acted; and I was free! You acted; and at this act of yours, tyrants trembled; humanity and at this act of yours, tyrants trembled ; humanity shouted out with joy; and the brilliancy of your stars was greeted by Europe's oppressed nations as the morning star of rising liberty! . . . You took me for in such a struggle. When will the Free Democracy tell the representative of that principle of liberty, which the country precisely what they mean by annihilating God has destined to become the common benefit of huthe influence of the Slave Power in the Federal Govern- manity. . . There is a hope for freedom on earth, because there is a people like you to feel its worth and to support its cause! . . . It is under your protection that I place the sacred cause of the freedom and independence of Hungary ! '

Stuff !- To what did all this amount ? What was the ' material aid ' rendered to this Hungarian egotist, sycophant and visionary ? Consult the American journals, Indefinite again! What is 'the utmost extent' of and see how many of them take any interest in the fate the power alluded to? Again—what is meant by Slaof Hungary! Read, in the Washington Union, glowing panegyries upon Nicholas and the Russian government, and earnest inducements why this nation should aim to be on the most amicable terms with both! When the mountain labored, it brought forth a mouse. The this makes the crime and sin national. Slavery in this mission of Kossuth brought forth nothing but wind country is either constitutional or unconstitutional. If And this boasted exploit of Commander Ingraham will prove to be quite as gaseous, and equally unavailing. Such, at least, is the view we are constrained to take of this matter. A letter was read from the Hon. Charles Sumner, i

which he says the first object of the Free Democracy is

that truly NATIONAL policy, originally declared at Buffalo, which seeks to make Freedom National and Slavery Sectional, as they were at the first organization of the Government.' We do not clearly understand how national freedom is compatible or possible with sectional slavery, and both equally protected by the Constitution. Mr. Sumner says that now Slavery is National, and Freedom Sectional; yet he would go back to the starting point of the Government, to obtain a reversal of this shameful state of things-as though cause and effect had not been indissolubly connected throughout that period-as though the tree had not the slave-hunter to seize the flying fugitive on any porslaves, retained in bondage at the time of the formation of the government, and made the subject of constitu tional bargain and compromise, should not, in seventy years, be increased to three and a half millions-and as though six slave States should not be multiplied to fifteen, during that period, in the general growth of the nation! To talk of trying that experiment over again, as the method of restraining or abolishing slavery, is as hopeful as was the effort of the freg to get out of the well by jumping up two feet, and falling back three. To think of driving the Slave Power into the position it period when they were 'consecrated to the service and 'consecr lishment of this principle,' says Mr. Sumner, ' carrying defence of Liberty'—not forgetting the awful fact, with it the suppression of the unconstitutional usurpations of slavery in the national territories, in the na tional District of Columbia, in the national sanction of the coastwise slave trade, and in that crowning national mormity, the Fugitive Slave Bill, will finally remove the whole subject of slavery from the sphere of national politics.' Now, we should like to see the experiment made in all these particulars. We beg Mr. Sumner and Mr. Chase, in their place in the U. S. Senate-we implore our Free Democratic brethren generally-to go forward, at the next session of Congress, and boldly take the bull by the horns-call for the suppression o the coastwise slave-trade, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the territories, and fo the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and we will not only guarantee them the liveliest excitement, but be among the foremost to applaud them for their courage and consistency. Still, in all these specifications, it will be seen that no vital blow is struck at the slave system. While that system is permitted to exist, al attempts to break up the slave traffic, whether coastwise or internal, will assuredly prove abortive. With slavery in the States-with the slave representation in Congress-the Free Democracy do not propose to med

dle. Well, one thing at a time! Begin with any on of the points of attack suggested by Mr. Sumner, and make a vigorous assault upon it, and-friends of the Free Democracy !--we will endeavor to possess our souls in patience, until it shall be made manifest, even to your short-sighted vision, that the dissolution of the Union is essential to the overthrow of slavery, and therefore the only vital issue at the present time.

Having thus criticised, in no unfriendly spirit, th proceedings of the Fitchburg Convention, we conclude by saying that, as against the old corrupt parties, we desire the triumph of the Free Democratic party, as a encouraging sign of the times. But there is a higher and truer position, around which the entire North must rally—to wit, 'No Union with Stareholders!'

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, Doubtless, there are yet humane and well-disposed persons, who, lacking correct knowledge as to its spirit, principles and de signs, regard this Society as deserving the liberal aid and hearty cooperation of the friends of the colored race in this country, and of African civilization. To the candid and careful perusal of all such, we beg leave to commend the valuable work recently published by John P. Jewett & Co., of this city, entitled 'Facts and Opinions touching the real origin, character and influence of the American Colonization Society; togethe with the views of Wilberforce, Clarkson, and others, and the opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States-by G. B. Stebbins,' It embodies sufficien proof of the duplicity, cruelty and unnaturalness of the entire scheme of African Colonization to shock and astound every honest inquirer. For sale at 21 Corn-THE MAGAZINE OF ART for September, No. IX.

ontains twenty-two articles, all of an interesting and nstructive character, and thirty-three engravings eight of which occupy each a full page, and most of th others a half page or more. The engravings are executed on wood, but in a style that cannot be excelled. will cherish that name in the very heart of my heart, Many of the pictures are faithful copies of the painting of the old masters, and are consequently valuable above the pictures ordinarily met with, as they are the acknowledged imprints of genius. The reading matter i ceive any thing peculiarly meritorious in his conduct, touching the rescue of Koszta, the Hungarian, in a foreign port, from the clutch of the Austrian power. Whether the Austrian commander could find any justicents each to subscribers.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS PAPER We proceed to the performance of a very disagrees. ble task. 'It is not good,' says the wise Solor have respect of persons in judgment.' And put then have respect to the property of the same cases where great for bearance is called for, where there are many mitigating circumstances, where much is to be extenuated or wholly overlooked; and one of these relates to Mr. Douglass and his paper. For a long period, we have forborne to make any critical upon his course, in numerous instances in which we deemed it highly objectionable; because we have known how extremely sensitive he is to reproof—how readily he construes it into personal hostility—how estranged he has become in feeling from his old and attached friend; and because we can never forget the pit of chatteless from which he was lifted, or the adverse circumstar of his most eventful life. If we have ever felt a friend ly interest in the development, welfare and advance ment of any human being, it has been in his own case We have followed him, step by step, with the depart solicitude-remembering how seldem it is that a person is suddenly raised from the lowest depth of obest rity to a highly conspicuous position before the world. without becoming intoxicated by the change or cared by selfish ambition ; that no one has ever been called to pass through a more perilous ordeal of praise on the one hand, and reproach on the other; that the greatest responsibilities were resting upon him as the representative and advocate of a long oppressed and horribly outraged people ; and that the eyes of millens of east mies were fastened upon him, envious of his wonderful growth, malignant at his extraordinary success, and watchful for his downfall. As in no other instance, we have taken special pains to avoid any collision with him ; we have been dumb where others have been outspoken; and now that we are called to break the silence, it is not of choice, but of necessity; the conflict is one that we have shunned, rather than sought One thing should always be remembered in regard to

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the anti-slavery cause. It is not based upon complex. ion, but upon justice ; its principles are world-wide. though the victims whom it seeks to deliver are groaning in the Southern prison-house; it concerns man as man, not merely as an African, or one of African de scent. Unswerving fidelity to it, in this country, requires high moral attainments, the crucifizion of all personal considerations, a paramount regard for principle, absolute faith in the right. It does not follow, therefore, that, because a man is or has been a slave, or lecause he is identified with a class meted out and troblen under foot, he will be the truest to the cause of human freedom. Already, that cause, both religiously and politically, has transcended the ability of the sufferen from American slavery and prejudice, as a class, to keep pace with it, or to perceive what are its demands, or to understand the philosophy of its operations.

Another thing should be clearly understood. The difficulty with Mr. Douglass, on the part of his old friends, is not that he has changed his opinions concerning the Constitution, but that he has become allenated in spirit, and no longer treats them with fairness or courtesy. 'I cherish no love for WENDELL PHLLIPS OF EDMUND QUINCY,' was his public declaration before the colored citizens of Boston, a short time since, and he might have added, 'none for any of their associates'-for the heart that could proscribe two such devoted friends of the slave as PHILLIPS and OFFICE. and avow no regard for them, is incapable of cherish ing any esteem for such as stand shoulder to shoulder It may have surprised some of our readers to ob-

serve, in the last LIBERATOR, an article from the pen of Mr. Douglass, placed in the 'Refuge of Oppression But the temper and spirit of the article were such asto amply justify the position we assigned it. It begans with a misstatement-charging Tax Lu-

ERATOR with ' having opened what it evidently ment should prove a very galling and destructive for upon Frederick Douglass's Paper.' But it subsquently convicted itself of falsehood, by saying that our promised strictures remained to be made. 'There a promise that retribution, though long delered, will come at last ; and come it will, no deabt, for THE LIBERATOR'S temper is evidently up to it'! All that we had done was, to ' come out with some extracts from Frederick Douglass's Paper,' and let him spat for himself! We do not wonder that he felt ashinel to see them in our columns, whether ' selected with artistic skill,' or otherwise; for they revealed a state of mind, on his part, any thing but honorable or prasworthy. The first speaks of the 'injustice' of Mr. Phisurprise that the Massachusetts A. S. Society were uswilling to license one of its lecturing agents to sell a work, for his benefit, which they regarded as historical ly unjust and unreliable. The third is Mr. Dogian's ecount of the celebration of West India Emancipal at Framingham, in which he sneeringly says- Mr. Phillips, doubtless smarting under the WELL-DESERT castigation given him recently by Hon. Horses Mass, and wishing to take rengeance on somebody, magustimously pounced upon me. . . I never entered a meting where I was made the subject of a more venemous attack. It is hard to report the words, it is harder to report the fiery glance and supercilina scoud of Wendell Phillips '!!! Now, what could be more contemptible or more untruthful than represents tions like these? Mr. Douglass had seen fit, in his paper, to insinuate that Parker Pillsbury, Henry Wright, and Stephen S. Foster, probably absented themselves from the last annual meeting of the Antican A. S. S. Society, in order to give it a less 'infile! character in the eyes of religious people, especially at the other side of the Atlantic! Mr. Phillips calmly but explicitly called upon Mr. Douglass, at France; ham, to state to the audience on what ground he hase such an imputation. His language and his manner be fitted the seriousness of the issue; there was 'venom' in his spirit; it was a faithful reproce, ministered in the love of the truth, and worthy of the noble character of Mr. Phillips. Mr. Boughast 20 style it 'a most bitter personal assault, but six hundred witnesses can testify to the contrary. That it was painful occurrence is readily admitted; becase placed Mr. D. in a dilemma from which he was snain to extricate himself. We regard it as exceedingly less in him to represent Mr. Phillips as his personal energy who has no other object in criticising him than to each his overthrow. Surely, the Frederick Douglass of ISS is a very different man from the one of 1866;

