ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT

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and three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00.

The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Jensylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-acted to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial tee, but are not responsible for any of the debta the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray AUG. EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and FESTEL PHILLIPS.

"In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

section are impartially allowed a hearing.

WI LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. VOL. XXIII. NO. 35.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. PRINTERS.

majority in the slave representation over that of the

UATION OF SLAVERT THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - John Quincy Adams

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERP

No Union with Slaveholderel.

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS A COVENANT WITH DEATH

Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding of the South prescribed, as a condition of the assent to the Constitution, three special provisions.

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles.

to the principles of popular representation, of a sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize

enting the oppressed ! . . . To call govern

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor re

DOUBLE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DO

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853. WHOLE NUMBER 1178.

THE LIBERATOR.

LETTER FROM PARKER PILLSBURY. CONNEAUTVILLE, Pa., 20th Aug., 1853.

ELS FRIEND GARRISON : is none of your readers can accuse me of too much expancy of your columns since I left the West, last sunber, perhaps I may be indulged again a little, or that I have returned hither for another autumn's mpaign. There is not much of adventure or of exeience to communicate, yet; but the quickness with tich the passage is made from Boston a thousand miles let, is worthy of mention. It seems to almost realize netales of the fairies and genii of ancient times; and medines wonder whether a dream was ever breathor written, that is not yet to become matter of exmean, and whether, instead of doubting a single reseled miracle of Jesus, it were not safer to admit at at their probability, and to expect to witness their he again; and even 'greater works' than he ever

We are getting speed; now, what we want with it is with That is to come. No accident happens which used be avoided. The swiftest trains are quite as seme as the slow. The disasters, indeed, are two to one a he slower trains. The reason is, more caution is el But that same care must be exercised, and can is on all the roads, and on every train.

Seam navigation on the Atlantic is as safe, almost, slanging on a sofa at home. But on the Hudson, lede brook in comparison, or on Lake Eric or Michipa, mere puddles, where, in daylight, you are never at a sight of land, no man should ever venture, until ishe settled his estate, and taken final leave of his fields. And the difference is wholly on account of the gester foresight and prudence exercised in the one case

Many of the Western Transportation Companies are is most unscrupulous, unprincipled wretches, who er went unwhipt of justice; and the frauds and cuity practised upon foreign travellers, particularly, reperfectly horrible. The hotel keepers are, many of m even viler than the transportation agents. I avavery pretty little German girl, the other day, in is hands of a loathsome, diseased-looking hotel runr, who was endeavoring to entice her to leave her grage at the depot, and go with him. I watched in, as, like a vampyre, he clung to her for a quarter an hour, until, satisfied as to the case, I went to the stranger's assistance. She had been most villasly lied to about her passage, and finally found herlieft, and alone, to be the prey of other destroyers. here is in New York State a cold and sterile district, at was named Ohio by its rapacious owner, at the se when thousands of European emigrants were seek-Ohio as their future home. Then he had agents in us the veritable Ohio they were seeking. Scarcely ne of them, I was told, remained. But then, the exa expense, and the mortification felt at being thus immel upon, were an evil too insufferable to be borne.

one train on the way, we had a poor old Irish woma of seventy years, with five of her grand-children. be two youngest of these could not have been more an twelve and fourteen, and yet the conductor made r pay fall fare for them all. She spoke to me about t fot in tones of complaint, but sadly patient, as a part of her stern fate; for she feared she could not get tear on at such high rates. She said it was ' pretty herd, for the like o' her, a old 'coman of siventy bliss year an more, to leave her 'ome and country, and a enong strangers.' I thought so too, for I also are a mother of seventy ; and I made the conductor that so, and he gave her back the money of which she hi been unjustly deprived. I filled her lap with nice the fruit, at sight of which she crossed her forehead ed breast, then blessed me in the name of the Holy loga. Leaving that train a few minutes after, I saw

speak of this only as a specimen of what I see.

But I began with the intention of giving you a little count of my first Western meeting of this campaign. here is now, however, only time to say, that the showrepresented our assembling in the grove as was ex-poel, and we went to a Universalist meeting-house in h neighborhood. And a great many of all ages, others with babics among the rest; were caught in the herer on the way, and came into the house, wet as hagh they had been dipped up out of a river. Dicks droped, and dresses dripped in running streams ; enets collapsed, retrenched skirts, [to Bloomer height nace.] as the wearers scampered through the mire, injured the saddest conditions of white stockings; giet, as the fit happened to take them, and, altosibir, it was a scene such as I never saw before.

as fast as the people came in, they shook and wrung heir clothes, and disposed themselves into the slips by wrung their coats and shirt-sleeves, and the wotheir capes and shawls, (some of them of nice tality,) as if they were disheloths, till at length, about the codock, we commenced our exercises. And, hogh you can hardly believe it, we had one of the has serious and deeply interesting meetings I ever saw; al at the close of it, we only adjourned for two hours, best again at early candle lighting. In the evening, is hose was again filled, and the clocks had struck a some time before we closed.

his meeting was at Linesville, in the north-western ther of Pennsylvania. You can hardly conceive of bronstion of some of the people there. One man, is tame is on your list of subscribers,) is devoting self and a good horse and carriage to my use, and strice of the cause for this week, to begin with; be be rede round the region to make my appointment ments, before I arrived. Then be came any thirty miles to meet me on my arrival at the meet from the point on the railroad, and brought me to his her open home. And then, no man in the land gives money, in proportion to his means, to aid the enprise, than does he. And all the time, he is as plain times, and unostentatious every way, as any farmer he mi find. His wife and family are with him, heart to had. And such are called Infidels!! With Abou adam, 'May their tribe increase.'

Yours, as ever, PARKER PILLSBURY. Va Lloyd Garrison.

CONVENTION AT CUMMINGTON. MR. GARRISON :

We esteem it a privilege to report to you the doings of the Anti-Slavery Convention for Western Massachusetts, which assembled in Cummington, Wednesday, August 17. To us, it was a Convention of rare interest, a season that will long be remembered by the friends of the slave. We have only to regret that the unfavorable state of the weather should have prevented many from attending. Very respectfully yours,
NELSON BROWN.

The Convention was organized by the choice of Presi dent, Vice Presidents, Secretary, and a Business Com-

The President, JOHN S. STAFFORD, in a few appro riate remarks, stated the design of the Convention and introduced to the assembly SAMUEL MAY, Jr. whose speech, clearly and forcibly illustrating the position of the American Anti-Slavery Society, based o the immutable foundation, 'Trust in God,' may safely challenge the severest criticism. Rev. A. T. Foss followed, and occupied the platform during the remainder of the afternoon, and, in compliance with the earnest wish of the assembly, most of the evening.

The exercises of the evening received additional in rest by the appearance and introduction to the assembly of Rev. THOMAS H. JONES, a fugitive, and now a resident of the British Provinces, who, being on visit to Massachusetts, had travelled many miles to attend the Convention. The question was asked if, under any circumstances, those composing the asmbly would allow the return of the fugitive? and as answered emphatically, NO !

The gathering on Thursday was greater than on the receding day, although the weather continued very unfavorable.

The President being absent, Rev. E. A. STOCKMAN DEAR Mr. GARRISON cted as Chairman during the day and evening.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., for the Business Committee, r the Convention, which were ably sustained by Rev. A. proper to inform you of my very pleasant and profitaany thing but the cause he advocated, was worthy. The following are the resolves adopted by the Con-

ention, without dissent :-

Whereas, the churches and other religious bodies in this land have failed to recognize Jesus in the person of Thank God, the best orator on this continent is the he down-trodden slave of our country, and have given slave's advocate, he great weight of their influence to rivet stronger his chains, and to obscure and darken the vision of his soul; and whereas, they have, at the demand of nest joy. Bro. S. is a well-tried and faithful friend of the Slave Power, denied the authority of God, and set the slave. Bros. May and Foss greeted me with warm up the infamous Fugitive Slave Law as the supreme friendship; and, O! how my poor heart swelled in my law of the land ; therefore,

New York city, who sent a great many emigrants into are unmistakably and hopelessly infidel to the law of result in great good. that it is the duty of all Christian persons to come out their sins, that they receive not of their plagues.

Resolved, That the God preached in the majority of the pulpits of this country, the God who authorizes and a contribution of \$10. anctions the enslavement of men, women and children, and their treatment as chattels and as property, is not the God of Jesus Christ, is not the God who hears the eries of the oppressed, and who sent his Son to preach deliverance to the captive, and the opening of the prisa-doors to them who are bound.

Resolved. That until this people cease to do evil, and learn to do well : until they seek justice and relieve the ppressed ; their gifts and offerings to God are an abomnation in his sight, their many prayers he will not hear, and their Sabbaths and solemn meetings his soul hates and rejects.

Resolved, That to be truly members of Christ's church, we must cease to be members of churches which are in fellowship with the slaveholder, which apologize for his crimes, and countenance him in them, and which reserve all their censures and hostility for those who are advocating a practical obedience to the command, 'All hings whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, lo ye even so to them '

Resolved, That our reliance for the furtherance and inal triumph of the anti-slavery cause is now, as it ever has been, in the faithful preaching of the truth, and in the uncompromising exposure of the short-comings and sins of the false churches, faithless ministers, and selfish and corrupt leaders of the people, in Church and in State, with which our land is now filled and cursed.

Resolved, That the political action of men who take he oath to support the U. S. Constitution, with all its atal compromises with slavery, can be of little worth to the cause of liberty, while it cannot fail to lower the standard of principle in their own minds, and prepare them for further compromises of right and justice, henever the necessity shall seem to them to arise.

Resolved, That the spirit, the work, the sacrifices and uxiliaries, are eminently Christian.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: Permit me to add a few words

o the above report of our Cummington meeting. It ras truly an interesting occasion. It is rare to meet with closer attention, and more general interest, than in England? is favor. Mr. Stockman, for some time, has been in society, and, whenever he has been able to command

As usual, a free invitation-even more, an urger one—was again and again given, to any and all present, to take any part they chose in the discussions, to offer I do,' said he, 'in the God of the Bible.' 'Well, I objections, to make inquiries, &c. &c. This invitation am an atheist to the slave-holding and slave-hunti

what kind of political action the American Anti-Slavery Society did propose and advise. He was very ably answered by Wendell Phillips.

The singing at this Convention demands a particu-

lar notice. At every session, we were favored with one or more pieces, of an anti-slavery character, selected and performed with excellent judgment and taste,— with simplicity and with decided effect. The choir consisted of some twelve or fourteen young gentlemen and ladies, all of whom seemed imbibed with the true spirit of the beautiful hymns and stirring songs they sang, and who had evidently made themselves with much pains a well-trained choir. Their music was a great help, as well as a most pleasant addition, to the other services of the Convention. It is earnestly to be wished, that every one of our County Societies, at least, might have among its members such a choir. They would do not a little towards stirring and converting men's hearts which hitherto have felt no pity for the slave, no sympathy with his few and struggling friends.

I am making too large a draft on your columns, and therefore close with saying, that the hospitalities of our friends in Cummington were most ample; and that the warm thanks of the speakers, and of all present from neighboring towns, are due and heartily given to the Messrs. Stafford, the Messrs. Brown, Rev. Mr. Stockman, Dr. Bemis and their families, for those friendly attentions which made the visit so pleasant. An excellent spirit is awakened in Cummington. They earnestly desire to know the truth. May it make them

Yours, truly, Leicester, August 22, 1853.

LETTER FROM REV. THOMAS H. JONES. CUMMINGTON, Aug. 22, 1853.

Well knowing that your heart is ever cheered to learn that the hunted slave finds friends and succor orted resolutions for consideration and adoption by in any place and among any people, I think it not im-Foss, Samuel May, Jr., and Wendell Phillips, Esq., ble visit to Cummington. Following your kind advice, whom, neither the place, nor the congregation, nor I reached C. about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, weary with my long walk, but was much cheered to find Bro Stockman's church-lighted up, and a good audience within, chained to the spot by the resistless eloquence of WENDELL PHILLIPS, who was addressing them.

When I entered the house, Bro, Stockman came to meet me, and grasped my hand with manifest and earbosom to feel myself a man among men! The Conven-Resolved, That these churches and religious bodies tion was one of much interest, and rll agree that it will

of Christian faith; and On the Sabbath following, Bro. Stockman kindly infrom these infidel bodies, and be no longer partakers of pulpit. I spoke twice to a very large andience, who listened with great attention to my story of suffering and wrong, and manifested their sincerity by giving me

When I took the platform, I was greeted with pro onged and enthusiastic cheering, which, backed up with the \$10 before mentioned, together with great personal kindness, and scores of invitations to tarry with them as long as I could, will lead you, as it does me, to believe that Bro. S. has not preached the antislavery gospel in vain in this place. I must soon bid adieu to Bro. S. and his kind family, under whose roof I have spent many pleasant days as a brother and equal, and must hasten back again to British soil for safety.

Though it is hard to turn my back upon my native and, yet my heart is cheered to know, as you also know, that there are many noble-hearted friends of our cause in St. Johns, and in 'all the country round about.' During eighteen months of sojourning among them, I have ever been treated as a man and 'brother beloved,' till I went on board the steamer Eastern City. Of my cruel treatment on board said steamer, the public are already informed.

I called on my old friend, Bro. D. Foster, who has been to me more than a brother, and found him and his family still the warm friends of the slave.

THOMAS H. JONES. Yours truly,

LETTER PROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. Union Hall, Saratoga Springs, }
August 21, 1853.