The fourth article was a letter of Mr. Donglast, scribing his visit to Boston, and giving an account his meetings in the Belknap Street Church, in shick is brings false accusations against Romar Perris, LENOX REMOND, and WILLIAM C. NELL, and as them with great malignity-representing them is is deadly foes, and branding the last named gentlers a 'contemptible tool.' The atrocious crime of Nell was, in modestly asking Mr. Douglass to esp his position to his old friends and condition treatment he has received at the hands of Mr. B. be disgraceful to a barbarian. A more worthy, and ble, inoffensive man, does not tread upon the American soil. As for the statement of Mr. D., that Mesrs h mond and Purvis attacked and denounced the Nation Colored Convention at Rochester, it is not true were present at the time, and can testify that ther is guage was unexceptionable, and heartily recired the assembly. As for Mr. Purvis, we think he pass no criticism whatever upon the Convention.

The refusal of Mr. D. to allow Mr. NELL to be be through his columns, after having grossly marep ed and assailed him, was an act of namitigate him

It is equally idle and false for Mr. Dorutas to I tend that he is persecuted on account of his charge views on the subject of political action, and on the acter of the Constitution. He is an altered man is temper and spirit; the success of his paper he may paramount to principle; and the curse of weblit a LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. GRANVILLE, O., 12th Sept., 1853.

THE FRIEND GARRISON : as here as a patient, though not probably for or than two or three days. A sudden and violent sersion of the left lung has made me rather a us at remoter of society; though the thorough treatmen in nemocratic man pretty much restored me.

this permention, and all the surroundings of this like the location, as well as any in the country. Dr. Banof the proprietor, seems every way admirably adaptand the properties. To consummate skill in the prod to his situation. To consummate skill in the prodisportment, which at once command respect, and sedisportment, which is a confidence and good-will of all under his And then, his assistants, Matron, [a model inns,] and, in leed, all the supernumeraries, seem to of the selectest sort; and, altogether, the people of the bave reason to congratulate themselves on having a Institution of this kind in their midst, so worthy of ger patronage, and so successful in its operations. I get how how many patients can be received; but I emt not far from sixty here at present.

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he are still, as usual, maintaining the struggle are at the hosts of the enemy. You have seen the reest decisions of Judge McLean and Judge Plinn of seinnati, in the slave cases. For what do we need a Change hell, a literal lake of fire and brimstone. sering for ever and ever, if not for the special use of sah mousters as these? Judge Flinn will be impeachand removed from office, probably without delay ; miget, humanity has far less to fear from him than her Judge McLean. He, too, will be impeached, howerr, at was Daniel Webster. Either of them would her sacrificed all the inhabitants of Africa for the periency of the United States. But one has died disagainted - died, doubtless, of disappointment - and same exit awaits the other.

The greatest obstacle we encounter, this year, is the er of lafidelity. I am glad the Bible Conventions been held, and that they were attended by so many of the leading abolitionists. The idolatry of the wole is not yet half exposed. We have encountered fired down every accusation against us yet. Not me position have we had to abandon. We will survive the healings of the foe, too, about infidelity, and estable surveives on elernal truth. The Church is making the word Christian every thing that is odious and infancus under the sun. We are making the term Infito mean all that Christian ever signified, in its bet estate. We have compelled the ministers, in mulmales to say, 'I am as much of an abolitionist as you we will have them saying yet, ' I hm as much of sainfiled as you are.' They will yet go into our kind of infidelity, as into Chancery, to save their bankrupt breacters. They are now writing volumes and preachby sermons, to prove their religion divine ; while their sidens and practice prove it to be devilish. We write 'Evilences' of our Faith, as divine or human ; but our works wring out even from our enemies the confeson that we doing, for humanity's sake, what is Church and the ministry should be doing, for

the Church universal, almost, in this country. belarel slavery to be divine-hallowed by patriarchal enable-sanctified by silent acquiescence on the part of Jesus, and confirmed for ever by apostolic approval is sending back runaway slaves to their masters. We sught to rescue the Bible from what we then deemed go gross aspersions. At once, we were charged with inidelity for so doing. They said we denied the plainat teachings of the Bible ; that we wrested the Scripares to ear own destruction ; that we were scattering he seels of atheism -were filling the world with the strers of French Jacobinism.

Now, the scene has changed. Some of us have adwitted that the Bible does sanction, not only slavery, bit numerous other gross abominations; so, for the hour of God, we have doubted and denied its divine rigia and authority. Again the yells of the enemy ing in our ears, and the ears of the world, the charge infilelity. In both cases, we have been charged has, wholly on account of our jealousy for the honor ftruth and justice, and the glory of that God whos character is truth and justice, liberty and love. We ave survived the first assault. Let us serencly meet and live down the other. No weapon yet lifted up against us has prospered. As God is faithful and we are faithful, none ever shall.

The strongest charges, of infidelity come from the ministers and church members of the Free Soil party. They come into our meetings very often, and acc erating with us. The other day, we met one of these man, and he charged us with being Unitarians, and said he could not therefore give us countenance. He is a believer in the positions of the Christian Press, the Free Soil paper of Cincinnati, and one that seems likey to do the party damage, unless- it shall abandon it altagether. That paper inclines to make every one for whom it electioneers or votes, a genuine, orthodox trangelical believer, . And so our opponent could not act with us, because we denied, as he said, the divinity ef-Christ. But how was the poor man stunned with astenishment, when I told him his very candidate for the Presidency, John P. Hale, was a Unitarian, and I feared not over piously given, even at that. And then we told him that almost all the party leaders in New England were free-thinkers, in some form ;-that Lytinder Spooner was a Deist; that Horace Mann was smetimes suspected of even larger liberality still; that tey many are Unitarians, and that John G. Palfrey a minister of that faith, and has written most severe and pointed arguments against the plenary inspiration of the Bible. I assured him that if he would accompaly me to Massachusetts, he would find he must abandon Free Soil party, and scamper back to the more ortholex fellowship of Hunkerism; for Free Soil men are paragons of unbelief, in every direction.

Almost the universal custom is, for this kind of pion and realous men to come into our meetings, and attempt to draw us into a discussion on the Bible, or upon some custion in theology. We invariably refuse to give ment to any subject foreign to the purposes of the neeting; and never have they heard a word, even in answer to their impertinent questionings, by which they eall justly charge us with any unorthodox opinions, er, certainly, with any wish to inculcate such in the community. And yet, without ceasing, and without blushing, they continue screaming it round the land, that we are only blasphemers and atheists in disguise baking anti-slavery a cloak for the basest and most in famous designs. There may be Whigs and Democrats who do these things also; but, so far, we have found such outrages confined to the [so-called] Christians of the Free Soil party.

Yours, to rebuke such injustice, PARKER PILLSBURY.

MEETINGS AT WINCHENDON.

The Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society met in convention at Winchendon Town Hall, m Saturday, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The meeting was called to order by the Secretary, and, in the Vence of the President and Vice Presidents, was perbasently organized by the choice of Rev. D. Y. Kilpire, of Winchendon, President, pro tem.

Netwithstanding the extreme unfavorableness of the reather, the true friends of the slave and his cause did het forget the assembling of themselves together. Sevtral towns in the 'Old Granite State,' even, were represtated at this meeting. The principal speakers at this

Evening Session. The weather as unfavorable as it well could be; a tornado having just swept through the village, uprooting trees, unroofing buildings, complately demolishing sheds, and levelling steeples and apeys to the ground, the rain still pouring down; let, netwith tanding all these, and the attending conternation, there was a goodly number who seemed Frof against the opposing elements, who came togeth-tr and listened with marked attention to the pleadings

of Messrs. Stebbins and Garrison in behalf of the three and a half millions of our countrymen in bonds.

The Town Hall being engaged to a Unitarian Socie which was unwilling to have an anti-slavery meeting held in connection with their regular services on Sunday, Rev. Mr. Kilgore (Methodist) very kindly invited Mr. Garrison to speak in his pulpit a part of the day, Sunday, the 28th, and notice was accordingly given that the remaining sessions would be held as follows:— At the Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, and at

audience of nearly a thousand souls listened an bour in almost breathless silence to Miss Lucy Stone. One or two questions were asked by persons in the body of the house, which Miss Stone answered very evidently to the year, is \$28,909,000. There was also shipped \$451,000 in soil. satisfaction of all present.

Mr. Garrison solicited further criticisms, and then addressed the Convention till 'twilight let her curtain down.

After which, the meeting adjourned by common con A. A. BENT, Sec'ry. sent.

Раумонти, August 27, 1853.

To Mr. Rooms, D. D., from Augusta, Ga., (an old acquaintance of the Pastor of the Pilgrim Church :)

DEAR SIR-It is reported by one who should be sidered as good authority, that you preached last Sabbath morning in the Pilgrim Church in this town. and that you are in a certain sense a slaveholder, having purchased the wife of a very interesting colored preacher, she being about to be separated from her usband. You purchased both husband and wife, that this separation might not take place, and gave them liberty to go where they pleased.

Now, as you reside in a community where slaveholding is considered honorable, I hope you will excuse me if I inquire of you as to the truth of these reports. Allow me to say, that I do not see the propriety of calling you a slaveholder, as this word is commonly understood, unless you now exercise over some individuals that power which deprives them of the liberty to go to Canada, or any where else where they might be pleased to go. And if you have really given this colored clergyman and his wife their liberty to go where they please, at the expense of purchasing them for such purpose, I really wish to know it, if it is true, and think that such a Samaritan-like act towards those who all their life long had been in the condition of him who fell among slaves, should be made public. But if you stand in the condition of 'St. Clare' towards this 'Uncle Tom,' allow me to ask you what will become of 'Uncle Tom, after your decease, if you leave him in bonds. Will he not be liable to fall into the hands of 'Legree' In view, then, of the uncertainty of your life, will you not be persuaded to emancipate these individuals, if they are not now in the enjoyment of that liberty which is due to all who are not guilty of such crimes as deserve imprisonment? JUSTUS HARLOW.

Yours.

SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION.

I venture an extract from a letter of a devoted frien of the slave in Rochester, Western New York, Amy Post. Her heart is always open, her hands always ready, t promote the comfort and safety of God's poor. September, 1858.

. . . I have just helped off twelve of a very interesting family to Canada. Their tale of trial and suffering was truly affecting, and I regret that our friends did not hear it from their own lips. The hus band was the only one who had been a slave, the wife had just paid three hundred and fifty dollars for him. After their neighbors had failed to induce them to go to Liberia, they sat about trying to steal them; and she said, for six months just past, she had to watch her children as closely as a hen watches her chickens.

Many nights she had not slept a wink, through fear, and often took them all, (ten in number,) and slept man, the author of this deed of blood, had previously down by the side of the house of a white friend, whom she knew would protect them. To this mode of sleeping were they subjected for six months, unless at times when some white person would stay in her house; but that was too much trouble to be continued, and hence the murder. they preferred sleeping outside. She, with the help of her six boys, had rented a farm of two hundred acres.

She owned three horses and forty-seven hogs, but was obliged to sell them all at a great sacrifice.

I am happy that it was in my power to cheer and help them on their way to a free country. The woman said, "Times at the South are growing worse; the people are so crazy after money, and the slaves now fetch a big price."

Commencement of the European and North
American Railroad.—The first sed of the European and North American Railroad was turned on Thursday, the 15th inst., at St. John, New Brunswick, by Lady Head, assisted by the Lieutenant Governor, in the presence of about 25,000 persons. The grand procession of the Trades. Fire Companies. Masons, &c., accompanied. the Trades, Fire Companies, Masons, &c., accompanied by bands of music, was two miles long.

The Fever at New Orleans.—The total number of deaths in New Orleans from May 28 to Sept. 10, was 10,120, of which 7840 were of yellow fever. The decline of the fever continued, but the accounts from other places are distressing. At Thibodeaux there had been 200 cases and 70 deaths up to the 9th inst. The National telegraph at New Orleans was not working, the operators at Vicksburg and Natchez having died.

In the villages and on the plantations of the lower Mississippi, the fever is said to prevail very extensively and fatally. Large numbers of negroes are among the victims. It is also prevailing at Covington, Madisonville, Mandeville, Biloxi, Lewisburg, Pass Christian, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, and other places along the Lake Coast. It is also raging badly at Baton Rouge, Bayon Sara, an

From Havana,-The Havana correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of Sept. 3d, reports the loss of negroes on the estates to exceed 10,000. To supply this loss in part, three cargoes from Africa had been landed since about the first of July, in all about 1600 negroes.

The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown was or dained as pastor of a Baptist Church at South Butler, N. Y., on Thursday last. Gerrit Smith was present, and made a brief address. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Lee, of Syracuse. Dr. Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, was present.

Professor Andrews Norton, for many years connected with Harvard University, and a dis-tinguished theological writer and eminent scholar, died on Sunday evening last at Newport, after a protracted illness, aged about 68 years.

Judge Flinn,—the 'honorable court,' who disposed of the recent slave case in Cincinnati 'God d—d quick,'—has been prosecuted, tried and fined \$30 and costs for assault and battery upon John Jolliffe, Esq., the voluntary counsel of the fugitives. Mr. Jolliffe had offended the Hon. Judge, by his active efforts in behalf of the woman and child. Next morning, the Judge crept up behind him as he was walking the streets, and knocked him down, striking him several times, and applying foul ephithets more freely than blows. The Judge's argument is in perfect keeping with his cause and his character—both alike contemptible.

Impeachment of a Judge. A marries of the Devict of the Hutchinson Family was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable andience. The Hutchinson Family was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable andience. The Hutchinson Family was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable andience. The Hutchinson Family was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable andience. The Hutchinson Family was completely filled on Thursday evening last week by a highly respectable andience. The Hutchinson Family was completely filled on T

Impeachment of a Judge.—A meeting of citisens was held in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 1st
inst., at Masonic Hall, to take measures to have Judge
Jacob Flinn impeached. The hall was crowded by men
of all parties. A resolution that Flinn ought to be impeached passed unanimously; and a committee, consisting of Judge Hadley, John Jolliffe, and R. B. Pullam,
was appointed to prepare and bring the matter before
the Legislature next winter.

Snow on the Top of Mount Washington.—
There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mi.

There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mi.

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There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mi.

There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mi. Impeachment of a Judge.-A meeting of citi-

There was quite a merry snow storm on the top of Mt.
Washington, on the 12th inst., the thermometer standing at 25 degrees. The wind blew fariously, so that it was utterly impossible for any person to stand upon the summit.

Eleven slaves in Covington, Ky., began a pilgrimage for Freedom on the 20th ult., of which number, five crossed the Ohio in safety. The Hender son (Ky.) Reporter says: 'We hear that on last Sunday night, four negroes belonging to Mr. Jackson Mc Clain ran off, and were tracked across the Ohio river It is also rumored, that on Monday night last, five o six more negroes were missing from the same place, be longing to the Messrs. McClain—and that they had been some time laying in supplies, &c.'

Wm. Seyggs, a fugitive slave, l

At the Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, and at the Town Hall, at 44 o'clock, P. M.

Sunday Appension. Agreeably to invitation, Mr.

Garrison spoke in the Methodist Church, the house densely crowded with attentive hearers.

Closino Session. J. T. Everett, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. At the hour appointed, the new, elegant, and spacious Town Hall was filled. An aulience of nearly a thousand souls listened an hour in The amount of gold dust shipped from

Miss Anna DeWolf, another of the pas sengers scalded by the explosion on board the ster Bay State, died in New York on Saturday.

The cotton crop is made up, and amount to 3,262,882 bales. The crop last year was 3,015,022, showing an increase of 247,853, being the largest crop ever raised.

A Fireman Killed .- On Saturday evening an alarm of fire was caused by the slight burning of th house of E. J. Smith, Erin Alley, East Boston. Despatel house of E. J. Smith, Erin Alley, East Boston. Despatch Engine, No. 11, of this city, proceeded to the fire. After crossing the Ferry, and while on the way up the slip on the East Boston side, the engine struck a post, and the sudden jerk threw down Mr. E. J. Wiley, a member, who had hold of the tongue, and the wheels of the engine passed over his head, killing him almost instantly. Mr. Wiley was well known in connection with the numerous bill-posting boards which he had placed all over the city. He was 28 years of age, and leaves a wife in Hadley, Mass., where his remains were taken for interment, accompanied by a delegation of the Boston Fire Department. ton Fire Department. A vessel recently arrived at Brandywine

James Higbee assisted. Soon afterwards, he was take sick, and died. The death of his wife followed in a few days. Jonathan Zebley, ship-carpenter, did some re-pairs to the hull of the vessel. His apprentice, who went into the hold, was in a few days taken sick, and died. Mrs. Zebley, who waited upon him in his sickness, was taken down with similar sickness, and also died; her death was followed by that of her sister, who had attended upon her. Both families lived in adjoin-ing houses, and the disease was communicated to no one Tortola .- The number of houses destroyed

(Del.) with a lead of wheat, in the unloading of which,

by the rioters in the little Danish island of Tortola is burned. By the last accounts, martial law had been proclaimed by the authorities, and troops were out in pursuit of the insurgents. The whole affair grew out of he increase of the tax on cattle from 24 to per head. This increase the country people did not

Mr. Boyington, of Oberlin, Ohio, was lately seized by a stallion, and thrown into the air; when he struck the ground, the horse jumped upon him with his fore feet, seized him by the head, and broke his neck short off, severing the jugular vein with his

Mrs. N. L. Piper, of Toronto, tried to pring over the precipice on the Canada side of Niagaa Falls. She was caught by Mr. Wilson, but her dres ra Falls. She was caught by Mr. wisson, our ner uress gave way, and she fell about twenty feet upon a pro-jecting ledge. Mr. Wilson jumped after her just in time to save her from the final leap, and both were drawn up with ropes. Mrs. Piper is slightly insane.

Celia Connington, aged fifty, and her grand-children, James and John Ryan, lost their lives, last week, by fire, in New York. The woman had been smoking a pipe, and set a bed in flames, when she was burned to death, and the children sufficated.

Terrible Tragedy .- A horrible murder was committed in Sherburne, Mass., on Wednesday evening of last week, where Mr. Reuben Cozzens, an old man of seventy years, was enticed from his bed and struck down by a blow from an axe, and his wife falled to the down by a blow from an axe, and his wife felled to the floor by the same instrument of death. An Irishman, lived in the family, and knew of the possession of money there. Mr. Cozzens was instantly killed. Slight hopes are entertained that Mrs. Cozzens may recover. The murderer has been arrested. He denies the act, but admits that he was at the house on the evening of

A young man died in Georgia recently, who weighed 643 pounds. When 22 years old, he weighed 565 pounds.

One man was killed and six seriously

She had a full cargo, and her masts reached almost as high as the top of the Louvre.