DEAR GARRISON-I left Brattleboro' on the morning f the 18th, and reached this place via Bellows Falls Rutland, White Hall, and Fort Edward. I enjoyed Brattleboro' greatly. Lucy Stone's lecture on slavery produced a fine healthy excitement there. It was so truthful, so pointed, so correct, the people that heard about it could not but take it to heart, and talk about it. I was somewhat surprised that the Free Soil paper there he hopes of the American Anti-Slavery Society and its did not notice it. I went to the office and got two copies, to send off, thinking, of course, it would speak of the lecture ; but I could not find an allusion to it in it. When will the American press rise above the narrow limits of party, and let the world know fairly and fully what is doing in the places where they are printed, as it does

were manifested in its discussions. Notwithstanding I had to stay at the station in Brattleboro' over an the extremely unfavorable weather-for the rain fell hour, waiting for the cars. Some twenty were waiting heavily during both days-a very good number was with me. Slavery came up for conversation. One man resent, some coming from distances of eight to sixteen said—' Many slaveholders are conscientious in holding slaves, 'A conscientious slaveholder! Can a man do Saptist meeting-house, a building now occupied every to another what he is conscious that he is not willing Sunday by Rev. Mr. Stockman and a goodly congrega- the other should do to him, and be conscious of right on, associated to preach, and hear, and reduce to prac- and justice? I asked. 'Can a slaveholder be an honice, the vital principles of the gospel of God, without est man? Is it possible for a man to take from another, aking counsel of man, fearing his wrath, or courting wife and children, and sell them as brutes, and be onest-and not know he is doing wrong?' The apolwarm sympathy with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery ogist for slaveholders thought he could, and talked loudly about the feelings, words, and doings of Christ the time, has acted as one of its lecturing Agents. The and the Apostles-about Christian love and charity. coess of this Convention, and the growing interest in How appalling such language sounds! No profanity, he anti-slavery cause in that region, are greatly ow- no blasphemy, is so disgusting as that which would as ing to his labors ;—sustained also, as they have been, sociate the spirit of the pure and gentle Nazarene with by the untiring efforts and faithful testimony of a few, a slaveholder. Then he defended the Fugitive Slave who, for many years, and amidst the greatest opposition, have stood fast by our sacred cause. mercy and God, it ought to be executed till it can be

and Rutland, the track winds round among the Green Mountains. Whitehall is at the South end, or head of Lake Champlain. Fort Edward is on the Hudson. Both of these places are associated with historical events

But, Saratoga Springs! What can be said of this of my residence here. Have visited Saratoga ke, some three miles from this, and other places in vicinity. Have walked around the grounds, met the throng of visitors in the walks around Congress Spring to drink Congress Water, for which many acire an extraordinary passion. I have met them in the parlor and at the table, and had with them the passing od and the passing word. Very many slaveholder and slave-hunters are here, some to enjoy the luxuries our summers, to reconcile the North to slavery and veholders, to destroy all conscientious opposition to them, and to hunt fugitive slaves. No people on earth are so destitute of manhood and womanhood as these slaveholders and slave-hunters.

Woman's Rights! I have much discussion on this subject. What do you say? Does not justice give to the mother control over her children, and give to them and laboring man in Hampden County, already known her name? I think it does. There is no reason why to many by the generous donations, which, by strict man or woman should merge the name in that of the other, on marriage, but there is reason why children benevolent causes of the day. His health is so feeble should take the mother's name, and why, in case of that he is never able to do, on any day, an entire day's en, i. e., to licensed prostitution. A true husband not be published. will have no anxiety whether he takes his wife's name, she his; whether the children take her name or

of my heart and the theology of my head-between the for the apostles to plead the cause of Christ. controls my destiny. He is dethroned from my heart, jeopardy.

though, to a greater or less degree, I am still under My heart is melted within me when I realize, in some the dominion of habits of thinking, feeling, speaking degree, the grievous suffering that three millions of my The people, who are sauntering about, laughing and to endure. Yes, this mighty nation has, as it were, beply because they are doing a more useful service to be held in perpetual bondage.

Eating, smoking, music, dancing, drinking Congress rater : such are the employments at Saratoga Springs, t this season, in those who go to church and those who ay away. The Sensuous reigns here as God over all. hink you human life is seen here, in this hotel, or in clory, when they are true. But as a statesman, a pol- tice will not sleep for ever.' ician, a priest, a pleasure-hunter, a sight-seer, a prings, what a comparatively poor, shallow being ove-not in his transient amusements.

HENRY C. WRIGHT. Yours, truly,

MISS STONE IN VERMONT.

days, addressing the people upon the great question of sorrows, and the grievous burdens they bear. American slavery. She has given eight addresses in different villages, to nearly all of which we have listened, with an increasing and absorbing interest. And it bad worse, because of their pleading for the aggrieved ight," 'or 'We would gladly accompany her to hear of all the barbarous restrictions upon the slaves. fore listened to a radical anti-slavery lecture.

her talents and her devotion to the cause of the oppress- bloodshed, which hatred I fear will ultimately beget. ed. Religious and political organizations have received 0, that men would be wise, and reason together on the Golden Rule.

hose government sustains slavery, and makes Fugiwe Slave Laws to consign Thomas Sims to hopeless seritude, with multitudes of his companions, who have so sinful a people, sooner or later. ught to obtain for themselves those rights which our claration of Independence declares inalienable.

Woman has been appealed to in behalf of her sisters obbed of their womanhood, robbed of their virtue bbed of their children, torn from their families, and eprived of all that makes life a blessing ; and woman's eart has responded, and women have crowded round the eloquent lecturer, thanking her that sentiments and elings which have so long thrilled their own hearts,

and opened their doors, but urged their people to at- the common enemy, and be willing to suffer for righte end. One clergyman, we are informed, replied to ousness' sake.

I see, by my Liberaron, that Miss Sallie Holler

compelled to speak from a stand near an open window, to be heard not only by those who filled the crowded church, but by numbers who were eager to listen, with only heaven's broad canopy for a shelter. Those who, through the blinding influence of preju-

dice or sectarianism, or from a fastidiousness that would place at this season? Some 500 guests are this day in forbid woman to plead the cause of the suffering and the the hotel where I am—' Union Hall.' This is the fourth dumb, have remained away from these lectures, have denied themselves a rare pleasure and privilege, and have, we fear, done a deed they will wish undone, when they look forward to that day when Jesus shall say, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me.'

Miss Stone goes from us to Bradford, to give a few ectures in the east part of the county, and will return o Massachusetts, leaving many hearts, we trust, beating with truer and deeper sympathy for the slave, and following her with gratitude for her labors, and prayers for her future success.

Randolph, Vt., Aug. 22, 1858.

A TRUE PRIEND OF THE SLAVE.

The following letter was addressed, severa nonths since, to Mr. Fisk, of W. Brookfield, by a poor economy, he is able to make out of his earnings to the separation, the children should belong to the mother, work; yet he gives away a sum, in the course of the and why their earnings and reputation, in case of their year, which many men, reputed wealthy, would think decease, should belong to her. But such questions can too much for them to spare. With this letter he sent find no place in true marriage. They belong only to seven dollars to Mr. Fisk, who has paid it to the Mass." legal, or conventional relations between men and wo- A. S. Society. The donor prefers that his name should

DEAR FRIEND JOHN M. FISK :

his. How out of place will be all questions of rights All are dear to me who are striving for the right and property or of person between a husband and a true. Though not personally acquainted with you, wife ! How perfectly, how satisfactorily will love ad- from what I do know, I judge this to be your object. st all such questions between them! But, in mere To be true and faithful in pleading the cause of sufferlegal relations, the legislative enactment must decide ing humanity every where is Christ-like. The multivery thing! But these matters will all yet be dis- tude will profess sympathy for the suffering and opussed in Women's Rights Conventions.

The bells are ringing and tolling, solemnly, to call who will come to the relief of those whom the Church he people to church. They ring and toll in vain for and State esteem unworthy and degraded. It is now, e. I have done with such worshipping. My life has perhaps, as great a cross and as noble a work to plead en a living, ceaseless struggle between the humanity the cause of the enslaved millions in our land, as it was

uman and the divine. The God of my boyhood was No man can go to the South and rebuke the slaveholdndeed a mouster of wrath and vengeance. To me, he ers with such strong language as did Christ the Jewish s no more. A purer, more just and loving Power now Church and State, without having their lives put in

talking in yonder walks, are actually doing better come a wall of fire round about them, to keep them service for God than are those in yonder church ; sim- hemmed in on every side, that, if possible, they may

It is truly trying to the poor slaves and their anxious friends, when they see the tide-waters set so strongly against them. My soul exclaims, How long, how long, O thou God of mercy and justice, wilt thou be deaf to our supplications?

Dear friend, we want a great and strong faith in the onder church? No-these are but mere incidents of attributes of God to support us in these trying times, to cal life. In the home man lives. As husband and stimulate to the warfare before us. The great Jefferson wife, as parent and child, men and women live. In said, in reference to slavery, 'I tremble for my counnese relations, human nature will ever shine forth in try when I remember that God is just, and that his jus-The history of Egypt should be a warning to us

artner in the dance or waltz, a visitor at Saratoga The great and dear father of our race could hear the cry of the Hebrews in their bondage. 'Now, therenan is! Man's true life is in his deep, abiding, true fore, (saith God,) behold the cry of the children of Israel is come unto me; and I have also seen the oppressions wherewith the Egyptians oppressed them. Moses and the elders of Israel were regarded by the Egyptians very much as the abolitionists are at the Invited, agreeably to a resolution passed at a Free present time. The Loan God was with them ; I trust soil County Convention in June, Miss Lucy Stone con- he is with us, and will hear our supplications in behalf sented to visit Orange county, Vermont, and spend ten of our cruelly oppressed brethren. He knows their

s but little to say, that a large majority of those who and oppressed ones. Their tasks were made more grievsave heard, have been most deeply interested, not a few ous to be borne, because they complained of their servinaving exclaimed, 'We could sit and listen to her all tude. So it is now; we are accused of being the cause all her lectures, -and those, too, who perhaps never have all the hard names that ingenuity can invent heaped upon us. Such hatred to the just and true, Miss Stone has presented the claims of the slave, and God will judge in the right time. He knows how much nown where rests the guilt of slavery, with a fearless- his faithful ones need to suffer, before he makes bare his ss, faithfulness and power that do credit alike to arm for their salvation. We do not want war and

the scathing rebukes they merit for their alliance with the enormous sin of slavery! Why will not the Church slaveholders, for their time-serving, cowardly spirit, treat the sin of slavery as other sins, and purify itwhich yields to the demands of the South, instead of ac- self from such frightful wickedness, and seek, with mowledging the claims of justice and the requirements convincing words of kindness, to convert the slaveholder from his folly and wickedness? There would be a The hearers have been made to perceive their individ- bloodless war, if the church and clergy would be faithal responsibility as members of this 'model republic,' ful to the dictates of their consciences. I fear this will shose government sustains slavery, and makes Fugi- not be. The sin of slavery is deeply imbedded in the heart of this nation, and a fearful retribution awaits

But let us not slacken our efforts, although we make but little show against so great odds. The Lord re quires of us no more than we can do. We have a noble object in view,—the emancipation of three millions of our fellow-countrymen from cruel bondage, and the es-tablishment of that heaven-born principle, that all men are born free and equal, and have a right to ' life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' I have a heart-cheering faith that if I work with all the means that have found so full and fearless an utterance.

Miss Stone's reception has been far more favorable than her most ardent friends dared hope or anticipate. As was to be expected, some ministers read notices of the meetings very unwillingly, or refused to do it, as effected the entire object. Let us, in view of the examne said, because he thought St. Paul would not have ple of Christ and the apostles, and the blessing set become it; while others not only gladly gave the notices, fore us, keep up our courage, and fight manfully against

God which you worship. My business is to root out of the human mind all such conceptions of God.'

As most of the company was bound for Saratoga, this served as a topic for the day. Between Bellows Falls friend in every place, and in two instances, she was under the necessity of lying a-bed two or three hours as They are the hard earnings of a feeble man, who is under the necessity of lying a-bed two or three hours a day. But I assure you, I am willing to work to keep in the lecturing field a woman so accomplished for the task. Her manner meets my approbation. She ap-Lord! We want seriousness. We want those who speak from the oracles of God. We want those who in make earnest appeals to the hearts and con of men, and can manifest deep feeling and heart-felt sympathy for the wees and sufferings of the poor, de-

Yours for the right and true, -

THEATRICAL ABUSE.

To WM. LLOYD GARRISON :

ery as to the colored ones.

DEAR SIR,-I wish to say a few words to theatrecoers, and particularly to colored people, about the Howard Athenœum of Boston. Mr. Willard, notwithstanding the severe rebuke lately administered to him in the Police Court, has issued his customary notice, 'Col-ored persons only admitted to the Gallery.' Now, why only to the gallery ? I am a working man, sir; work en hours daily at my trade ; have a wife and family ; and the gallery fits my purse better than any other par of the house. What I want to know is, if the oc population are a nuisance in the boxes, why Mr. Willard should thrust them upon me? His announcement s as gross an insult to the white frequenters of the gal-

The real truth seems to be, Boston people love aristocracy. They are not republicans, however much they may mouth it so in after-dinner speeches at Fancuil Hall; and Mr. Willard bows the knee to that class. So be it, say I. Then let him be supported by that class, AND NONE OTHER. Drivelling, flunkeyish imitators of an effete European aristocracy, who make color a caste, instead of poverty or want of rank, might fill his house nightly, if he can only get them out, I doubt not. But, by all that is manly and republican, let no MAN or WOMAN enter the Howard Athenseum till the bnoxious restriction is removed; and, in particular, one of our colored friends should so degrade themelves. The Boston Museum is open to them, on equal terms with white people. I am not aware that the National Theatre imposes any restriction. Let Mr. Willard have the house to himself; and, as in the case of the 'White Slaves of England,' (performed to one

nmunity, however poor or despised by humbugs.
Yours, &c., A REGULAR THEATRE-GOER.

undred people nightly,) he will soon find it unprofita-

ble, as well as ungentlemanly, to insult any class of the

FIRST OF AUGUST.

Extract of a letter from J. Mercer Langston to Wiliam C. Nell, dated Oberlin, (Ohio,) Aug. 19, 1853 :-'I wished a great many times, after I found what was yielded to your persuasions, remained in Boston, and attended the Framingham celebration. Then I might have heard Garrison, Parker, Phillips, Remond and Lucy Stone ; and I would have felt myself most abunlantly rewarded. But, although the meeting did not come off at Wellington, the First was not a day of leiare to me. I spoke to a very large audience, number ing some twenty-five hundred persons, at Frankfort, in Ross Co., Ohio. This place is in one of the darkest sections of the State. The people there have heard few anti-slavery speeches, and their minds are comparativey dark on the slavery question. As I had the ability. poured the truth upon their hearts so as to make them

think, feel, and, if possible, act. That I did them

We were interrupted in our exercises just as you were. We were about entering upon the busines the occasion, when dark, heavy clouds came up, and with their broad folds overspread the whole sky. Nor was it long before they discharged upon us their entire ontents, drenching mother and babe, man and boy, the beau and the lass. You must not dare to entertain, for second, the thought that I escaped. No, indeed. I suppose it is a fact, that I was more thoroughly wet ian any other person. But rain could not quench the desire of the people to hear about the condition of the slave, the effects of emancipation in the West In-dies, and the efforts that the friends of humanity are making to hurry on the day which shall bring liberty and manhood to the American bondman, and life, pea and joy to his drooping heart. For one long hour and a half, wet as I was, I was engaged in telling them of these solemn matters; nor did I leave them without the rational hope of 'the good time coming.' I told them that one of the evidences I had that such a time was inevitably to come, and soon, too, was the deep interest they manifested in hearing, the burning impres-sion which the truth seemed to make upon their hearts, and the manly determination that was to be read in their intelligent faces, never by any act of theirs to

give the least countenance to oppression.

The people who heard on this occasion were for the ost part white. You will know that the cause goes rward, when I tell you that, but two or three years age, it was impossible to make any thing like a liberty speech in that part of the State, so violently opposed were the people to every thing of the kind. even Garrison and Foster would be heard with respect and attention. I know that it will lead you to rejoice to hear of this change. I hope we shall, before many years, be able to make Ohio the anti-slavery State of

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in Indiana *We have considerable anti-slavery feeling in this re-ion, though but little that is decided as to any course action. My own conviction of the truth of the trine every day increa come-outer ' do

We have but little anti-slavery feeling within this rillage, the population being mostly wedded to sham Democracy and Christianity. We have pro-slavery priests who defend the Fugitive Slave Law as in harny with the Bible. A short time since, we had ion on alavery, the first one the village yeeum in the form of a criticism of 'Uncle Tom's abin,' denying the truth of all its statements, I was alled upon to lecture, and of course felt it my duty to efend the book. Of the nature of the victory, it does not become me to speak.

MISS STONE'S LECTURE.

No Union with Classical

Miss Stone spoke according to appointment, and to a full and intellectual house. We had never heard her, nor indeed any other (so called) ultra abolitionist, lecture on the subject before. We were perfectly aware beforehand of the points of difference between the several anti-slavery schools, and did not expect that she would secure our assent, or that of her audience generally, to some of her positions touching the abolition of this great State and National wrong and its constitutional lien. positions touching the abolition of this great State and National wrong and its constitutional lieu.—
We knew she regarded the constitution as recognizing and sustaining this giant evil; that she claimed the expediency and necessity of a separation of the North from the South, and an abstaining from voting or holding office under the present constitution—relying solely on a renovation, or regeneration of the moral and religious sentiment of the people, to break the manacles and let the oppressed go free.

She would not make it a political issue; we would, and rally every man—and woman too, if women were allowed to vote—to vote against every measure and man who does not ignore the holding of property in man, and speak and work for its overthrow.

She would have the North withdraw from the She would have the North withdraw from the South and organize a separate government, carrying out, in all its departments, the self-evident truth of equal rights proclaimed by our Declaration of Independence; we would have the North cling to the South, because of her peculiar institution—like the refiner's fire, or the storm wind, that agitates only to purify.

But the severest logician must admit the impregnableness of her position, that only through a regenerated moral and religious sentiment can slavery be abolished, whether we regard it in its

regenerated moral and religious sentiment can slavery be abolished, whether we regard it in its social or political phase; and few, we think, who love, and have faith in the power of truth and right, will hesitate to assent to her conclusion—so eloquently pressed—that the giant wrong can and will be made to retreat before this sentiment.

What politician will attempt to escape the force and point of her simple declaration that slavery can never be abolished so long as the slaveholder is elevated by the public sentiment to the highest

can never be abolished so long as the slaveholder is elevated by the public sentiment to the highest offices in the State—so long as it is no dishonor to men, as men, to deal in man as property!—or the other position, that slaveholding will cease when the thief and robber of men, women and children the thief and robber of men, women and children is looked upon as mean, and ineligible for offices of honor and trust, as the stealer of paltry things.

What member of the Christian Church did not feel his check burn with shame and conviction of the truth of her declaration, that slaveholding would have here about any time of the children and conviction of the convention of the conventio

would have been abandoned ere this, if the professing Christian bodies had washed their hands of itthat it could not stand a day if the nominal Christian church took the same ground towards the baby stealer and his accomplices, that it does toward the chicken-thief and his aiders and abettors! Christian apologistst of things as they are may denounce Lucy Stone as an intidel; but if she be what they call infidel, the more is it their shame

that her self-devotion in enforcing the commands of Christ excels theirs. And singular indeed does it sound to hear men, in the same breath, accuse sound to hear men, in the same breath, accuse a person of being too radical in enforcing the practical importance of a test command of Christ's, and yet an infidel,—a too radical Christian an infidel! Verily, the Jees are upon us.

Let no one misrepresent us, because we defend the Christian truth and faithfulness of Lucy Stone's positions on Slavery, as a moral wrong. We differ from her, as we do from many another noble worker fee humanity, in our great or views of Rible doc-

for humanity, in our creed, or views of Bible doc-trines, usually so called. But we claim that who-ever accepts Christ and his teachings as the rule of their life, and 'teach them so,' is a Christian.— Christ made the test of Christian character to rest upon love to God as supreme, and love to man a to ourself. We believe, too, that God will be bet ter pleased if we pick the beams out of our own instead of attempting to put out the eyes tha see some things clearer than we, because there may be motes in them.—Brattleboro' Democrat.

From the Green Mountain Herald. THE NORTHERN INQUIRER VS. ALL CREA-TION.

The Northern Inquirer for some time past ha seemed to make it a point to stand at mast head and look constantly across the moving sea of passing events, and if a word is uttered or a sentence written that is tinctured with even an infinitesimal degree of advancement or progress in moral or social duties, he pounces upon the innovator without mercy. It is in such repects an admirable reflection of Bennett's New York Herald, and he goes it blue, for, as he has it, the 'sensible old-fashioned notions.' He is truly on the stand-still platform, and like the yelping cur barking at the moon, there he barks and derides and sneers upon every high-destined, free and noble enterprise that passes him unheedingly in the highway of life.— His last and vilest scandal is vented upon Miss Lucy Stone, because she is trying to impress upon the people of Orange County their moral accounta-bility for the sins of chattel Slavery. No gentle-man, no man who was not himself the fit archetype of bar-room profanity, carousing and shame, or the blackening deeds of Five Points, would so far stray away from all pretensions to decency or manhood, as to utter the language found in the *Inquirer* of the 13th inst., in allusion to Miss Stone's Lectures. Poor soul! Don't you know, Robert, that you are making both yourself and your sheet odious to all who appreciate mental culture or good morals, as well as proving true the old adage,

'To the vile, all things are vile.' Such unlicensed and unlegalized liberties as this cockney lawyer is in the habit of assuming at the County bar, as an attorney, will not pass unrebuked, when he publicly attacks the moral character of a true-hearted benefactor, and seeks to cast opprobrium and infamy upon her spotless name.

Her lectures in this section of the county, which have just been concluded, have called after them have just been concluded, have called first and larger audiences that have assembled for any other object for years. And what is best, the opinion seems to be general, that her high order of talent—her lady-like demeanor—her happy flow of illustrations. trations, her charming eloquence, as well as her inflexible sincerity of purpose that is exhibited or all occasions, entitle her at least to the sympathies of all who hear her, believing that better citizens and Christians will be made thereby. She has taken her time' to tell a vast deal more truth than it will be well for us to forget at once. W to an address delivered not a thousand miles from Bradford, a few years since, on the occasion of a County Agricultural Fair, when a certain thirdrate lawyer, attended by all the Judges, Esqs Hons., &c., that could be found, with a band music to add grandeur to the scene, marched upon a high platform prepared for him, with his head tipped back to the very verge of arrogance, as though his thoughts like his eyes were cast on high, and then followed the address. Men, women and children were disappointed and cheated, and instead of words appropriately and fitly spoken, they were only tortured with a shallow, prosy political ha-

rangue.

It fizzled out very much like the following:

The King of France and all his men, Marched up the hill, and then marched down again. We are sorry Mr. Ormsby is caught in such 'dirty business,' but nothing will cleanse his filthy heart better than Miss Stone's lectures.

MAZZINI ON AMERICAN SLAVERY. The interests of Humanity are one. The interests of Freedom are one. Whatever pertains to the welfare of one portion of the race, pertains to all. God hath made of one blood all nations of men. God hath joined the fate of all so together, that one portion of the race cannot suffer, but all suffer with it. Hence no true friend of Liberty can be other than a hater of true friend of Liberty can be other than a hater of all Slavery. And hence, every blow struck for Freedom, though in the uttermost parts of the earth, is a blow on the head of every form of tyranny over the soul of man, no matter what his complexion or his race. The brave word spoken for Hungarian or Italian Liberty, is a word, too, for American Liberty and against American Slavery. So the advocates of American Slavery know and feel. And hence the coldness and opposition with which they meet the champions of Freedom in other lands. This is the solution of Southern dislike to Kossuth, who made the mistake of trying to ignore a fact which blocked his path at every step during his sojourn in America. His noble compatriot, Mazzini, the prophet-hero of Italy, unstep during his sojourn in America. His noble compatriot, Mazzini, the prophet-hero of Italy, un-derstands this principle better.—Independent Demo-

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders,

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1853.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMER-ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society are hereby notified that a semi-annual meeting of the Society will be held at SYRACUSE. N. Y., in Wieting's Hall, on Thursbax and Friday, in Sept. 29th and 30th. As this is designed for the special accommodation of our Western condutors, as well as for the furtherance of our cause generally, it is hoped that a full representation will be present, in the spirit and with the zeal of primitive abolitionism. Every effort will be made by the friends in Syracuse to give a hospitable reception, as far as practicable, to those who may come from a distance. There will be no lack of able and eloquent speakers. The first meeting of the series will be held on Thuaspay, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretaries.

JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

Syracuse, October 1, 1858 Second Anniversary. Jerry from the hands of kidnappers, at Syracuse, on the first day of October, 1851, will be duly celebrated

The invitation is to all lovers of justice and kindness throughout the land. That Rescue was the most signal are extremely glad, therefore, to announce the publica and emphatic vindication of the absolute supremacy of tion of a work so well digested and ably prepared—so law that has ever occurred in America. Its beneficent crowded with proofs, arguments, facts and illustration influence, in awakening kind and genial sympathy in man for his fellow-man, enduring wrong unutterable, is beyond human computation. It is a bright star of hope to the oppressed in all the nations of the earth. dence 'as strong as proofs from holy writ,'-beyond al It is the key-note to the Song of Universal Freedom. It is an exemplification-worthy of imitation on every spot on this broad earth-of the glorious American doctrine, that ' Resistance to tyrants is obedience to

J. W. LOGUEN. W. L. CRANDALL, JAMES FULLER, THOMAS W. WHITE, BLIZA FELRINS, JOSEPH SAVAGE. LYDIA SAVAGE. Syracuse, August 15, 1853.

GOODELL'S ANTI-SLAVERY HISTORY. Boston, Aug. 80, 1858.

·Committee.

The Rev. DANIEL FOSTER, as an Agent of the Mass. chusetts Anti-Slavery Society, having been instructed not to offer for sale, in his official character, a work by WILLIAM GOODELL, entitled 'SLAVERY AND ANTI-SLA-VERY : A History of the Great Struggle in both Hemisispheres'; -Mr. Fostka, in consequence of this instruc-tion, having relinquished his Agency, and given the impression that he has been restricted in his freedom by a narrow and intolerant spirit;—and the publicity of this case having elicited, in various quarters, (generally inimical to the Society,) animadversions condemnatory of the course pursued toward Mr. Foster;—the Board of Managers deem it proper briefly to state why

The Board hold themselves strictly responsible to those by whom they have been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the Society; and receiving the contributions and donations of such, from time to time, they are in honor bound to see that this fund is judiciously and faithfully expended in promoting the cause of the enslaved, through the anti-slavery organization. To apply any portion of it to the employment of any Agent, or the circulation of any Work, hostile to the basis, position and success of the American Anti-Slavery Society, its auxiliaries and uncompromising advocates, would be clearly a breach of trust, and a proof of the utter incompetency of the Board to discharge the duties of their office.