. The Boy who would rather Die than Steal.

member of Congress from North Carolina for a period of sixteen years, and Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means at the time of the passage of the tariff of 1846.

Dreadful Roilroad Accident.—The morning express train on the New York Central Railroad, going West, while standing at the Oneida depot, on Saturday last, was run into by a freight train, going in the same direction. The passenger cars were bally shattered, and Mr. Buckley Thatcher, of Medway county, Ohio, was instantly killed. Many of the passengers were bally injured, some, it is thought, fatally;—amongst them, Patrick Wall, of Manchester, Vt., had both his legs broken, and his brother was badly injured in his feet; Mr. John Vaughn, of Syracuse, had both his legs fractured; and Mr. Edward Jewett, of New Haven, was severely injured about the head. The express train Dreadful Railroad Accident .- The morning was severely injured about the head. The express train was behind time.

WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL! Will open on TUESDAY morning, Sept. 20th, and close on FRIDAY evening, Sept. 24th,

We would earnestly invite all who have each year cooperated with us, to renewed effort in the gree cause of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to a more faithful investigation of its claims. None can emain passive in this matter. Every day we are called Truth. to make our election between apparent self-interest and the slave interest—between love of the world's good opinion and hatred of oppression. So long as the grea rong continues, so long are we all helping others to forget its iniquity, to tolerate its cruelty, or, helping them to feel its sin, to undo its heavy burden. Fair are not merely available for the raising of funds, but, as a means of awakening public attention, as meetings for semination of anti-slavery truth, and the discus sion of anti-slavery principles, they have proved mo valuable and efficient. We ask, then, aid, from all who themselves love 'life, liberty and happiness,' and who would help their brothers to the same birthright.

There will be speaking at the Barnar on the last three evenings; in which it is expected that W. L. GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ANDREW T. Foss, and others, will take part.

THE FOURTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Managers of the Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle rould once more present the cause of the oppressed to the friends of freedom, again appealing to their sympathy and substantial ard. Encouraged by the growing interest which has been manifested in all our move-

an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a an evidence that our measures have been dictated by a wise discretion, we are preparing to hold another Bazaar, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of the 3d week in October next, to raise means to carry them out.

Let those who pity the slave, and hate oppression, William Lloyd Garrison, Charles Lenox Remond Let those who pity the slave, and hate oppression, unite in liberal contributions, such as the cause demands, with an earnestness and real such as are always successful when applied to selfish ends, and we shall find our efforts comparatively easy.

Sympathy with the slave has greatly widened and deepened among people of all classes, even among slaveholders. Indeed, it has become THE subject of allabsorbing interest; and we may therefore reasonably expect a largely increased attendance at our Bazaar We must, then, be able to present an attraction of the useful and the beautiful, which shall make full proof of this sympathy. Our tables must contain so large a variety of such articles as please the eye, adorn the body, or gratify the taste, that none can go away with their purses full, for want of what they wish to purchase. It is not beautiful specimens of ladies' handiwork alone which should be found there. Let the mechanic send in the work of his hands; all kinds of household furnishing-tin, iron, wooden, brushes of all kinds, vegetables, fruits, butter, cheese, wood, coal, soap, starch, groceries of all kinds, confectionary, and dry-goods, ANY THING which can be converted into money, ANY WHERE can be received in the warm-hearted furnace of our anti-slavery enthusiasm. But we need not extend the list. . Every body can help us who will. We invite your cordial aid, and trust that the Bazaar of this year will far exceed the last, as that did any of the preceding. We shall have no raffling or commissions, and the proceeds will, as heretofore, be devoted to the spread of anti-slavery truth, by lectures and the press.

Donations for the sale may be sent to either of the Managers.

MRS, SARAH OTIS ERNST. " MARY MANN,

" ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, " MARY M. GUILD.

" JULIA HARWOOD, " AMANDA E. LEWIS.

A WORD WITH THE PEOPLE.

In 1850, after the passage of the Fugitive SLAVI Acr, the City Hall of Syracuse was crowded, night after night, and that Acr was denounced as never before was an American statute denounced. The enthusiasm of indignation was unbounded. The eloquence of invective was exhausted. The Acr was delared to be in defiance of 'all that is called God'; as degrading to every man; and that to obey it was to abdicate Manhood forever. It was declared that it would be a disgrace, never to be obliterated, to suffer a fellow-man to b made a slave, in our midst. And we ' pledged our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,' to the truth of our

Such was the language-such the feeling-such the determination of the People of Syracuse, in October. 1850. October, 1851, justified it to the world! What deep and unutterable rejoicings filled the minds of our people on the glorious night of October 1, 1851! The evening 'stars sang together,' and thousands on thousands echoed the song. Calm, peaceful, delicious, was A dozen of your fellow-citizens, charged as criminals,

the lov of that night. Syracuse was wreathed in smiles. A dozen of your fellow-citizens, charged as criminals, under bonds, have, at five different times, abandoning their business, and subjected to extraordinary expenses, followed a Court, thirsting for a chance to put them in the fullest satisfaction to all who may feel disposed to followed a Court, thirsting for a chance to put them in prison. It is wholly immaterial,—for the purposes of this occasion,—whether they, or any one of them, assisted in this noble deed. In your name, in the name of all you cherish as beautiful and lovely when you cluster around your hearth-stones, the deed was done, and they have been called to answer for it. For the Sixth time, on Tuesday, the 27th September, 1853, they are again to appear before a tribunal which has but one

Now, we wish to say, to the noble men and women of Syracuse and Onondaga, that the Celebration of the Rescue of the man Jerry, on the First Day of October, who sympathize with the object now expressed, and who would gladly avail themselves of so direct a method and so favorable an opportunity to subserve it. We hope to see all such in our establishment, and we of October, 1850! At the hour you are celebrating, by our friends will be the interest of themselves as well as us. your friends will be confronting this Modern Inquisition! Shall the coffers of the Jerry Fund, on that day,
but will take the notes of responsible parties by adding swell, like the tide of your indignation, in the Past ?- seven per cent. per annum. like the fulness of your rejoicings, in the Present? We call on the men and women who, on that day, cannot forget Canandaigua, to lay aside, in one corner of their pockets, that sum which each desires to offer on the shrine of Liberty. And we ask them, prior to that day, to gather together the sum which their neighbors. who cannot come, also desire to invest for the protection and defence of outraged Humanity. 'Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute.'

We need say no more. The case is already argued and adjudged by yourselves-for the Cause is your own. Let the Treasury, on that day, be filled as it should be-as we believe it will be-and a blow will be struck which will be felt throughout the whole country. Let it be known and felt, that men charged with TRUTH as a crime, are promptly and cheerfully sustain-

ple look passively on? Never! W. L. CRANDAL, THOMAS G. WHITE,

JAMES FULLER, ELIZA FILKINS, LYDIA P. SAVAGE, JOSEPH SAVAGE, J. W. LOGUEN. Committee. Syracuse, Sept. 8, 1858.

Letters containing money for this object may be sent o GERRIT SMITH, to reach him, at Peterbore', prior to lept. 29, or at Syracuse, by first of October.

Committee on Declaration of Principles.—The fol-lowing gentlemen were appointed a Committee to pre-pare a Declaration of Principles: Gerri Smith, Chas. A. Wheaton, Samuel J. May, W. L. Crandal, Thos. the first the second of the second and the first old meet all the second of the second states.

September 8th, 9th, and 11th, 1852, a Convention will be held at CLEVELAND, Ohio, the 5th and 6th of Oct.

be held at CLEVELAND, Ohio, the 6th and 6th of Oc-tober, 1853, to consider the rights of Citizenship, and in how far Woman is entitled thereto.

All persons, Men and Women, who are willing to discuss the great questions of Human Rights, irrespec-tive of sex, are invited to participate in the proceed-ings of the Convention, and thus aid, by casting their mite into the treasury of Thought, in evolving the Truth.

E. OAKES SMITH,
In behalf of the Central Committee
Brooklyn, L. L., Sept. 16, 1853.

G. B. STEBBINS, an Agent of the Old Colon Friday eve'g Sept ... 2 Plymouth Sunday Oct Sunday South Hanson Wednesday South Hanson Wednesday South Bridgewater Friday Abington Sunday N. B. The Sunday meetings will be meetings of th

inty Society.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Worceste.

County (South Division) Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .-Worcester (at A. S. Fair) . . Friday evening, Sept. 28 Douglass.....

and James N. Burrum, will be among the speakers. JOSEPH MERRILL, Sec'ry.

LECTURES.—The Tenth Course of Lectures b fore the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society will be de-livered, upon successive Sunday evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

The Introductory Lecture will be given on Sunday evening, October 2d, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER Oct. 9th, Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester

" Samuel Johnson, of Salem.
" C. C. Shackford, of Lynn. THOMAS T. STONE, of Bolton. Nov. 6th, " JOHN T. SARGENT, of Boston. 13th, WEXDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston.

" 20th, WM. LLOYD GARRISON Tickets for course, 374 cents ; single admittance,

ELIZA J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

IN N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.-Th Sixth Aunual Term will commence November 2d, and continue four months. Professors—William M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Stephen Tracy, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; John P. Litchfield, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; John K. Palmer, M. D., Materia Medica and General Thurapeutics; Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery. Fee to each Professor, \$10; Graduation Fee, \$20. Fee, \$20.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 15 Cornhill, Bostor

All letters and papers intended for Joseph Bar-ker, must hereafter be addressed to him at Salem, Co-lumbiana county, Ohio.

Jonathan Walker's post-office address is Spring Farm, Mirchell, Sheboygan Co., Wisconsin,

MARRIED-In Previdence, R. I., on Wednesday evening, 14th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hall, Mr. WILLIAM C. Townsend, to Miss Mary Gould Anthony, eldest daughter of Henry Anthony, Esq.

DIED—In this city, 9th inst., Many L. RANDGLPH, wife of Nestor P. Freeman, aged 22 years.