They deem it unnecessary to go into any examination of the motives of Mr. Goodens, in writing that portion of his History which relates to the American Anti-Slavery Society—the memorable secession from it in 1840—the National Standard, its official organ—with more frankness than prudence, truly asserted, the divisions in Mass position and course of Mr. GARRISON—the formation of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society-the subject of political action—&c. &c. Nor do they feel Mr. Webster, in his famous and unhappy speech called upon, at this time, to make an elaborate refuta- of 1850, himself an officer of the society, offered tion of its errors, misstatements, injurious innuendoes and implications, and unfair representations. Suffice it now to say, they regard the work as calculated to it now to say, they regard the work as calculated to convey the most erroneous impressions respecting the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its auxiliaries—their regard for principle, and fidelity to the cause of the slave—the real cause of the secessions in 1839-40 the slave-the real cause of the secessions in 1839-40the spirit which actuated the seceders-the seizure and transfer of the Emancipator and the Anti-Slavery Depository-and various other matters, affecting the integrity and success of the entire anti-slavery movement. rity and success of the entire anti-slavery movement.

They pronounce it to be one-sided, partial, unreliable.

That this is its character is sufficiently evident from the fact, that it is published by WILLIAM HARNED, the General Agent of the ' American and Foreign A. S. Society' -a Society which was organized in a spirit of deadly hostility to the American A. S. Society, and which has spared no pains to poison the minds of the friends of the motives and designs by which the latter is actuated. ism of Africa,—no sickly, puerile sentimentality motives are familiar with the facts in the case, and about the diffusion of the arts and sciences and the To all who are familiar with the facts in the case, and whose vision is clear, it must bear upon its face the design to forestall and control the judgment of posterity, in depreciating those who have been untiring and uncompromising in their efforts to exterminate the slave system, and in exalting those whose religious narrow-

tions, every candid mind will readily perceive that the select, as best securing them from its noxious Board could not properly or consistently allow Mr. fluence FOSTER, while an Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. So- 'To Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where.'

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. ROBERT F. WALLOUT, Rec. Sec.

MEETINGS AT SYRACUSE.

As, contrary to general expectation, the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held in the city of New York, instead of Syracuse, in May last, it has been deemed desirable, for the accommodation of the friends of our cause at the West, to hold a semi-annual meeting of the Society at Syracuse, on the 29th and 30th of the present month; when it is hoped that many who could not be present at the annual meeting, many who could not be present at the annual meeting, will make every effort to give their attendance, and help to give a new impulse to the movement in that section. Among the speakers may confidently be expected Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Samuel J. May, Gerring Saith, Charles C. Burlingh, Lucy Stone, W. L. Garrison, and it is also hoped Theodome Parker. Immediately at the close of these meetings on the 1st of October, the anniversary of the 'Jerry Rescue' will be again impressively celebrated; so that the inducement to be in Syracuse at that time is doubly strong, and ought to be irresistible. No place in the Union has acquired more honorable renown for its liberty-loving spirit than Syracuse. May its glorious example become universally contagious. many who could not be present at the annual meeting,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Facts and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Charac-ter and Influence of the American Colonization Soci-ety: Views of Wilberforce, Clarkson and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. STERRINS. Proface by Hon. WM. JAY. Boston—John P. Jewett & Company; Cleveland, O .- Jewett, Proctor & Worthing

Contents-Introductory Chapter; Origin of th nization Society; Terms of the Partnership-Disclaims Hostility to Slavery; Apologies for Slavery-Appeals to Fear and Interest; Opposed to Uncondition al Emancipation—Hostile to the Anti-Slavery Move ment; Its Philanthropy would send the Colored People o Liberia, but degrade them here ; Favors Expulof the Free Colored People ; Favors Proscriptive Legis lation-Asks Governmental Aid; Slavery a Provider tial Dispensation ; Saved the Union ; Plans Cruel and Impracticable-Influence on Free People of Color evil On Views of Duty deceptive; Liberia — The Slave Trade—Impracticable Remedy— The Missionary Colony '-Influence on Natives-Education, &c. : Conclu tion-Both Sides ; Opinions of Free People of Color Opinions of Clarkson, Wilberforce, and others; Pro test; Letter from Thomas Clarkson to William Lloyd

Notwithstanding all the efforts that have been made during the last twenty years, to expose its duplicity of character and wickedness of design, the America Colonization Society still impudently solicits the aid o The Second Anniversary of the Rescue of the man Christians and philanthropists at the North as a benevo lent association, intent on nothing but the welfare of the colored population and the evangelization of Africa in this city, on Saturday, the first day of October next. and thousands are yet duped by its specious pretence and induced to contribute liberally to its funds. W -as is this neatly printed volume by Mr. STEBRINS, in opposition to the nefarious scheme of African Coloniza tion. It covers the whole ground, and makes its evi cavil or denial. Its appearance is eminently timely coming as it does at a period when strenuous efforts ar making to enlist the General Government in aid of this expatriating movement. We hope it will every wher find purchasers and readers. No more acceptable of efficient service can be rendered to the anti-slavery cause than by distributing it broadcast. The American Colonization Society is altogether the meanest, basest, and most impious conspiracy ever entered into, for the en-slavement of the weak, the expulsion of the helpless and the robbery of the poor. Its spirit is hateful, its doctrines infernal, and its object any thing rather than the glory of God and the relief of suffering humanity We copy from this work the following brief but cogen Preface, from the pen of the Hon. WILLIAM JAY :-

The scheme of sending our free colored popula tion to Africa, prosecuted in the manner it is be the Colonization Society, and forwarded as it is b extraordinary and most reprehensible legislation is exciting a disastrous influence on the prospect of the colored people, both bond and free, and i familiarizing the public mind with injustice and Board of Managers deem it proper briefly to state why they cannot give their sanction to the work aforesaid, or permission to any Agent of the Society to assist in its sale and circulation. It is freely admitted that benevolent men of the

North have cooperated in this effort, in the hope of benefiting the unhappy people whom it was pro-posed to exile. In the pursuit of what appeared to them a good object, they seem not to have been duly scrupulous about the means used to effect it. It may be true, that some of the emigrants find in Liberia a comfortable asylum from American prejudice and oppression; but it should be recol-lected, that the very money expended in their trans-portation was collected by appeals powerfully tending to aggravate the sufferings of their brethren who are left behind. The whole drift of the constant stream of vituperation directed against our free colored people, as 'a curse and a blight,' is to encourage such a course of conduct toward them as shall extort their 'consent' to abandon the land of their birth.

The original, active, pervading principle of the

colonization effort, nor more ready to avail them-selves of it, than our political aspirants. Hence the following magnificent bid for the presidency :-

'If any gentleman from the Sourn shall propose eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the public lands ceded by Virginia, which have already been sold; and if the residue shall be sold at the same rate, the whole will amount to TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOL-LARS. Now, if Virginia or the South see fit to make any ceeds, ANY sum of money adequate to that end."

Here we have no idle professions of sympathy for the free blacks, subjected by our own prejudices and create to poverty, ignorance, and degradation, spared no pains to poison the minds of the friends of the regeneration, on being transferred from a land of enslaved, on both sides of the Atlantic, in regard to the Bibles and churches to the darkness and heathenness of mind and sectarian malignity have made them of purpose well calculated to conciliate Southern realous in fomenting divisions in the anti-slavery ranks, and unscrupulous in the means they have used to accomplish their purpose.

Under these circumstances, and with these convictions, every capill mind will readily perceive that the select as best securing them from its novices in the means they have used to accomplish their purpose.

Under these circumstances, and with these convictions, every capill mind will readily perceive that the select as best securing them from its novices in the mide world they may

ciety, to avail himself of the opportunities presented by Of course, as the removal is to be effected by his Agency to sell and put into circulation such a the federal government on a large scale, with work, for his own pecuniary benefit, or for any other unlimited funds at its command; as the burden is to be deposited wherever the slaveholders please; and as they are to be relieved, the transportation offered by the Massachusetts Senator is to be compulsory, rivalling in moral turpitude the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the Huguenots from

France.
The legislation of both the free and slave State has long been directed to rendering the condition of the free blacks so intolerable as to correct hem into

from all imputation of moral guilt; have been instant, in season and out of season, in holding up the free negroes as most pernicious and dangerous the free negroes as most pernicious and the free negroes as most pernicious and the pulsances; and have hailed with applause expuisances; and have hailed with applause expuisances; nuisances; and have hailed with applause execrable laws, aggravating their oppression, but accompanied with pecuniary appropriations for their banishment to Africa. Most truly may it be said, that the tender mercies of this scheme are cruel; for most cruel is the constant effort to excite hatred to the free negro, and a morbid apprehension of danger from his presence. Let the reader solemnly ask himself, even admitting a removal to Africa may be advantageous to some emigrants, how far a good end can sanctify unholy means, and how far he can countenance the means used by the society consistently with his obligations to God and man. WILLIAM JAY. August, 1853.

THE PRESENT AGE AND INNER LIFE: A Sequel to Spir itual Intercourse. Modern Mysteries classified and explained. By Andrew Jackson Davis, Author of Nature's Divine Revelations, ' Harmonia,' &c. &c. . Come now, and let us reason together. Illustrated with Engravings. New York: Partridge & Brittan 300 Broadway. 1853, pp. 281.

Contents-A Survey of Human Needs ; Definition of Philosophy and Spiritualism; The External Argument; The Spiritual Congress; Vision at High-Rock Cottage; the Delegations and Exordia; The Table of Explanation ; The Classification of Media ; The Classification of Causes; Summary Explanations; Revelations from Pandemonium ; Assertion versus Facts ; A Voice to the Insane ; Benefits of Experience ; Phenomena of the Spiritual Spheres.

Accompanying this handsomely printed and truly unique volume is an excellent portrait of the author, which it will be highly gratifying to many of his multitudinous readers and admirers to possess, especially with the assurance that it is remarkably life-like.

In his Preface, Mr. Davis says that the contents this volume are designed to meet the psychological lemands of the times. He dedicates it 'to the downtrodden and wearied, to the trammelled and enslaved, to the depressed and sorrowful, to the seeker after light and liberty.' Its pictorial illustrations consist of a Scene in a Family Circle; Circle for Physical Evidences : Vision at High-Rock Cottage ; Chirography of the Neurologic Medium; Almondi's Penmanship; Engraving of Farms and Gardens; Illustration of Clairvoyance and Impression.

This volume contains a great deal that is curious

instructive, elevating, written in a flowing and graceful style, exhibiting a highly poetic taste, critical acumen, and profound philosophical insight. Its spirit is in the highest degree serene, catholic, world-embrac ing. The 'Vision at High-Rock Cottage' is narrated in the most captivating manner ; and, however difficult it may be for the reader to accept it as a reality, no one, who is not wholly dead to the pleasures of the imagination, can fail to feel a thrill of romance as he peruses it. What can be more beautiful than the following illustration?—'The spiritual body is a substance; and yet it is not what is termed matter. Spirit bears the same relation to earthy matter that light sustains to the element of water; the same as the flower to the ground which enlivens it. The spiritual body is matter spiritualized ; as the flower is the earth refined."

Those who are interested in what are called 'Spiritu al Manifestations' will be 'profoundly absorbed in his treatment of the subject. He has made a scale, showing ESTEEMED FRIEND GARRISON: the relative positions of the many and various offices of the spiritual army. He says there is a systematic stratification of individual workers, represented by the four successive strata-Ourward, Inward, Onward, Having myself been the victim of his injustice, in his Upwann-the Media ranging in the following order :-Ourwant-1. Vibratory Medium; 2. Motive; 3. Gesticulating ; 4. Tipping ; 5. Pantomimic ; 6. Impersonating.

INWARD-7. Pulsatory Medium; 8. Manipulating 9. Neurological; 10. Sympathetic; 11. Clairlative; 12. Homo-motor.

ONWARD-13. Symbolic Medium; 14. Psychologic 15. Psychometrio; 16. Pictorial; 17. Duodynamic; 18. Developing. Upwarp-19. Therapeutic Medium; 20. Missiona-

ry ; 21. Telegraphic ; 22. Speaking ; 23. Clairvoyant ; 24. Impressional. Each of these divisions is illustrated by various facts

and phenomena, closely approximating to the most sat-Mr. Davis thinks that full forty per cent. of all and

every description of manifestations are truly and spirpersons fond of attention and approbation. He feels nteriorly assured, however, that this per centage will be, ere long, reversed; that is, sixty spiritual causes to forty material causes of the manifestations.

The chapter devoted to demonological disclosures is of cy, as well as the one entitled 'A Voice to the Insane." Indeed, the whole work impresses us as a most timely and important publication; and to it we refer all those who feel any interest in the subject.

While the case of Mr. Davis is phenomenal above that of any other living human being of whom the world has any knowledge, and while his range of thought and copiousness of language excite astonishment, in view of the fact that he had no book knowl. edge or scholastic instruction, it is pleasing to find in him an unwillingness to be regarded as 'some great one,' an absence of all dogmatism and infallibility. and a philosophical equanimity of spirit-at the same time, he records his impressions and convictions with entire ingenuousness, and with an explicitness that indicates the most perfect sincerity. Those who have known him personally speak of him as characterized by gentleness, urbanity, modesty, and all good qual-

ISAAC T. HOPPER: A True Life. By L. MARIA CHILD. Boston-Published by John P. Jewett & Co.; Cleveland, Ohio-Jewett, Proctor & Worthington; Lonlon-Sampson Low, Son & Co. 1853. pp. 493.

This eagerly expected volume of the life of one of the est and most remarkable men ever given to bless and elevate the human race-written by the best qualified man for such a work, whose literary reputation is world-wide-will be found to surpass in interest, and value to the cause of suffering humanity under every aspect, the high anticipations that were formed when its preparation was commenced. It is a book for every family in the land-for all classes-for little children. and ! children of a larger growth.' It will carry a benediction with it, and sow the seeds of humanity which cannot fail to ripen into an abundant harvest. Our llections of the venerable Hoppen are of the most pleasing and grateful character; he won our warmest esteem, our most profound reverence. Neither we nor others will ever look upon his like again. An individuality so distinct, a character so positive, can never be founded with nor merged in any other. He possessed lamb-like gentleness and lion-like courage; woman ly tenderness with extraordinary powers of endurance; Douglass and his friends; to any thing of that kind, ready wit, imperturbable good humor, and almost infinite tact ; a spirit that never quailed in the darkest hour of danger, and a heart that was an ever-flowing further removed from fanaticism; none was over more sound in judgment or successful in action. The inc dents of his life were as romantic as they were multitudinous; yet he was not ambitious of personal display or exaltation, but possessed a meek and lowly spirit. To praise him is an easy and delightful task; but, alas! on whom has his mantle fallen?

FRANCIS FOREISTEE, Esq., author of 'Arthur Ellers-lie,' etc. Boston: George C. Rand, 3 Cornhill; W.

This is a very attractive little volume for children cinted on fine paper, with large type, and several ap- this evening.

ropriate illustrations being one of the series of 'My Uncle Toby's Library.' The story is told in a very simple and unpretending manner, admirably calculated to interest the attention and touch the sympathies of childhood. 'Goodness always yields a rich reward,' is the noral of the little tale.

MARK HURDLESTONE : or, the Two Brothers. By Mr. Moonie, (Sister of Agues Strickland,) Author of Roughing it in the Bush, "Enthusiasm," &c. New York : De Witt & Davenport, Publishers. p. 359. Whoever has read 'Roughing it in the Bush,' am Enthusiasm,' will not be disappointed in 'Mark Hur flestone,' on the score of graphic delineation and ro antic interest. The character of the miser is draw with startling power, but it is so hateful an exhibit of human baseness as to leave the most disagreeab mpression upon the mind. The entire work is of pbre and painful cast.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS. The Convention which ras held at Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, 20th and 21st ultimo, brought together from all parts of the Cape a grand audience, numbering on Sunday about two thousand persons, and presenting in the Grove a most picturesque and cheering appearance. Five meetings were held—two in 'Union Hall,' and three in the open air. The principal speakers were the Rev. Mr. Foss and the Editor of THE LIBERATOR. But two persons sought to make any opposition; one of these was a man disordered in his intellect, and the other a worthless and impudent declaimer, all of whose screws eemed to be loose. He appeared as the special champion of the plenary inspiration of the Bible, the purity of the Church, the Fugitive Slave Law, the scriptural rectitude of slavery, the patriotic character of Webster, Clay and Calhoun; and said his brother was a clergyman at the South, holding one hundred and forty slaves. In his opinion, the abolitionists ought not to be allowed to breathe the air of heaven. They were infidels traitors, and every thing bad. As he was evidently bent on exciting a disturbance, (being urged on it is said, by a certain ex-Senator,) he was quietly in formed by the deputy sheriff, who happened to sit near him, that if he persisted in his course, he should be re-moved from the ground; and this soon put him on his good behavior. Aside from this, every thing was of nost propitious character. The weather was superla tively fine—the interest manifested by the large assem bly in the proceedings intense and unbroken, and their conduct worthy of all praise-and a deep and salutary impression was evidently made, greatly to the further ance of our noble cause. Besides the local expenses \$32.50 were contributed to the treasury of the Mass. S. Society. The hospitality of our friends at Harwich was, as heretofore, without stint.

On Saturday and Sunday last, we attended a meetin of the Worcester County (North) A. S. Society, in company with Miss STONE, at Winchenden-holding three sessions in the Town Hall, besides being person-ally invited by the Rev. Mr. KILGORE (Methodist) to lecture in his church on Sunday afternoon, which we did to a large audience. He is a warm and outspoker friend of the slave. It was gratifying to learn that a very favorable impression was made.

PREDERICK DOUGLASS AND HIS PAPER.

Frederick Douglass, at Framingham, August 2d, re marked, 'that he held his columns free to any one who should think injustice had been done to any party. paper of August 12th, I solicited a hearing therein which has been denied me—August 19th—thus :— The editor does not feel called upon to give his columns to the circulation of his [my] speeches or letters.' Will you promote the cause of truth and free discussion by inserting in THE LIBERATOR the following rejected W. C. N.

Boston, August 19th, 1853.

Boston, August 13, 1853.

In your paper of Aug. 12th, you have grossly m represented my sayings and doings at the meeting recently held in Boston. I, therefore, ask you to publish the following communication.

In the first place, I must express to you the surpri manifested here in view of the language of your editorial; for, at the meeting, you acquitted me of any disitually manifested; that about thirty per cent. is epi- honorable or personal motive in the presentation I felt demical psychology; about twenty-five per cent. sym- called upon to make relative to your course, and, moreper cent. is simple deception, or voluntary imitation, by mote harmony and allay controversy; but the first development to your readers is applying to me the epithet, 'contemptible tool.' You put words into my mouth which I never used.

I did not say, 'I am the injured party here; I am on trial.' What I did say was, 'I am the persecuted parthrilling character, and will have a beneficial tenden- ty '-persecuted, I meant, by yourself and Mr. Morris. made no allusion to being 'on trial,' there being no occasion for it. I have no fears of any trial before a

As to your holding me up as a practical enemy of the colored people, my pen smiles at the idea. When are you going to commence the task of proving your as-

I heed not your invendoes nor your comments ; I can wait the decision of an impartial community. But your readers should know what I said and did on that occasion, hence I submit my remarks, as offered.

REMARKS ON THE FIRST EVENING. Mr. Chairman,-Concurring, as I am happy to do

in the general train of remark which we have just heard from Mr. Douglass, I the more deeply regret his omis sion of another topic, which others beside myself anticipated his making some allusion to. But as neither himself nor any other person has done so, the duty eems to devolve upon me. It is, of course, known to most of those present, that

the time has been when Mr. Douglass sustained very friendly relations toward Mr. Garrison and the pionee Society. It is also well known that now that relation i changed, and within a few months past, his spirit seems more than ever alienated, and in his paper he has made use of language which to many, and certainly to mewhen considering his former identity of interests with them-seems unkind, ungenerous and ungrateful. I say this more in sorrow than in anger; but as Phave long and intimately known Mr. Douglass-been associated with him in the publication of his paper-familiar with him and the old Society in their day of harmon; and cooperation-and, moreover, as I have, to person present and elsewhere, in speaking of his paper, cheer fully commended, though not afraid to blame-it occur to me that I am no less his friend than before, because I ask him to explain his new position. There are those here who desire it, and the words that he may offer may correct us if in error, and render his paper the more

I have not risen to defend Mr. Garrison and his coad jutors; for, thank God! from me, and in this place they need no defence. I have not risen to offend Mr. am opposed by my whole moral, mental and physica constitution. But here, in the city where Mr. Garrison and the Pioneer Society are known and loved, it is fitfountain of sympathy for all in distress. No man was ting that an opportunity should be tendered for expla-

Mr. CHAIRMAN,-I disclaim any wish or desire t

curtail the list of subscribers for Mr. Douglass's paper. I would not blot from the moral firmament one anti-slavery star. The colored people of Boston, like those of other places, are very delinquent in supporting anti-slavery papers, for even the pioneer sheet, THE LIBE-REDBEOOK ; or, Who'll buy my Watercresses? By RATOR, has not from them a tithe of the patronage to which it is preeminently entitled. Let them all remain, to shed light on the slave's path to freedom. It is only because I would have Frederick Douglass's Paper emit a more friendly light, that I stand before you

Among the articles in Mr. Douglass's paper which I submit in justification of my statement, is that published by him May 27th, headed 'Infidelity,' followed with some of Mr. Garrison's comments, in The Literarch

This censure of the old Society, in consequence of the oft-exploded charges of infidelity against some of its agents, brings to my mind that most cloquent passes in the anti-slavery lectures of Mr. Douglass, a few year. since :- Commend me to that infidelity which takes of chains, rather than to the Christianity which put

Mr. Douglass, on one occasion, dealt very unbandsomely with George Thompson ; but as I have reason to believe he regretted the course he took and the haguage he used on that occasion, I will waive the realing of his remarks, and the comments of Mr. Thompson's friends in England. But it seems appropriate that should present, in this connection, what I then expressed in letters to my friends, and what I always feel when he utters an unkind word toward any of his of

friends:—

'My abiding feeling is one of sincere regret that George Thompson should have been attacked by a colored man, at least such an one historically as Frederick Douglass. He should have pondered tong and well, before allowing his pen to indite or tongue to utter any thing disparagingly of George Thompson.

If there had been a crime committed, and a necessity for its exposure, the matter would present a wholly different aspect; as it is, I think an indecent haste was exhibited in the performance of a very ungrateful act. In Mr. D's paper of July 22, he calls upon Geo. W. Putnam of Lynn, who has recently become disaffected

invoking a renewal of his warfare against them, But I care not to enlarge, or go into details. My object is not controversy, but simply a presentation of facts, for all parties interested.

towards the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, in a manner

Mr. Douglass remarked, that two or three more such speeches as were delivered here by Mr. Fors would heal the wound, (which, after all, was not a very deep one,) between him and his old friends. Happy indeed would I be, Mr. Chairman, if my words on this occasion would be accepted in that light. Let us compare notes by the way-side-let Mr. D. cease his direct and indirect hostility toward his old friends, speak well of or land to the skies any individuals or parties he may feel disposed to, discuss and argue with them, show his to be a more excellent way than theirs-all this is well and proper; but in doing this, let him not detract from and drag others down ; for he and they, though honestly differing as to ways and means, can both work in a general way for the downfall of our common enemy, WILLIAM C. NELL.

REMARKS. The grossly personal and wholly unjustifiable assaults of Mr. Douglass upon Mr. Neu Mr. PURVIS, and Mr. REMOND, demand some notice from us. which we are again obliged to defer .- ED. LIB.

ANOTHER MAN-STEALING DECISION. In our last paper, we gave a decision of Judge Me

Lean, of the U. S. Supreme Court, at Cincinnati, affirming the entire constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Saturday last, give the following particulars of 'Axornen Slave Case' in that city :-

The steamer Tropic landed at the wharf on Thursday evening, about 4 o'clock, having on board three slaves, Edward, Hannah and Susan, who had been purchased in the up country, and were being to the South. The matter becoming known a habeas corpus was applied for, upon the affidavit of Wm. Troy, a colored man, and they were brought before Judge Flinn yesterday afternoon.

Upon being brought before the Judge, the we-man Hannah expressed a wish to be allowed to re-

turn to her master on the boat. The Judge imme diately remanded her to the custody of the claim ants, without investigation. Judge Flinn asked Hannah if she had the charge of the child Susan,

to which she answered she had.

Whereupon the Judge also ordered her back into
the custody of the claimants, without examination
Mr. Jolliffe protested against remanding the child back without examining the case. The Judge said he would take the responsibility, and the two slaves

Hannah and Susan were taken out of Court and conveyed over to Covington. Susan was a little girl of some four or five years of age.

The examination in regard to Edward was then Mr. French, the captain of the boat, and Mr.

Eno, the clerk, Mr. Lipsey, who had the slaves in charge, with several others, were examined.— From their testimony, it appeared that Edward, with the woman and child, were bought by Mr. Doty and Mr. Ambrose, in Virginia, and taken on board the Tropic, to be conveyed to the of the purchasers in Mississippi. Edwardwas pale on the boat at Cattlesburg, in manacles, and so continued until they arrived in this city. They were in the immediate care of Lipsey, the agent of the purchasers, who had been employed to take them down the river.

They had intended to land the negroes in Coving

ton, but were prevented from doing so on according to the lowness of the water. They therefore is ton, but were prevented from doing of the lowers of the water. They therefore laid up the boat at the Ohio shore. The boat was attached to the landing in the usual way. Shortly after the boat landed, Lipsey took them from above Sycamore street, on the landing, down to the ferry boat, and took them over into Covington, where they were kept during the night.

They were brought back in the same manner yesterday, manying and replaced on the steamboat.

terday morning, and replaced on the steamboat.
In doing so, it appeared that the slaves were in his fity, on the Ohio shore, and at considerable distance from the margin of the river. They were all

tance from the margin of the river. They were at this time under the immediate charge of Lipsey, the agent of the owners, Doty and Ambrose.

After the case had been argued by counsel for both parties, Judge Flinn said the case came before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. But both parties had said they were ready, and he said if he commenced it, he should decide before adjournment. What was the case? The boy was taken on heard the heat in Virginia, in custody of the on board the boat in Virginia, in custody of the

on board the boat in Virginia, in enstody of six agent, and the captain of the boat agrees to take him to Cairo. He further agrees, when he reaches Cincinnati, to land the boy at Covington.

Arriving here, he found it impossible so to do, and he lands on the Ohio shore, the boat being about forty feet from the line. By the advice of the captain the agent, takes the boy on the some passengers, the agent takes the boy on the Ohio shore, takes him to the ferry beat, and carries him to Covington; keeps him there over night; the target him to coving the state of th turns him to-day at the appointed hour for starting.
When again on board the boat, the writ is series When again on board the boat, the writ i and the boy brought before the Court.

and the boy brought before the Court.

The question is, does this particular land give the boy his freedom? The authorities read by the counsel for the boy, all related to States which had a local law on the subject, and on them the decision was based. We had no statute on the subject, and of course, must not look to the decision of these States which had statutes on the subject. We do States which had statutes on the subject. We do not sit here to make a new relation between these parties—we merely wish to inquire what the reison between them is. The case did not come with in the acknowledged principle—that a roluntary bringing of a slave to a free State conferred free

Lipsey, the agent, contrary to the command of Lipsey, the agent, contrary to the command of the owner, had brought the slave here—would that have conferred freedom! or if Saffon, the capisis of the boat, had done so! Neither of these cases would have given him freedom—they would have been treated as a case of ordinary escape. The law was not a trap; it must be interpreted by the principles of common sense. The agent was com-

been treated as a case of other case of the special by the law was not a trap; it must be interpreted by the principles of common sense. The agent was conspicing to the special by the force of circumstances to bring the body on to the Ohio shore—it was not a voluntary act. None of the cases read by counsel for the slave were analagous to this.