A large concourse of sympathizing friends were present at the funeral services in Belknap Street Church. To those who one year since witnessed her marriage ceremony, and a few years previous her prominent part in a Banner presentation to the Young Men's Literary Society,—each of which took place on the same spot where her now inanimate body was decked for the tomb,—to them the scene was a solemn and instructive one. The deceased left a babe three months old, to remind parents, husband and friends of the absence of her they had all so well and deservedly loved. Mourn

Communicated. At Detroit, Mich., 4th inst., Mr. Connelius N. LENOX, formerly of Newton, Mass., aged 62 years.

WILLIAMS, PLUMB & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE No. 71 BARCLAY STREET, One door East of Greenwich street,) and in the immediate vicinity of the North River STEAMBOAT LANDINGS, and the North River and Eric Railroad

are again to appear before a tribunal which has but one peer in so-called Christendom—the bloody Inquisition. do, to all that class of merchants throughout the coun-

JAMES WILLIAMS, DAVID PLUMB, JAMES J. ACHESON. NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

COLONIZATION.

PACTS and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the AMERICAN COL-ONIZATION SOCIETY. Views of WILMERFORCE, CLARKSON, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. STEBRIKS, Esq.; with a Preface by Hon. WM. JAY. Published by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

And JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

Brattle Street Dining Saloon. THE well-known stand of John B. Gibbs, No. 18

ratin as a crine, are promptly and cheerfully sustained by the hands of the People, and Liberti has a foundation and security, which no combination can shake, and which no eloquence could ordain.

The words of October, 1850, were true! They will be fulfilled! It is estimated that \$50,000 have been already expended to put some one in jail, because the chains were struck from Jerry's limbs. Can our people look passively on? Never!

MARSTON, SAMPSON & CO.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK CAN find accommodations, by the DAY or WEEK at our establishment, 164 TWELFTH STREET,

Corner of University Place, one Block West of Broad

TERMS—From \$1 to \$2 per day; from \$5 to \$10.50

per week.

We intend also to furnish the best accommodations found in any city for the residence and treatmen of Water Cure patients.

O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D.

New York, Sept. 23, 1853.

6t

The Man of a Thousand Years,

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A TRUE LIFE. BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

THIS thrilling work is the biography of one of the most remarkable men the world has ever seen. His deeds of philanthropy and mercy, covering a period of nearly four-sore years, endeared him not only to the thousands who were the immediate participants of his beneficence, but to all who knew him.

His was a charity the most expansive. It was not confined to the popular channels of the day, but exerted itself among the most degraded and abandoned, regardless of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can beer testimony to

gardiess of color or condition. In the cities of Philadelphia and New York, where his active life was mostly spent, thousands upon thousands can bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

With truth he may be called the HOWARD OF AMERICA. Mrs. Child, having spent many years in his family, and being perfectly familiar with his history, of all others was the person to write 'A TRUE LIFE' of the noble man, and her task has been performed in her best manner.

'A TRUE LIFE' indeed was the life of ISAAC T. HOPPER, and Mrs. Child has presented it truly. Scarcely a citizen of Philadelphia or New York but was familiar with his form and features, as he was seen from day to day tripping through the great thoroughfares, and threading the narrow lanes and byways, searching out the wayward and the wandering, that he might rescue them from crime and degradation, and administer comfort and solace and heavenly charities to the distressed and suffering. The poor, hunted fugitive slave found in him a friend ever ready and never weary.

We intend to rubblish this week acret in August. It we intend to publish this work early in August. It

We intend to publish this work early in August. It will make an elegant 12mo. of about 500 pages, with a full length portrait and a medallion likeness, on steel, of Mr. Hoppen: Retail price, \$1.25, bound in cloth. At the time of the death of this venerable and excellent man, numerous notices appeared in papers of all parties and spets. We make a few extracts.

Thomas Clarkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

'He was a most self-denying, patient, loving friend of the poor and the suffering of every kind; and his life was an unbroken history of beneficence. Thousands of bearts will feel a touch of grief at his death; for few men have so large a wealth in the blessings of the poor, and the grateful remembrance of kindness and benevolence, as he.

. The New York Sunday Times contained the follow-

with the name of Isaac T. Hopper, the compact, well-knit figure of a Quaker gentleman, apparently of about sixty years of age, dressed in drab or brown clothes of the plainest cut, and bearing on his handsome, manly face the impress of that benevolence with which his

face the impress of that benevolence with which makes whole heart was filled.

'His whole physique was a splendid sample of nature's handiwork. We see him now with our 'mind's eye'; but with the eye of fiesh, we shall see him no more. Void of intentional offence to God or man, his spirit has joined its happy kindred in a world where there is neither sorrow nor perplexity.' The New York Tribune :

'Isaac T. Hopper was a man of remarkable endow-ments, both of head and heart. His clear discrimina-tion, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious as the general of an army; and these qualities might have become false, if they had not been balanced by an unusual degree of conscientiousness and benevolence. He battled courageously, not from ambition, but from an inborn love of truth. He circumvented as adroitly as the most practised politician; but it was always to defeat the plans of those who oppressed God's poornever to advance his own self-interest.

Farewell, thou brave and kind old Friend! The

prayers of ransomed ones ascended to Heaven for thee, and a glorious company have welcomed thee to the

On a plain block of granite at Greenwood Cemetery

ISAAC T. HOPPER. BORN DECEMBER 3D, 1771,

A great man's happiness; thy zeal shall find Repose at length, firm friend of human kind.' We shall publish 5000 copies of the first edition.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.,

CLEVELAND. OHTO. jy29 3t

The Great American Picture.

Probably no book, save the Bible, has been so extensively read as Bunyan's inimitable allegory,

ing. But to the middle of the ninetcenth century, and to an American elergyman, are we indebted for the only true pictorial conception of this immortal work.

The novel and sublime idea of embodying the entire story, and transferring the same to a single picture, showing the wanderings of Christian from the 'City of Destruction' to the 'Celestial City,' presenting at one view to the eye the varied scenes through which he passed, originated with Rev. Daniel Wight, of Massachusetts. His truly original and beautiful conception was reduced to a most elegant design by Hammat Billings, and from this design, Joseph Andrews, the distinguished historical engraver, has produced, after four years of labor, a picture which will take rank among the most superb and elaborate productions of human genius, taste and skill.

The Picture is now ready, and will be offered for sale at the Bookstore of the Publishers, and by Agents duly authorized by the Publishers.

PRIOE—INDIA PROOPS, \$10: PRINTS, \$5.

PRICE-INDIA PROOPS, \$10; PRINTS, \$5. JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

We have received from many of the most distinguished men in this country, Glergymen, Statesmen, Lawyers, Artists and Editors, the most flattering testimonials in favor of this great work of art.

These letters being too long and elaborate for a newspaper advertisement, we shall publish them in a pamph jet circular. We subjoin the names only:—

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Jenks, do.
Rev. P. D. Hantington, do.
Rev. P. D. Hantington, do.
Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. Baron Stow, D. D., do.
Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., New Haven.
Professor B. Silliman, do.
Rev. Dr. Dowling, Philadelphia.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, New York.
Rev. George B. Cheever, D. D., do.
Rev. A. L. Stone, Boston.
Rev. Rafas W. Clark, do.
Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.

Rev. Dr. Cox, New York. Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

Hon. Rufus Choate, Boston.

T. B. Weleb, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia,
Samuel L. Gerry, Esq., Artist, Boston.

William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.
John G. Dwight, Esq.,

Our agent in London, to whom we sent the picture,
writes thus under date of July 1st:

'The picture is admired. Rev. I. Stoughton's two
sons, one eleven, the other twelve years of age, called
to see it. It would have interested you very much to
have seen them read the picture, from beginning to end,
even the minutest figure and scene, without the key or
any guide at all but their own knowledge of the story.

It speaks volumes for the fidelity of the picture, that
ads of eleven and twelve years could read every scene
orrectly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

From the New York Observer.

'The venerable Isaac T. Hopper, whose placid, benevolent face has so long irradiated almost every public meeting for doing good, and whose name, influence and labors have been devoted, with an apostolic simplicity and constancy to humanily, died on Friday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort libustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Charkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

' Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection

Eternal City.

ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH, 1852. Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm,

which will have an immense sale, scarcely inferior to the sale of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, for in thrilling inter-est it is not behind that world-renowned tale.

PUBLISHERS, BOSTON JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY!

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

It has been translated into nearly all the different lan-guages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy fervor by all nations. Art has lent her at-tractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engrav-ing. But to the middle of the nineteenth century, and

PUBLISHERS, 17 & 19 CORNHILL, BOSTON. JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Stork, do.
Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

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Bright, and beautiful, and grand; There are forests, there are mountains, There are meadows, there are rills, Forming everlasting fountains In the bosoms of the hills ; There are birds, and there are flowers, The fairest things that be-And these great and joyous dowers, Oh! 'they all belong to me.'

There are golden acres bending In the light of harvest rays, There are garland branches bending With the breath of June's sweet days; There are pasture grasses blowing In the dewy moorland shade, There are herds of cattle lowing In the midst of bloom and blade; There are noble elms that quiver, As the gale comes fall and free, There are alders by the river,

And they all belong to me.

I care not who may reckon The wheat piled up in sacks, Nor who has power to beekon The woodman with his axe ; I care not who holds leases Of the upland or the dell, Nor who may count the fleeces When the flocks are fit to sell. While there's beauty none can barter By the greensward and the tree; Claim who will, by seal or charter, Yet 'they all belong to me.'

There's the thick and dingled cover Where the hare and pheasant play, There are sheets of rosy clover, There are hedges crowned with May; There are vines, all dark and gushing, There are orchards ripe and red, There are herds of wild deer crushing The heath-bells as they tread. And ye, who count in money The value these may be, Your hives but hold my honey, For 'they all belong to me.

Ye cannot shut the tree in, Ye cannot hide the hills, Ye cannot wall the sea in. Ye cannot choke the rills ; The corn will only nestle In the broad arms of the sky, The clover crop must wrestle With the common wind, or die. And while these stores of treasure Are spread where I may see, By God's high, bounteous pleasure, "They all belong to me." What care I for the profit

The stricken stem may yield? I have the shadow of it While upright in the field ! What reck I of the riches The mill stream gathers fast, While I bask in shady niches, And see the brook go past? What reck I who has title To the wildest lands that be? They are mine, without requital, God gave them all to me

Oh! privilege and blessing To find I ever own What great ones, in possessing, Imagine theirs alone! Oh! glory to the Maker, Who gave such boon to hold, Who made me free partaker Where others buy with gold ! For while the woods and mountains Stand up where I can see, While God unlocks the fountains, They all be

> From the New York Tribune. HOPPER.

Joy! for another victory is won! In calm omnipotence a conquering spirit Treads the bright fane where souls most pure inherit Another star is risen with light sublime-A star of strength, above the cope of Time, Brightening forever from the Spirit Sun!

Earth is bereft. Heaven hath one Angel more. A new ascended splendor wings its flight From love to love, from light to purest light. Another brother pleads for us above ; Another heart of unextinguished love Prays for mankind where risen saints adore.

Yet, friend, when souls like thine from earth depart, We feel that ministering Angels go, And leave the populous city of our wo The sky becomes less grand. The breathing air Misses the good man's presence, and his prayer. A link is dropped from life's fraternal chain ; A lamp is quenched, no more to shine again ; A solemn fane where Christ was shrined away, Crumbles and falls to undistinguished ciay, And all who love their race grow sad at heart.

Away our fears and pains! Thou livest still! Thy memory is music, and thy deeds Are bread of life, whereon Affection feeds, The lamp is fallen, but the flame it lent Kindles the heart-fires of a continent. The mute religion of thy story pleads For suffering Man more mightily than creeds.

The stalk is broken, but the seed survives. Thy life with love inspires a thousand lives, And daily triumphs o'er aggressive ill.

Our miserere in rejoicing dies. The new-born ages travail with the birth Of myriads like thee, who shall all go forth In the dear Master's name, and in His love, While Hate, the vulture, flies from Peace, the dove. *Tis morn, not eve, whose twilight fills the skies. Star, to thy bright perihelion speeding on, Good man, become an Angel, love us still Pray for us to the FATHER, that His will May in our lives, not less than thine, be done ! 8th mo., 1858. THOMAS L. HARRIS.

> EARTH AND AIR. BY BARRY CORNWALL.

How beautiful, how wonderful Thou art, sweet Air! And yet, albeit thine odors lie On every gust that mocks the eye, We pass thy gentle blessings by Without a care!

How beautiful, how wonderful Thou art, sweet Earth ! Thy seasons changing with the sun-Thy beauty out of darkness won ! And yet, whose tongue (when all is done) Will tell thy worth?

The poet's! He alone of Then love the poet !-love is His thoughts, half hid in gold Which make thrice fair the songs and stream Of Air and Earth.

REFORMATORY

THE PROGRESSIVE PRIENDS

The deterioration of religious sects has unque bly been proved, in the mind of every careful of as a law of their nature, and of which any one who is acquainted with their history must be convinced. And this rule will be found to hold good in every human enterprise where the laws of man's relationship to his Creator are imperfectly comprehended or observed. Not but that imperfection, in a greater or less degree. is to be expected in every human undertaking; not bu that the founders of almost every religious sect in Christendom were governed by pure and exalted mo tives. The fault lies not in this wise, but in blindly clinging to old and obsolete forms and ceremonie the part of the followers-matters which, in the begin ning, were deemed of little moment or non-essentials the mere outward vestments of a purer and holier principle, and which, for the time being, were undoubt edly well enough. Never, until the great interests of the whole brotherhood of man are recognized, can any religious body of men hold long together; and this must apply to flations as well as to smaller bodies of mankind. It is the true essence and spirit of Christisnity, and any set of principles which falls short of essities of the whole human family must eventually decay.

This is no utopian theory, but simply the doctrine taught by Jesus Christ and his early disciples. It is the spirit, and not the letter, to which mankind are to look for guidance. So long as religious bodies confine themselves to isolated passages of the Scriptures must creeds and dogmas continue, with their consequen evils, whose name is legion. Mankind are earnestly looking for a purer and wiser demonstration of their religious nature, and the day is fast approaching when their longings will be recognized as the pointing of the finger of the great Instructor.

That the Society of Friends made a long stride in ad vance of the religious sects of the day in which they originated, no one acquainted with ecclesiastical history will dispute. As promulgated by George Fox, William Penn, and, in more modern times, by John Woolman, Anthony Benezet, &c., their doctrines and practices have been infinitely ahead of all other religious bodies, in the development of the plain teachings of the great Head of the Church; and at one time, they seemed to bid fair to accomplish the great object which must govern every sincere and devout worshipper of our heavenly Father-that of establishing a platform on which the true and the faithful of the whole world might stand. But they, too, like every other religious sect, bave faller from their high estate. Schism after schism, division and sub-division, have taken place among them quarrelings and bickerings the most bitter and ungod ly, and even personal violence, have been resorted to by these redoubtable followers of George Fox; and all this from the most trifling causes—the mere splitting of straws! Instead of leaving each individual to construe the conflicting passages of 'Holy Writ' as he best might, a church canon has been laid down, and the old rock on which many a gallant vessel, richly stored with hopes and aspirations, has split, has also proved the shipwreck of the once noble and unwarlike bark o company, tossed upon a wild and merciless sea, re-

But, 'it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good; and out of this wreck and apparent chaos, we have the material for a newer, and, we will fervently hope, a purer and better state of things. And for this end, a small body of noble-minded men and women have lately assembled themselves together, and adopted a set of principles, in the ancient spirit of the Society of Friends, adapted to the wants of the present day, under the name of 'PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS.' This body not only retains all the essential principles of the ancient Friends, but makes them of the most vital importance. On the subjects of War, Slavery, Intemperance, &c., they hold the most ultra and practical ground, and readily unite with all good people who are engaged in these great causes of humanity and Christianity; and herein they have made a great advance over the older organizations, who, undoubtedly, in the origin, with good, but very short-sighted intentions, shut themselves out from what they call the 'world ' and its sympathies. Much of the beneficent influence of the principles of the early Quakers has undoubtedly been lost to the world by their exclusiveness. 'Stand off! I am better than thou,' has been too much their position as a people.

There is, probably, no religious sect that is more mistaken as to its standing in the great bodies of mankind, than the Quakers. It is constantly enjoined upon them tings and hinderings,' and the corruptions of the world's people ; and, consequently, a very limited intercourse with people out of their own ranks, as well as a want of general intelligence as to the moral movements of society at large, ensues. By the great mass of He has been many years in the open field, has in ments of society at large, ensues. By the great mass of the meantime written several interesting works—people, even in their own districts, they are regarded as a kind of monkish race, and, even to this day, confounded with the Shakers. Often has the writer of this founded with the Shakers. Often has the writer of this carried himself a reputation which will long surarticle, with mortification, been obliged to explain, to those otherwise well-informed, the difference between a Quaker and a Shaker. And yet, no body is more wrapped up in their own affairs, or cherish a greater sense of their importance. It is high time that they should be undeceived, and see themselves as others see them. Their pride needs to be humbled, and a realization of their own failings and deterioration can alone produce the change.

With their annual written testimonies against wa slavery, &c., a large portion of them, and those the most influential and of course wealthy members, go to the ballot-box and vote for men recking with blood from the battle field; on whose plantations, too, the sound of this investigation, they discover supposed mistakes, the whip on the already scarred back of some poor old to make the same publicly known, for the sake of 'Uncle Tom' may be heard, and whose daily lives are marked by intemperance, profanity, &c. Shades of Woolman and Benezet, spare them !

And then, as to their 'simplicity' of dress and address, of costly furniture, of engaging in worldly pursuits, buying and selling articles of taste and luxury merely-are not their professions in these matters mere humbug, and do not the 'world's people' so regard them? We will venture to say, that no houses are more expensively furnished than those of the wealthy Quakers of the present day. The awful piano, it is true, will rarely be found there, but almost every other article of modern luxury in furniture, even to the gayest, may be found in them. A young man or woman may not marry one not a member of the Society, no matter how unobjectionable he or she may otherwise be, without violating the rules and being subject to disownment, unless willing to acknowledge the error; and yet, a member may marry another member, while, a

reading their Exposition of Sentiments, are making a vigorous attempt to arouse the slumbering seal of this once noble body of Christians.

The New York Express begs that the papers would not call the comet an 'illustrious stran lest the aldermen of that village may take a no tion to give it an ovation, and leach the municipal tree ury for another appropriation.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' IN PHILADEL-

PRILADELPHIA: Sept. 9th. 1853.

DEAR LIBERATOR:

Last night, 'Uncle Tom' was 'brought out' at th National Theatre in this city, and I went to see it, halcing my dislike of theatres, as they are, against the on that the Drama, as a legitimate by Art, will be for ever an educator of the people. The play was well prepared for the stage by Mr. S. E. Harris, who also personated Uncle Tom, in a manner so admirable as would have satisfied the author, had she been resent, the excellence of it awakening vociferous and tinued applause from an audience of three thousand Many things marred the beauty of the piece, which

the dramatist will change; but the impersonation of Uncle Tom, Topsy, Miss Ophelia, and Phineas Fletcher, compensated for many blemishes in the play, and, as far as may be, for the miserable representations of George Harris and Eliza. A large number of persons who do not frequent theatres were present, while every doorway, avenue and corner of the capacious building, from the stage to the roof, was crowded with the brawny populace, without coats, their heavy boots drawn charcteristically over the trowsers, the hard lines of their faces softened by sympathy for the fugitive, or glowing with indignation against the pursuers, jeering the latter or encouraging the former by the united roar of stentorian lungs, restoring quiet by a simultaneous ery of 'Order,' that no word should be lost, and drowning the slightest hiss of disapprobation in shouts of applause. As I looked at the vast assembly, comabolitionists for the last twenty years, and heard then cheer the most ultra anti-slavery, I thought of PARKER Pillsnury's saying, that ' the theatres will receive the gospel of anti-slavery before the churches.'