We have a decision of our own courts very analagous to it—the decision of Judge Reed, as analagous to it—the decision of Judge Reed, as the agent of his master. The arm of the law that the agent of his master. The arm of the law that the brought him here is strong enough to take him back brought him here is strong enough to take him back the Court was, that he be remanded to the custoff the agent, and placed on board the boat.

An order to this effect was placed in the hand of the Sheriff.

of the Sheriff.

A bill of exceptions to the decision in the case of the child, and also in this case, was then filed by the counsel for the slaves.

The Court adjourned, and the boy was conducted to the boat by the Sheriff.

In the absence of the Editor at New York, rather he has gone to attend the World's Temperane ention, and the Woman's Rights Convention, w est the following descriptive sketch, from the New left Reformer, as a somewhat interesting and curilock Reports. of life any of the readers of THE LIBERATOR should less this article too highly culogistic for these columns, wing to assure them that, if they will but be patient the sale have abundant citations of epinion from 'the ther sale of the house.'—Y.

CHARACTER OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. PSYCHOMETRICALLY EXAMINED.

BY ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS

Bring some leisure just now, I propose to devote is hears to the psychometrical examination of certain is hears to the psychonomerical examination of certain glande proposition, coupled with a special desire to presigne, for myself, the intrinsic nature of the gen pents, I yesteriay went into Boston, and procured a let of hair from the head of William Lloyd Garri With this hair, I expect to throw myself so clear hata clair voyance, that, to examine this public man her him just as he is, and not as he or others may the is, will be an easy matter. Of course, there is national disbelief respecting this power to discern huas character, to give both the friends and foes of this esteman 'the benefit of the doubt,' and thus relieve ne of any especial responsibility.

leyet, I have had no real opportunity to obtain sensi external knowledge of Mr. Garrison. , I have get and passed friendly words with him, on severa eracots; but nothing has ever occurred, in any o descinterviews, to let me into the 'real reality' of hi directer. With the public estimate of his character, I in familiar. I have heard and read opinions of him, g which my soul revolted; and which caused me to rab never to meet with so wicked a man !

He friends have never given me any description o be The only definite thing I ever received from any es, respecting him, was said to me by a very arden wed of his, in these words-'I want you to know GREENEN. I think you will like him, and I want him to know you.' Now, in my opinion, the quickest way te me to arrive at this desirable knowledge is to make as examination of his actual character in the manne proposed; and, as he is, to some extent, the property the people, I will make my impressions publicly horn as I obtain them. I propose to investigate him SERCTIVELY, SOCIALLY, INTELLECTUALLY, MORALLY, and IS IN INDIVIDUAL, in relation to the world. Let us Inpressions when viewing him objectively. H

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sizucal system is evenly balanced and well-developed s is neither too large nor too small ; sufficiently full o group, elastic, enduring muscular fibre, associated with serious organization which is naturally steady and ira, but very sensitive. His brain is composed of fine paterial, remarkably active and brilliant; giving, as a phole, an organism very capable of withstanding the isidious operation of disease, and the force of atmo sherical changes; and will sustain, for a long time, nst quantity of carefully graduated corporeal and metal labor. His personal presence has breadth, chastry and manliness. When he walks, there goes a man with an object before him; with something ahead to be assuplished. When he stands in conversation, his maner is upright and downright; he is constitutionally graceful, precise, emphatic, earnest. When he taches before an audience, there stands the same man, win the same manners : you see him gesturing, withestimpetuosity, with his right arm, as if hammering hatheughts into the mental fabric of the people. His ensteador is strikingly indicative of straightforward, pringgable carnestness; shows an attachment to whitever is inherent, vital, genuine, glorious-to nothis annually or superficial. His mouth is indicative of but feelings and moderate mirth ; with a slight curve stether corner, signifying a tendency toward rebuking micisa. His eye is generous, serious, penetrative, thoughtful; it looks at and reads you; then turns playfully aside, as if nothing had occurred; while the much is earnestly but familiarly engaged in conversa tin with you or others. He appears like a person who is fond of personal refinements and quietude-fond of all the outward temperate comforts furnished by a rational civilization. With the superior portions of his leal completely divested of hair-not from age, but -through hereditary causes; with his somewhat promizent and well-defined features-though not sharp, irregwar, or unbeautiful; with his face and neck carefully thiven, and deprived thus of what was, by nature, designed as a useful ornament, and the peculiar superscription of a man ; with a very white cravat* nicely aljusted; with gold spectacles sitting with dignity befor his expressive eyes; with his person neatly clad in a suit of black-and with his manly face and becoming stature, there is a 'certain something ' about this WIL-MAN LLOYD GARRISON, in his external appearance and temperficial deportment, whether standing or reposing, which positively attracts your attention, and unequivo-

cally challenges your respect. Inpressions when ciewing him socially. In his fan ly and among his friends, he is peculiarly domestic and scial. His love for wife and children is steady, truthfal and heartfelt; but it is not sufficiently powerful to we him a hair's breadth from what he conceives to be the path of Right, in his relation to the brotherhood elman. Home has a genial, not a moulding influence upon his affections and disposition. He enjoys the idea having a 'local habitation' of his own; yet the ore of locality is temperate, and gains no real mastery ver his higher attractions and purposes. He is far we playful with adults than children-more mental has physical in any case; is never reserved or saturin company; and, although inclined to satire and may, he is seldom betrayed into their use in common restion; but leans easily to a jest or pun, and is ir may be) quick and fortunate at repartee.

His private character is remarkable for its uniformity and simplicity; the artlessness and spontaneity of the tall are invariably manifest; and through these winbug attributes, the strong, indomitable characteristics of a Man shine brilliantly forth upon his companions. he continuity of his social nature is, likewise, very resarkable; before wife and children, before friends and enemies, he is ever the same person. He is a franger to 'dignified or contemptuous silence,' and to all feelings of a supercillous or exclusive nature. No tae's opinious, no one's experiences, no one's ideas, no tor's concerns, are without interest to him; and he will, when not engaged in elaborating or completing a thught then agitating his own mind, listen to the tale of the most humble and illiterate. To his friends, he is run and confiding ; to his enemies, he is frank and borable; to both, he will earnestly express his oppoalon to their errors, thinking of neither their appro basen or displeasure, when a principle is under dehate; and yet he has quite a strong love of praise, and his no disposition, per se, to wound the feelings of any

Impressions when viewing him intellectually. His sa high order of intellect, but not the highest. It is are than usually well-arranged and evenly balanced; aperior, in this particular, to most public and literary an It looks like a house put in order. The furnihere is well-chosen, and seems, without irrelevant or ament or useless display, most admirably adapted to the size and architecture of the dwelling. In his mind, there are no useless materials. Each thought and evmy experience is made to subserve some present contin ency and immediate purpose. This intellect is not dif-faire and nebulous; it is a compact, transparent unit A carness. He does not reason very frequently from tion to effect-interiorly and analytically; but most I final inward prompting, with external observation his a critical comparison of statistics, historical events (see al circumstances, and contiguous or present facts

"Mr. Garrison almost invariably wears a black era n , serer a white one .- r.

people. He never reasons deep enough to reach the metaphysical and imaginative functions of the human metaphysical and imaginative functions of the human mind. He is honest, and always out and out. Yet he popular conscience is esteemed by him complimentary possesses the requisite mental power to dive beneath the surface, and searchingly, too, if he should especially desire to do so.

logical, broad, manly and tremendous argument. He is very vigilant, and guards his fundamental positions, out-posts, like an accustomed warrior. Without orator-ical embellishments or poetic flights, always compact and well-joined, loaded to the brim with cannon balls calculated to do the execution designed, his argumenta tions are clear, and addressed to the highest as well as the most practical faculties of the human mind. And being consciously endowed with ever available powers of intellect, capable of grasping great themes, he experiences no mental reserve or trepidation.

Memory of words and ideas is remarkably good

His recollection of music is not so perfect as of the sentiment; the former is remembered through the latter by association. He is fond of poess's with generous and universal themes ; ordinary versification on sentimentalities is exceedingly distasteful. To him, classic literature is replete with attractions ; his literary tastes and powers are keen and pungent; he writes his ideas with peculiar distinctness; and is disposed to be hypercritical, and captious even, in his own use of terms In respect to the choice of words, he is naturally guarded and intelestually conscientious: they must signify literally what he thinks, or what others think and nothing more. He is quick at discerning flaws in arguments; the premises and conclusions are mathe matically adjusted in his mind; and there cannot be any mistake or alteration in the positions he thus assumes-i. e., in his honest opinion. Yet he is ever willing to investigate those assumptions afresh, and takes new views of them, when his judgment is convinced. lover of righteousness; and, to obtain it, he fears not Although disposed to irony, he seldom thinks or writes to fight the world with a two-edged sword. under its influence ; and though no less disposed to sarcasm, he tempers his didactic thoughts and exegetical language with benevolence, and a kind of imperious world. With his organization, Mr. Garrison is sure to snavity. There is nobility in this intelligence. It is be cordially loved and appreciated by his friends, and strong, energetic, active, sensitive, cultivated, availa- thoroughly hated and misunderstood by his enemie. ble, and self-sustaining. His intellectual integrity The superficial public will hate him, because he so perthat is, his self-justice in thinking or reasoning on any emptorily ignores their prodentialisms. To the polititheme-is very extraordinary, and peculiar to himself, cian, he is a rebel, because he will not consent to sell His words are naturally not numerous, but by develop- his soul to gain the world. To the business or mercar ment and necessity, they flow out without much inter- tile man, he is a fanatic, because he is strictly unworld ruption, and with a conscientious precision.

Impressions when viewing him morally. Some minds are receptacles only; this is a source. Some are gob- for his gigantic crimes, and his wrongs against humanlets and pitchers, ready to receive and entertain; this ity he unsparingly exposes. To the devotee of creeds is a fountain. In the moral department of this mind. I feel more at home. His love of JUSTICE AS A PRINCI-LE, per se, is sensitive, intense, and powerful. I fee an imperial right to examine the relations between man and man. Enthroned above all other sentiments are God, Justice, and Liberty. These standing and ruling as the basis of true Religion—subjecting, thus, the letter, thoughts never sleep; they never dream. The whole mind is moved, from centre to circumference, by them, as a world by the attractive laws of gravitation; they not only influence, but they mould, and give shape to all the elements of this character. Actuated and energized by these sovereign sentiments, he feels a sewere indignation—a species of outrage committed upon every essential particular, just what his psychometric his own soul-at the injustice done to the liberties of a fellow-being. His justice is severe, and somewhat arbi- set down in malice.' trary ; but, fortunately, it is pleasingly tempered by an unbounded benevolence. But for this, he would be a second John Calvin, or a person with an indomitable will and persecuting disposition.

With Gop, Justice, and Liberty, so supreme to all other thoughts and attractions, this mind esteems every fire and the meanest shirk in all that corporation's troop thing of a temporal or prudential nature as unimportant, and, to some extent, wholly beneath his consideration, when compared with the universal adoption and practical application of these PRINCIPLES. Home, friends, health, reputation, fortune, and even existence itself,-though these are dear and genial to his nature,-are considered secondary to the enthronement of God, Justice, and Liberry, in the constitution of men

When I let myself unrestrainedly into this moral character, I feel like speaking to a great audience, upon a great theme. The occasion is full of interest. I wish to see the people excited and deeply incensed against some gigantic Wrong; willing to go to the rack or stake for the Truth's sake. I would be willingly burned to assisting a fugitive who "owes service or labor' to Aushave the Idea—the inherent, vital, glorious, divine
Principle I advocate—survive me, and be accepted into the consciousness of my fellow-men. I must speak great, earnest, manly, burning words. My soul must be felt-my theme thoroughly appreciated. If not, then I must away. But the mob must be addressed. Before and to the face of each man, I must rebuke the vice and severely punished—say imprisoned six months wrong-thinking, wrong-saying, wrong-doing. Courage, hope, faith, the divine sense and strength of Right, possess my whole soul. I feel like quoting passages of expressive, emphatic, hopeful, courageous poctry-and I feel like using certain verses from the Old a single man to butchering the people of a whole city. and New Testaments-to explain my inward, but far A minister of the religion of love stands beside the more authoritative convictions. I must pay no deference to an opinion or institution, which has only the cuted; and while one chokes the breath out of the culprestige of antiquity to recommend it. If it suits not my conscience-my intellectual perception of the logical and absolute relations between premise and conclu- eral, marching to the battle-field, takes a chaplain sion—then I must not hesitate to speak against it. But along with him, provided with an assortment of Bibles, I must not confound my subjects—where I speak, there hymn-books and tracts, which are safely stowed away can all speak-my platform is free, as Truth makes in some ammunition wagon or gun-carriage. And when free-which freedom and my honor are inseparable. the soldiers are not engaged in the routine of slaughter,

tions of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. His Cautiousness is large and very active, but his 'prays for luck,' on such days as are devoted to scienreligious feelings, being so superior to selfishness of any tific blood-letting, flesh-tearing, and bone-breaking ordinary kind, enable him to feel no fear. Hope, con- This is a picture of one branch of the business in our fidence in self, and courage, are large and active. He day of the self-styled 'ambassadors of Christ.' And is self-supporting, and desires to lean on no man for that they do shockingly pervert their instructions, the any thing. This mind and its subjects are one and in- most careless reader of the Sermon on the Mount candissoluble. He realizes no difference or distinction be- not fail to discover. tween itself and its principles; his life, soul, intellectand they are one, belong to each other. Hence, Mr. Garrison cannot think of politics, prudentialisms, compromises, and middle positions; for nature cannot DEAR GARRISON: be faithless to itself. His love of God is powerful. He has a good appreciation of human nature. He is spiritually-minded and intuitional; loves to pray in a prac- and unparalleled excitement in this section of Orange fical manner, and in the secret closet of his own heart ; county, on the subject of anti-slavery, caused by the he believes in, yearns towards divine principles, subjects, personages. His mind has constitutional or vital concentrativeness-an adhesiveness and integrity to Sroxe. She admirably and fully sustained her high its own positions, motives, and purposes-which does not come from firmness, or voluntary willingness to be steadfast. He cannot be otherwise. In this particular, his mind is extraordinarily organized. It would and can truthfully say, that the anxiety in every one be phrenologically supposed that his 'Firmness' is to hear, increased at each succeeding lecture. The conlarge enough to give rise to mental stubbornness and servative priests and hunker politicians, as usual, opdogmatic obstinacy, which is not true. His is the firmness and stability of the oak, the integrity of nature to tice of her meetings-and raised the hue and ery, (that itself. It would also be supposed, phrenologically, that unanswerable argument,) Garrison is an infidel. his * Combativeness' is large enough to lead him to But, thank God! the Vermonters are not to be scared destructive extremes, which is not true. His energy or intimidated in this way, and, despite all opposition and dauntless courage come wholly from his religious and strong-feeling conscience, which, ignoring all creeds hear, and then indee; and they did me and they and constitutions, worships at the shrine of Gon, Jus-

He is jealous of honor. His sensitive and energetic conscience constrains him to discover Wrong, and to ly interesting and all-comprehensive subject, that or whether that wrong be manifested by rich or poor, Church or State, friend or foe. Having no respect for middle positions or compromises, he cannot, under any temptations or circumstances, 'make friends with the mammon of unrighteousness'; and his out-spoken de- Congregational house was filled with the most intelli nunciations of Wrong would be very likely to give of- gent portion of that town and the adjoining towns fence to opposite characters.