Every sentiment of freedom elicited applause. When George Harris avows his intention to ' be free or die 'where Phineas Fletcher declares his determination t help Harris at all hazards, or where he demands an apology of the slave-hunter for asking him to join is he 'nigger business'-where he defaces the placard advertising the fugitive, and avows his intention t sarve the man who posted it 'jist so'-where he mis leads, entraps and defeats the hunters, breaking the heads, and rolling them down the rocks-all these point were received with tremendous applause; while the slave-hunter's assertion that he had 'law on his side,' produced no little derision and hissing.

Legree was quite well played; the moral resistant offered by Uncle Tom to the pirate's purposes was highly appreciated. Eva was prettily personated, and the audience grew to higher knowledge of the truth in view of her relation to Uncle Tom, and they melted to tears a

On the whole, the Play was eminently successful, and one may infer a hopeful change in public sentiment when they see three thousand persons unconsciously accepting anti-slavery truth; hundreds of boys-incipient rowdies, growing up to become the mo another generation, but preparing unwittingly to 'mo on the right side; ' and I could not help thinking, that before we hold our third decade in Philadelphia, abolitionists may have to intercede to save slaveholders and the Quakers. A mere boat's crew of the once brave slave-hunters from the fury of the mob, so long directed against us.

The people are the natural conservators of right, sub ject to misdirection, both as to the perception of it, and the true means to promote it. They will perceive and acknowledge their obligations to freedom, long before they admit the highest means of fulfilling them; and we may expect a cycle of mob violence for anti-slavery. as there has been against it.

The 'dramatic era' of Uncle Tom is Humanity' special compensation for the Fugitive Slave Law, meet ing the latter in the popular heart, and changing the materials for the 'Marshal's posse' into fitness to be some a body-guard of the fugitive. So be it ! Very truly,

From the New York Reformer. THE CHARACTER OF HENRY C. WRIGHT. PSYCHOMETRICALLY EXAMINED.

It should be understood, to begin with, in order o give fall significance to the method, that the term o sychometric' is from the Greek psuche, the soul, and from meter, to measure; therefore, when a person is reported as 'psychometrically examined,' it means that the soul of that person has been measure. ed or estimated by another ferent ways to accomplish the extraordinary result of measuring an individual, but I will not now by their teachers and preachers, to beware of the 'let- stop to explain them, for I must proceed with the

HENRY CLARKE WRIGHT, not as a character, but as an individual, is very extensively known through-out certain portions of the United States as a bold advocate of Freedom, under the Garrisonian banner

In this gentleman's society I have been but very little, though he has uttered many of his most cherished sentiments in my presence, and otherwise let me into the externals of his character. Yet I can very truly say that this is the first time I have really tried to obtain an estimate of the soul of this With a letter written by his hand, I establish a sympathetic communication with the in-dividual; and then, holding this sympathy in subordination to will, I cuploy the eyes of my soul (clairvoyance) as means of making the following examination. And I would here say to the intimate friends and acquaintances of this gentleman, that I will be very much obliged to them if, on reading

accuracy and truth. In this connection, however, I will affirm my en tire confidence in the accuracy and truth of what shall state; because I am compelled to believe in ' just as the reader must believe what come senses,' just as the reader must believe what comes unmistakably within the scope of his material vision. As Mr. Wright is measurably the people's property, I now proceed, without seeking his permission, to publish my impressions of his peculiarities and character.

ties and character.

Impressions on viewing him objectively.—His material body is firmly put together; more muscular than nervous; more vital than muscular; is large, rather square built, not disproportionate, and enpable of enduring long continued, laborious exercises. To all outward seeming, he appears far more physical than mental, and moderately endowed with spiritual powers and capacity. The substance of his brain is sensitive and elastic, and yet so firmly constructed is it that no external influences can constructed is it that no external influences can easily overthrow its self control, or disturb its equilibrium. He looks bold, manly, resolute, selfyet, a member may marry another member, while, at the same time, one or both parties may have constantly violated the rules and regulations, as laid down in their book of Discipline, and still retain a respectable standing in Society.

Now, is it not simply ridiculous, to say nothing of the sin, in a Society thus to appear before the world, professing to be the purest and best, the chosen people of God, the very elect, and guilty of such base conduct?

Aware of all this, and much more, the more reflecting and conscientious portion have been from time to time withdrawing: and many of them, feeling a sincere attachment to the vital elements of the ancient Friends, have long been looking for a new method of embodying their principles; and it is much to be rejoiced at, that the 'Progressive Friends,' as will at once be seen on reading their Exposition of Sentiments, are making a norance, and overcome the consequent misery and norance, and overcome the consequent misery a

errors of mankind.

Did you really never see Henry C. Wright!
not, then you have yet somebody to see! Wh
speaking to an audience, he strongly resemb
Vulcan at his Forge—forging thunderbolts, not
Jupiter, but Justice. His eyes gleam with a so
awakening carnestness; they look not only at,
into your very soul—seeking not for what

going, practical non-resistant in the land with larger fists. Endorsed by his powerful body and positive mind, such hands might bestow upon opponents the most silencing arguments; but this man, though thus amply provided with implements of self-preservation and defence, advocates 'a kiss for a blow,' and practices the doctrine without deviation. He sometimes like a Justice 'with eyes severe and beard of formal cut'—sitting in honest judgment against the world.

against the world.

Impressions on viewing him socially.—His power of tenderness is strong. With this social organization, he feels as a child—loving, tender, easily pained and provoked; full of warmth and enthusiasm, though not boisterous or demonstrative in its manifestation, and extremely susceptible to the formative and moulding influences and circumstances of home. But upon this organization, when viewed in all its parts, the idea of a local home exerts no positive attraction. His fraternal home exerts no positive attraction. His fraternal love is very active, broad, comprehensive, and seeks to embrace a multitude; yet he cannot enjoy the society of many. Solitude has charms for him at times; the companionship of thoughts and ideas, however, are more entertaining than fields or

He is not selfish, except upon a large interpreta tion; the well-being and happiness of others con-stitute the conditions of his selfish comfort and stitute the conditions of his selfish comfort and quietude. While a fellow-being is groaning under the yoke of unjust oppression, this man can realize no comfort or absolute repose. In fact, this organization can be neither physically quiet nor mentally stationary; yet he appears eminently calculated for both. He must go; must see new ways and places; must rest not at all, neither on the six days nor yet on 'the seventh day,' from the labor before him; for continually he feels urged to the work of redemption—must visit somebody to open his mind, or must open his heart in a letter to some valuable correspondent, or else procure a rostrum, and give correspondent, or else procure a rostrum, and give utterance to his reformatory ideas. With particular friends he is communicative,

tender, considerate, confiding; but he is seldom altogether understood by those most cherished by him. In the presence of enemies, he is frank and resolute; yet feels a strong proclivity to reservation, to which, however, he seldom yields. For provide gangedly he realize most than the seldom in tion, to which, however, he seldom yields. For people generally, he realizes more sympathy than love; more solicitude for their welfare than would be gathered from his speech or deportment. Being filled with feeling—with strong impulses and laborious thoughts, he explains but imperfectly his real interest in the world of individuals. If the world has not eyes to see it in his general life and works, then will he pass away with the world in debt to him for value received. While the popular multitudes rush to the recording angel to give in their names as 'those who love the Lord,' this man, with the Lord, this man, with the lord world in their names as 'those who love the Lord,' this man, with the lord world in their names as 'those who love the Lord,' this man, with the lord world in the most essential portants in the most essential points. The general impression from this intellectual organism is—Lioht, or a desire for more knowledge.

Impressions on viscing him morally.—The shape and development of his moral organization are prominently characteristic of, and congenial with, the Garrisonian mould: and yet there is a striking dissimilarity. In several essential points.—Inour, or a desire for more knowledge.

Compressions on viscing him morally.—The shape and development of his moral organization are prominently characteristic of, and congenial with, the Garrisonian mould: and yet there is a striking dissimilarity. In several essential portant, or a desire for more knowledge.

Compressions on viscing him morally.—The shape and development of his moral organization are prominently characteristic of, and congenial with, the Garrisonian mould: and yet there is a striking dissimilarity. In several essential portants, or a desire for more knowledge.

Compressions on viscing hi tudes rush to the recording angel to give in their names as 'those who love the Lord,' this man, with Abou Ben Adem, would meanwhile exclaim:

'I pray thee then, Write me as one who loves his fellow-men.