His conscience puts him wholly out of harmony with dominant institutions and constitutions. He finds the most unpopular side of almost every question endorsed from the heart. Here are 'thoughts that breathe and

He is, therefore, a surface or transparent reasoner; and by the best consciences, nearest to truth, (or likely t be,) and therefore more attractive and con than the common side, which every grade of mankin ceedingly; with the conviction that he could not be in the Right, for Right is unpopular. He takes sides with the abused, despitefully treated and persecuted, be-cause his benevolence urges him to do so, while conce compels to the work.

ous before the world, or martyrized for the glory of prinounts every thing of his own as nought, and as form ing no welcome part of his existence and happiness ich is obtained at the sacrifice of human and liberties. His constitutional dignity is so strong his estimate of personal honor so high and noble that he cannot allow himself to descend to the plan of evil-doers-cannot condescend to return evil for evil-cannot consent to do evil, however slight, that good may come; therefore he is, from his inermost principle, a Non-RESISTANT; yet he will explain, resist, and denounce what he sees to be wrong plain, resist, and denounce what he sees to be wrong. He believes only in the opposition of arguments—in the resistance of a peaceful and manful spirit-uality—to the evils and wrongs of human kind; no war, no cruelty, no arbitrary punishment, no unequal dis tribution of liberties among the people. All manner of faithlessness or hypocrisy is to his mind unutterably detestable; so much so, that it inclines him toward the boldness and exemplification of the opposite extreme.

No man appeals more magnanimously to the hig moral and manly feelings of the human mind. H speaks directly to them. Every word must make it legitimate impression. He arouses and cultivates your conscience; he makes you feel indignant and outraged at crimes committed against a brother man. He is

Impressions on ciewing him individually. I wil now sum up the effects of this character upon the ly, self-sacrificing, and unselfish. To the slaveholder he is a troublesome disunionist, beause he rebukes him he is a blasphemer, because he cannot be a conserve tive, except in what he sees and feels to be the Right irrespective of forms, or external authority or preceden To the Bible, or pen-and-ink Christian, he is an infidel because he believes in the spirit, and not in the letter, cism. To the world, he is an extremest and radical Reformer, because he cannot hold fellowship with the agents and doers of manifest injustice. To his abs lute friends, he is the most sterling and importan MAN of this century ; because they know him to be, in examination declares-' nothing extenuated, nor augh

RANDOM THRUSTS.

BY SHARPSTICK.

The Western Railroad, in this State, runs a local tive called the 'South Carolina.' Wonder if it is, lik ersonal or selfish sentiments, and so paramount to all its namesake in our 'glorious Union,' the fiercest spitof iron steeds?

> Bishop Polk, of North Carolina, is said to be the owner of 340 slaves. He is twenty-two ahead of the Bible patriarch Abraham (see Gen. xiv. 14.) So that if slavery is one of the 'peculiar institutions' of the Bible, as maintained by thousands of priests in this gospel land, it is 'plain as a pike-staff' that Bishop Polk stands about seven per cent. higher, as a religious man of the true orthodox pattern, than even the good old patriarch Abraham stood. Who says there is a decline of piety in the blessed nineteenth century?

> A fanatic named Ingraham, -no relation, probably, to the patriot Commissioner of Philadelphia-has been headed fellow broke the compact made by our fathers with the Court of Vienna. His conduct is strongly condemned by all wise statesmen and respectable journals. For the credit of our Government, this violator of moral and legal obligations ought to be turned out of the serand fined \$1000.

The benediction of a parson is considered requisite for any deed of glaring public wickedness, from hanging sheriff under the scaffold where a convict is to be exeprit's body, the other wastes his own breath in blasphemous palaver intended to sanctify the killing. A gen-So I feel, when I let my mind into the ruling emo- the holy man 'circulates his documents' among them ; but stations himself at a safe distance, and merely

MISS STONE IN VERMONT.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Vt., Aug. 25, 1853.

I embrace this as the first opportunity of informing you, and the friends of the slave, of the great interest touching pathos and surpassing eloquence of that gift ed and peerless advocate of human freedom, Miss Lucy reputation as a most effective speaker, even exceeding the most sanguine expectations of her friends. I heard hear, and then judge; and they did go, and many said, as of olden times, 'We never saw it on this wis before.

Such was the intense anxiety to hear on that intens idemn it, in the most practical or forcible terms, two occasions, so great were the gatherings, it became necessary to take out a window and prepare a place for The day was beautiful, and the occasion was one of

words that burn.' Her soul is in the subject. Her TO THE PRIENDS OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS. cart and mind seem all radiant and luminous with hove and truth, so elevating and soul-stirring, that she holds her hearers in perfect captivity, and, in the language of another, it is heautifully true, that her 'words sway the multitude as pendent vines swing in the summer breeze.' Under her stirring appeals, the consciences of the people have been painfully aroused. Men in high places have been faithfully rebuked, and much latent pro-slavery has been brought into vigorous ac-

ker politicians and conservative sectarians manifest some alarm for their respective interests. Miss Stone made no compromise with that 'sum of all villauies,' but with unwavering fidelity and devotion, applied the truth of God to the hearts and consciences of all.

Many have said that they felt they were better men and better abolitionists for having listened to her listened to by the Nation? And what time better for touching and truthful words.

If she was severe, it was the severity of truth. Al- that city are crowded with a concourse from every State though the numbers are comparatively few that can in the Union? More especially when the peculiar circome fully up to her radical stand-point, yet she seem cumstances under which the 'Whole World's Temper-

The friends of the slave feel that Miss Stone's visit to Vermont was very timely, and will tend greatly to ad-

vance the cause of freedom, civil and religious.

There are many, and the number is increasing. say that you must certainly visit this State at your earliest convenience. You are greatly misunderstood and constantly misrepresented, and the most efficient way of convincing the people would be to let them see and hear for themselves. You have many strong friends in this section, and they are not less numerous that a few weeks ago, if we may judge by the numbers who subscribed for THE LIBERATOR. You may be assured that your reputation has not suffered in the hands of Miss Stone. She said she owed much to THE LIBERAyou for what she was, and this I know to be true in reference to myself. The truth has made me free.

I have not yet learned with what success Miss Sto met in the eastern part of this county, but it was fear ed that she would have opposition, and, perhaps, some trouble. May God speed the right ! Yours, for God and humanity,

JEHIEL CLAFLIN

[Mr. Claffin is an esteemed minister of the evan gelical faith, and a true friend of the slave.]-ED.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 29. GREAT EXCITEMENT AT NIAGARA FALLS, CON-

SEQUENT ON THE ARREST OF A NEGRO. Great excitement was occasioned at the Cataract House, yesterday, by the arrest, by Deputy Marshal Tyler, of Patrick Sneed, alias Joseph Watson, a colored waiter at that house, who is accused of being the murderer of James E. Jones, of Savannah, on the 6th of July, 1849. The waiters believing him to be arrested as a fugitive slave, rescued him from the officers, and barricaded the door of the dining room. One of the officers drew a revolver, and snapped it at a man, but it missed fire.

The door was then forced—the man again seized—and again rescued by the negroes, who hurried him down to the ferry, where he jumped into a boat, and was rowed half way across the river by the ferryman, who left the boat in the middle of the stream and returned on another boat to the shore, to ascertain the particulars of the case from the officers. Finding the crime to be murder, the ferryman agreed to row down to the landing at the bridge and these dailyes the criminal as the officers. the bridge, and there deliver the criminal to the offi

cers.

The latter then started for the lower landing, but were preceded by the negroes, who, to the number about 200, reached the landing before the officers. The officers then claimed assistance from a party of some three hundred Irish laborers employed on the rail-

road—and a regular pitched battle ensued, the negroes being put to flight and pursued by the laborers,—sever-al of the former were knocked down with stones and severely injured. Sneed or Watson was then taken from the boat, placed in a carriage by the officers, and brought safely to Buffalo. Fifteen hundred dollars had been officed for the arrest of Sneed, who will be conveyed to Baltimore as soon as the necessary papers are

AFRICAN COLONIZATION. A call for a ' National En arrican Colonization. A call for a 'National Em-igration Convention' is published in Freterick Doug-lass's Paper for last week, signed by nearly thirty col-ored men residing in New York and Pennsylvania. It thus sets forth the character and objects of the Conven-

United States, and opposed to the American Coloniza-tion scheme of leaving the Western Hemisphere, are re-quested to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1855, in a National Convention, then and there to consider and decide upon the great and important subject of emigrating from the United

No person will be admitted to a seat in the Convention, who would introduce the subject of emigration to the Eastern Hemisphere—either to Asia, Africa, or Europe—as our object and determination are to consider our claims to the West Indies, Central and South America, and the Canadas. This restriction has no reference to personal preference, or individual enterprise; but to the great question of national claims to come before the Convention.'

The Pearl Street House, in New York was entirely consumed last week. The building was owned by W. Chancey, and was valued at \$40,000. It was insured to the full amount. The loss of Mr. Potter, the landlord, was about \$120,000, not insured. The boarders' loss about \$50,000. A Mr. Brown, of Alabama, lost \$10,000 in notes in his trunk. Six or eight firms or individuals, occupying its basement, are large losers. The whole loss is estimated at \$200,000. An engine man, named Tibballs, was killed by a fall from the roof to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Jane Saunders, colored, died in Chippaquiddick, Edgartown, having attained the remarkable age of one hundred years and three months.

Mrs. S. was a native of the island, and had enjoyed good health during her whole life.

Accidents .- Two men, supposed to be Germans, were run over by the cars on the Providence and Worcester railroad, near Uxbridge, on Monday evening, last week, and dreadfully mangled.

A locomotive on the Western and Atlantic Railroad exploded on the 18th ult., in Marietta, Geo., instantly killing the conductor and two paragraphs.

firemen were badly hurt—one losing an arm, and two others were scalded. The engineer it is and two others were scalded. The engineer, it is said, had been drinking, and was a very reckless fellow.

Mr. John Cassell, a celebrated reformer. and proprietor of the London Standard of Freedom, is about to leave England for New York, where he will arrive in season to attend the World's Temperance Con-

Maid, Wife and Widow in one Day .-An instance recently occurred in Cincinnati, in which a lady was a maid, a wife and a widow, all in one day. Mrs. Connel, wife of a man who was so cruelly murde ed on Front street, in that city, recently, had married her husband on the morning of the same day on which the fatal affray occurred. At morn a maid, at noon a

Rumored Slave Revolt .- It was rumored at Richmond, a few days since, that the slaves of Nottaway county, Virginia, contemplated an insurrection and a massacre of the whites. The Mortality in New Orleans .- The num-

ber of deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever from the 1st of July to the 22d of August, was within a fraction ' The Commonwealth.'-The publishers of the

Boston Daily Commonwealth give notice of arrangements to enlarge and otherwise improve that sheet the first of September. Aid for New Orleans .- It is estimated tha

the total amount of subscription to aid the Howard Association at New Orleans, will foot up about \$140,000.

Of this sum New Orleans and vicinity have contributed \$30,000. This is a large sum, but from all appearances more will be required. Grace Greenwood will commence th

publication of a juvenile paper in Philadelphia, on the 1st of October, to be sustained by the productions of her own pen and by the contributions of several of our best female writers as well. Miss Cooley, a talented and respectable woman, of Pittsford, Vt., hung herself on account of the runhappy marriage to some man whose name is no mentioned.

Our movement has been received with unexpecfavor. The necessity of some change in the co

those women dependent for their support, on their own exertions, has been universally acknowledged. Even the more radical claim to equal rights, and to change in the law of marriage, which shall give the property, has met with far more encourages any one could have expected.

tivity.