So much for his Self Love ; now comes the con-So much for his Self Love; now comes the conjugal Love. His love for Wife is exceedingly sacred, powerful, and ideal. In this respect, he is very peculiar. It comes not from sensualistic or sexual attraction; it is the solar ray of his highest conceptions. It wells up and overflows his whole nature. It not only stirs the depths of his deepest, incomes the size of the service. innermost being, but forms the pivotal energy of his character, and moulds and shapes him as a pot-ter fashions the moistened clay; or as the solar ray, passing into the colors and fragrance of wers, produces all the exquisite attractions and variegations of earth. Owing to the sensualism and vulgarity of common married life, or to the conceptions of conjugal Love that most men and women imbibe from the semi-barbarian estimate and treatimbibe from the semi-barbarian estimate and treatment of the marriage relation, its nature and procreative purposes, he will be exposed to painful misunderstandings in this particular, and his best thoughts broken on the wheel of that current opinion, which is based upon a deep-seated ignorance of man's capabilities, his wants and demands, and the unchangeable laws of Nature. To him, the conjugal element is the central-spring of life; the essence of all mind, and the charm of immortality. If stranded and left desolate on a barren rock, with flores externs rushing in wild confusion around him, Henry C. Wright would say, 'all desire of retaliafigree storms rushing in wild confusion around him, he would, like a confiding child, lean upon the congenial embodiment of this Love, and feel safe, unmoved, and adequate to any trial. But let him realize a barren destitution of this essential spirit of Life—let him feel that there is no One in God's the letter of the feel that there is no One in God's hast never written or spoken a word on the criminal state of the great Universe designed to bestow it upon his yearning nature—and, lo! he falls like the blasted oak, amid thorns and thistles; without a savior, without life, beyond the sound of that voice which might rouse him to the summit of manhood, and to the restoration of his native courage. Crushed out from the wine-press of the inward spirit, the exquisite tenderness of his love for the Wife (as the impersonation of a divine Principle) is equalled

veneration for the True Marriage institution. At its sbrine he would bow, if at any. He loves not downwards, but up; not with his body, but his soul. Yet a materialistic interpretation would sourcespondingly, and therefore wrongly, adjudge him; but the True Marriage Reform must have its martyrs, and so tribulation must be borne. So manly, self-poised, broad, pivotal, resolute, tender, therefore introduce the hest counterpretation with him, that he is the statement which, as a psychological currosity. manly, self-poised, broad, pivotal, resolute, tender, thorough, is this Altraction with him, that he is very likely to give it a paramount importance and moulding influence in the destiny of all human nature. The utility and essentiality of true and virtuous marriages, and the terrible effects to posterity growing out of false and sensualistic connections between men and women, must constantly and inevitably occupy his mind. From him the world has a right to expect the gospel of true Marriage; respect to the gospel of true and virtuous marriages. evitably occupy his mind. From him the world has a right to expect the gospel of true Marriage; for his soul is alive to such a work. He is enough inspired by this conception of its supreme importance, essential sacredness, and fashioning power, to penetrate, and illumine, and demonstrate this natural relation of soul to soul—inspired enough conscience, asserts to give the world the law of salvation through Marnatural relation of soul to soul—inspired enough to give the world the law of salvation through Marriage, and insist upon its universal application by the civilized world. But, whether he will succeed in making subjects generally understood and practicable, will of course depend upon the wisdom or adaptedness of his intellectual and moral attributes of soul. Without realizing any presumptive ness in it, he sits in judgment against the world,

in making subjects generally understood and practicable, will of course depend upon the wisdom or adaptedness of his intellectual and moral attributes to the work of exposition, and not upon the theme itself.

Henry C. Wright's Paternal Love is large and active; he has a sincere and passionate love for childness and continued the passionate love for childness and continued the special active; he has a sincere and passionate love for childness of the continued of the childness of the continued of the childness o

Impressions on vicwing him Intellectually.—His brain being sensitive but firm, yields him an Intellect of more than ordinary availibility and positiveness. It realizes a peculiar independence of occasions and outward events. He looks intellectual-

something like 'Fate' or 'Necessity.' The relations between cause and effect he readily perceives so absolute, in fact, that he feels bound in a chair dless, fixed, eternal. Yet he ce is attractive to him, because it is practi-

Science is attractive to him, because it is precical and replete with well-ascertained facts; but he
could never become scientific; for he has too mucl
love; hence ethics, theology, and social reform at
tract him the strongest. His forte is argument
Show the necessity of it, and his brain will elaborate cogent reasons. Intellectual positions he as
sumes with much conscientious precision and deliberation; but he announces them, and states his
vivate conclusions with considerable haste, aneration; but he announces them, and states his private conclusions, with considerable haste, and dogmatically denounces all dogmatism as 'one hav-ing authority,' and thus frequently non-plusses his opponents without designing to do so. In this re-spects, he needs more wisdom; for instead of conspects, he needs more wisdom; for the vincing with his reasons, and impressing his friends or foes with the idea that he utters truth, he rather rouses their combativeness, and makes them feel

rouses their combativeness, and makes them feel like producing counter-arguments.

He does not draw his arguments from the external circumstances of the case, but from the urgent and insurmountable demands and necessities of his lovenature, which, to him, are so many 'angel voices' sounding through the kingdom within; yet he will illustrate by the handlest and most familiar facts he can find. This intellect works vigilantly and diligently for the soul. Whatever appeal is made diligently for the soul. Whatever appeal is mad by Affection to the throne of Reason, the latter reverently regards as a commandment of God, and goes straightway to fulfil its conditions, or else yearns to do so. In this respect, Henry C. Wright is peculiar. But this intellectual obedience to the mperative demands of his love-nature is far from slacing him, as an individual, under the dominion placing him, as an individual, under the dominion of mere passion or impulse. He is a disciplinarian. His intellect is commanding, and could at any time quell into silence the affectional necessities and love-voices of his soul; and yet, so sincerely does he regard the simplicity and truthfulness of child-hood—so devoutly does he revere the 'spirit of God manifested in the flesh'—that he stops not (or wishes not) to confer with outward forms, with conwishes not) to confer with outward forms, with conrentional customs extant, as to the intellectual propriety of giving Love its full manifestation. He is not, therefore, a mere intellectualist; for he is deeper, higher, more profound. Hence this na-ture and the world can never agree. He is at war with its rules; and the world will call him eccentric in some things; it will misunderstand his mind in its most essential points. The general impression from this intellectual organism is—Light, or

ly and sharply defined. Every thing he says has weight; he gives out himself. In this Conscience, without imagination or fanciful conceptions, you see the zeal of the Hero, the courage of a Chieftain, the faithfulness of a Patriarch, and at times the self-satisfaction of a glorified Saint. He fears nothing; his Will is tremendous. Encouraged by his imperious and self-supporting Conscience, he ventures, independently of all antecedents or ex amples, to 'work out his own salvation,' nor thinks of fear or trembling.

Being naturally benevolent and self-sacrificing, he believes in no selfish or personal salvation from

any thing or any situation. He is disposed to blend his 'necessities,' his fate, with all mankind's hence would go for universal salvation or universal damnation; because particular persons must not be selected for either destination. He and the world must stand or fall together. He mourns over the world, in doing which, he obliquely pities himself. In his relation to the world, with its organization, there is something peculiarly religious and sacred. A certain writer bath well expressed hast never written or spoken a word on the crimina code.' He would admonish you against vindictive ness or revenge. Should he find you prone to those dishonorable passions, he would be apt to ask you in substance, the lofty question put by Volumni to Coriolanus

'Think'st thou it honorable for a noble man Still to remember wrongs ?

I have spoken of the imperative demands which only by its uncompromising power and determina- his love-nature makes upon his Intellect; but on hi Moral organization, these necessities appear stil The self-regulated parental reverence of Goethe for the charmed Bettina is more than equalled in this nature by its abstract, philosophic, Platonic veneration for the True Marriage institution. At its shrine he would bow, if at any. He loves not deter him from declaring his sentiments. Perhaps

ERATOR of the 19th ultimo.]

This man is constrained to be religious, though he is not intuitional. His practical Intellect, com-bining with the incontrovertible dictations of his conscience, asserts good works to be pure prayer

more the world's than his fault if he should not receive just appreciation or equitable regard. His
personal presence does not inspire the superficial
with love, which his nature demands; this fact,
with his firm intellect and commanding conscience,
acts unfavorably upon him—giving back to the
world a somewhat colder exterior—leaving him
comparatively alone! trudging up the hill of Reformation, tempest-tost and weather-beaten; con-

scientiously rebuking wrong and scolding the world in boldest terms; laying down on every occasion. Codes of Laws for personal doing and social right, eousness, which (O, the great sorrow,) scarch coussess, which (O, the great sorrow,) sareing any one will accept or obey; yet dauntless still working diligently, getting his reward in spiritual working diligently, getting his reward in spiritual working diligently, getting his daily bread for satisfaction; willing to earn his daily bread for body and mind; wishing to be himself, and like to one else; and consenting never, never to follow and chieftains or leaders, except the Sovereign principles or attractions of his own organization—Lorg

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Dies or attractions of his own organismos—Lorg Light, Ligh after their demise. There is, consequently, med unnecessary suffering experienced by those whose organization qualifies them to do battle with error; whose natures compel them to labor for the god and elevation of our common race. If, therefore, before the physical dissolution of certain reamen and public men, I can but add my mite toward gring the world correct and practical estimates of their real character, my labor may not be in rain, while my reward will be ample.

WORK FOR WOMEN

The newspaper discussions of the Rights and Wrongs of Women are already resulting in practical meliorations of the harsher features of the lot. In several of the most respectable hotels of lot. In several of the most respectable notes of our city, women only are now employed as waiten on the tables, enlarging their sphere of employon the tables, enlarging their sphere of employment, increasing the average of their wages, and decidedly pleasing all the boarders, especially women, who are seldom accustomed to male waiters at home, and are not easily reconciled to their attendance when away from home. And we are quite sure that no woman thus employed as a wait-er has received one word of rudeness or insult

er has received one word of rudeness or insult from any guest whatever.

This is but one among many directions in which new employment for Women is proffered. Another is Type-setting. Women can set type as well as is Type-setting. Women can set type as well as men, though there are labors connected with the printing-office for which they lack strength. We do not think they will ever be generally employed on Daily Morning Newspapers, where much of the work must be done late at night, where the webmen are often crowded close together, and where exertions and all night labor are sometimes re-quired. But a brother Editor from the country quired. But a brother Editor from the country informs us that he has nearly all his type set up in this manner: He takes a part of his cases into his dwelling, where his wife and sister set up two-thirds of his paper, and he takes the matter over on the galley to his office, where it is made up and printed. We see no reason why this practice and printed. We see in reason way this practice may not become general with country printing establishments, cheapening the cost of issuing asspapers, and giving suitable employment to though ands of young women at better wages than they have hitherto obtained. We are not able to speak with precision of the

progress yet made in our Schools of Design, and kindred efforts to create or extend employment for women in the sphere of the Fine Arts, but we believe it is satisfactory. And whenever it shall be manifest that our shopping ladies prefer to be waited on by persons of their own sex, rather than by men, we can spare a large number of stout fellows from our City to the Great West, and open another field of exertion for our ill-used, suffering women. N. Y. Tribune.

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