While the public press, the circulation of documents, and lectures in different localities, are doubtless the most reliable and permanent instrumentalities, we can not overlook the great benefit, likely to result from large conventions, held in central and popular cities, and gathering to their sessions the most active and deeply interested of our friends.

ssembling such a Convention, than when the streets of ed fully conscious of the truth of that remark, that ance Convention' assembles, will be likely to call to'one with God is a majorify, any where.' ment?

The press throughout the country, with hardly an exception, has been respectful and cordial, and from some quarters we have received earnest support.

It becomes us, in these circumstances, to avail our-selves of every opportunity, to use faithfully all means to deepen this impression on the public mind, and to raise this general good feeling, into a decided and earnest wish and resolve to aid our enterprise.

We invite, therefore, all well-wishers to the enfranchisement and elevation of women, to assemble in Convention in New York city, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th and 7th days of September next, at the Broadway Tabernacle

[Signed by Lucretia Mott, Angelina G. Weld, Sa NAH H. GRIMKE, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and others.]

THE FIFTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR WILL BE HELD IN BRINLEY HALL!

Callle Show Week, September, 1858.

We would earnestly invite all who have each yes cooperated with us, to renewed effort in the great cause of humanity, and the hitherto indifferent, to a more faithful investigation of its claims. None can remain passive in this matter. Every day we are called 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 great wrong continues, so long are we all helping others t forget its iniquity, to tolerate its cruelty, or, helpin them to feel its sin, to undo its heavy burden. Fairare not merely available for the raising of funds, but, as a means of awakening public attention, as meetings for the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, and the discus sion of anti-slavery principles, they have proved most 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. We would send our appeal throughout the country to all our faithful fellow-laborers, reminding them, tha contributions of Needlework, of useful and fancy articles, will be gratefully received. The Refreshmen table must depend, as formerly, upon donations, which which we hope will be various and abundant. Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Hann

Rice, Adeline H. Howland, Eliza N. Stowell, Olive Loveland, Hannah M. Rogers, Sarah L. Butman, Abby W. Wyman, Mary Channing Higginson, Worcester Sarah R. May, Leicester; Emma W. Wyman, Dedham; Mary E. Hodges, Barre; Frances H. Drake Leaminster ; Polly D. Bradish, Upton ; Catharine S Brown, Hubbardston; Maria P. Fairbanks, Millville; Nancy B. Hill, Plackstone; Abby B. Hussey, Lancas ter ; Louisa F. Hall, Upton ; Susan B. Everett, Eliza Howe, Princeton.

WORCESTER CO. (South Division) ANTI-SLA VERY SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of this Society will be held in MILFORD, on Sunday, Sept. 11 mencing at 104 o'clock, A. M., and continuing the 'All colored men favorable to emigration out of the afternoon and evening. Ws. LLOYD GARRISON, ANDREW T. Foss, and other speakers, will be present. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILY LOVELAND, Secretary.

LORING MOODY will lecture on the ect of the Anti-Slavery cause in Leominster. Sunday Sept. 4.

Fitchburg..... Tuesday.....

COLONIZATION. FACTS and Opinions touching the Real Origin, Character and Influence of the AMERICAN COL-Son, and others, and Opinions of the Free People of Color of the United States. By G. B. Stesmins, Esq. with a Preface by Hon. Wm. Jay. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

And JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

ANTI-SLAVERY LITERATURE.

WE propose to publish, should the enterprise meet with sufficient encouragement, a series of books for Children, to be comprised in twelve books, each independent of the other, on subjects connected with the anti-slavery discussion. Let us instil into the youthful mind correct sentiments on this great question, and we shall soon have a generation of men and women who will do their duty. These works will be elegantly printed and illustrated, and made attractive for children. To be sold at 124 cents each.

dren. To be sold at 124 cents each.

We publish this day the first of the series, entitle

Beautifully Illustrated. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Bookstore of the JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston,

AND OTHER TALES.

JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio And by the principal Booksellers, and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories. FOURTEENTH THOUSAND NOW READY. A

TWELVE YEARS A SLAVE!

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

'It is a singular coincidence, that Solomon Northup was carried to a plantation in the Red River country—that same region where the scene of Uncle Tom's captivity was laid—and his account of this plantation, and the mode of life there, and some incidents which he describes, form a striking parallel to that history.'—[Mrs. Srowe, in her 'Key,' p. 174. THE NARRATIVE OF SOLOMON NORTHUP,

L citizen of New York, kidnapped in Washington City in 1841, and Rescued in 1853, from a Catton Plan-tation near the Red River, in Louisiana. LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of Solomon in his plantation suit.
Scene in a Slave Pen at Washington.
Separation of Eliza and her last Child.
Chapin rescues Solomon from Hanging.
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Scene in the Cotton Field. Arrival Home, and first Meeting with his Wife and Children.

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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 fourscore 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 bear testimony to his nobleness of soul, and his entire devotion to the interests of suffering humanity.

'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 over ready and never weary.

never weary.

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. Horren. 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 sects. We make a few extracts.

'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 apostelic simplicity and constancy to humanily, died on Priday last, at an advanced age. He was a Quaker of that early sort illustrated by such philanthropists as Anthony Benezet, Thomas Charkson, Mrs. Fry, and the like.

"He was a most self-denging matient loving friend

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 hearts 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

' Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection 'Most of our readers will call to mind, in connection 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 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 flesh, 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 discrimination, his unconquerable will, his total unconsciousness of fear, his extraordinary tact in circumventing plans he wished to frustrate, would have made him illustrious 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.

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 Cemeter is inscribed :-

ISAAC T. HOPPER. BORN DECEMBER Sp, 1771,

ENDED HIS PILGRIMAGE MAY 7TH, 1852. 'Thou henceforth shalt have a good man's calm, 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. Early orders from the trade are solicited. It is a book 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.

JOHN P. JEWETT & Co. PUBLISHERS, BOSTON CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Boston, July, 1853.

The Great American Picture.

JOHN BUNYAN'S IMMORTAL ALLEGORY

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

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.

It has been translated into nearly all the different languages of Christendom, and been perused with delight and holy fervor by all nations. Art has lent her attractions in nearly all the forms of illustration, from the rough Wood Cut to the exquisite Steel Engraving. But to the middle of the nineteenth 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.

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We have received from many of the most distinguish-

we have received from many of the most distinguished men in this country, Clergymen, 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
let circular. We subjoin the names only:— Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.

Rev. E. N. Kirk, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Jenks,do.
Rev. P. D. Huntington, do.
Rev. P. D. Huntington, do.
Rev. Rev. R. K. Neale, 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. Rufus W. Clark, do.
Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.

Rev. Dr. Cox, New York.
Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Philadelphia.
Rev. Dr. Sears, Boston.
Rev. Dr. Durbin, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. Stork, do. Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.

Hon. Edward Everett, Boston.
Hon. Rufus Choate, Boston.
T. B. Welch, Esq., Artist, Philadelphia.
Samuel L. Gerry, Esq., Artist, Boston.
William J. Whitaker, Esq., Artist, do.
John G. Dwight, Esq.,
do.
With numerous Editors.
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 cleven, the other twelye 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 lads of cleven and twelve years could read every scene correctly, and point out every circumstance thus.'

his notioness of soil, 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 recognited in the life of the control of the life of the control of the life.

From the New York Observer.

POETRY.

From the National Era. THE POPE AND SAINT PETER. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

It chanced, that while the pious troops of France Fought in the crusade which Pope Pius preached, What time the holy Bourbons stayed his hands, (The Hur and Aaron meet for such a Moses,) Stretched forth from Naples towards rebellious Rome, To bless the ministry of Oudinot, And sanctify his iron homilies And sharp persuasions of the bayonet, That the good pontiff fell asleep, and dreamed.

He stood by Lake Tiberias, in the sun Of the bright Orient; and beheld the lame, The sick, and blind, kneel at the Master's feet, And rise up whole. And, sweetly over all, Dropping the ladder of their hymn of praise heaven to earth, in silver rounds of song, He heard the blessed angels sing of peace, Good will to man, and glory to the Lord.

Then one, with feet unshod, and leathern face Hardened and darkened by fierce summer suns And hot winds of the desert, closer drew His fisher's kaick, and girded up his loins, And spake, as one who had authority : 'Come thou with me.'

Lake-side and eastern sky, And the sweet song of angels, passed away, And, with a dream's alacrity of change, The priest, and the swart fisher by his side. Beheid th' eternal city lift its domes And solemn fanes and monumental pomp Above the waste campagna. On the hills, The blaze of burning villas rose and fell, And momently the mortar's iron throat Roared from the trenches ; and, within the walls, Sharp crash of shells, loud groans of human pain, Shout, drum-beat, and the clanging larum bell, And tramp of hosts, sent up a mingled sound, Half wail and half defiance. As they passed The gate of San Pancrazio, human blood Flowed ancle high about them, and dead men Choked the long street with gashed and gory piles-A ghastly barricade of mangled fiesh-From which, at times, quivered a living hand, And white lips moved and mouned. A father tore His gray hairs, by the body of his son, In phrensy; and his fair young daughter wept On his old bosom. Suddenly, a flash Clove the thick sulphurous air, and man and maid Sank, crushed and mangled by the shattering shell. Then spake the Gallilean : 'Thou hast seen The blessed Master, and his works of love;

Above this open hell? Thou God's high-priest! Thou the Vicegerent of the Prince of Peace ! Thou the successor of his chosen ones! I. Peter, fisherman of Gallilee; In the dear Master's name, and for the love Of his true Church, proclaim thee anti-Christ, Alien and separate from His holy faith, Wide as the difference between death and life, The hate of man and the great love of God! Hence, and repent !' Thereat the Pontiff woke.

Look now on thine ! Hear'st now the angels sing

Trembling, and muttering o'er his fearful dream. What means he ? ' cried the Bourbon. 'Nothing mor Than that your majesty hath all too well Catered for your poor guests, and that, in sooth, The Holy Father's supper troubleth him,' Said Cardinal Antonelli, with a smile.

CLEAR THE TRACK, THE BELL IS RING-ING!

BY GEORGE W. BUNGAY. With lungs of fire and ribs of steel,-With sighing valve and groaning wheel,-With startling scream and giant stroke,-In showers of sparks and clouds of smoke,-The iron steed the train is bringing; So look out while the bell is ringing!

When night rules in her tent of black, And sheets of flame illume the track, Like an express from Erebus, The thunder-car comes after us,-Around us blazing cinders flinging So look out while the bell is ringing

The bell is ringing-clear the track ! The cars are coming ! White and black, Who speed their feet, ne'er run in vain, While fools and fogies miss the train ! They stumble where the switch is swinging,-So look out while the bell is ringing !

God speed the engine of reform ! Through night, and cloud, and smoke, and storm O'er sceptres, crowns, and tyrants' thrones, As though they were the paving-stones! 'Tis Freedom's song the mass are singing,-So look out while the bell is ringing!

The slave will rive his yoke and chain,-The drunkard will not drink again,-The soldier throws his sword away,-The cars are coming-hip, hurra ! Glad news the harnessed lightning's bringing— So look out while the bell is ringing!

PAME.

BY SCHILLER. What shall I do lest life in silence pass? And if it do. And never prompt the bray of noisy brass. What need'st thou rue? Remember, aye the ocean deeps are mute, The shallows roar; Worth is the Ocean-Fame is but the bruit Along the shore.

What shall I do to be forever known? Thy duty ever. This did full many who yet slept unknown-Oh! never, never! Think'st thou, perchance, that they remain unknown Whom thou know'st not? By angel trumps in heaven their praise is blown,

Divine their lot. What shall I do to gain eternal life? Discharge aright The simple dues with which each day is rife ! Yea, with thy might. Ere perfect scheme of action thou devise, Will life be fled.

While he, who ever acts as conscience cries, Shall live, though dead.

AN EXTRACT.

The lark is singing in the blinding sky, Hedges are white with May. The bridegroom ses Is toying with the shore, his wedded bride, And, in the fulness of his marriage joy, He decorates her tawny brow with she Retires a space, to see how fair she looks, Then, proud, runs up to kiss her. All is fair-All glad, from grass to sun! Yet more I love Than this the shrinking day, that sometimes of In Winter's front, so fair 'mong its dark peers, It seems a straggler from the files of June, Which in its wanderings had lost its wits, And half its beauty ; and, when it returned, Finding its old companions gone away,
It joined November's troop, then marching past;
And so the frail thing comes, and greets the world
With a thin crary smile, then bursts in tears,
And all the while it holds within its hand A few half-withered flowers. I love and pity it.

ALEXANDER SMITH

SELECTIONS.

From the Spiritual Telegraph. JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUALISM.

TO THE PUBLIC: On my recent return from an excursion into the country, I found that during my absence a decision lately pronounced by me had been seized upon as an occasion for an attack, in several quarters, on my religious belief. I was fully aware that that judgment, running counter as it would to popular sentiment, would subject my action to severe criticism, but I confess I did not anticipate that thence would flow an assault on my religious opinions.—

Were I a private citizen, I should content myself with merely claiming the right which belongs to every one in this country, of entertaining such faith on this—the most important of all topics—as my conscience might dictate. And as it is, I might perhaps rest satisfied with challenging those who assail me to point out a single article On my recent return from an excursion into th I might perhaps rest satisfied with challenging those who assail me to point out a single article in my creed that aims at aught else than exalted in my creed that aims at aught else than exalted private worth and public virtue. But as the position which I occupy renders the soundness as well as the integrity of my judgment a matter of public interest, I am bound to acknowledge the rights of others to question my faith, and my own obligation to defend it.

defend it.
I acknowledge a still further obligation. And inasmuch as I accepted my present position under the implied understanding, at least, that I believed in the Christian religion, and would administer our civil law according to the principles of the Divine law as it had been revealed to us, on which all our institutions were based, so I am bound to certify to those who have entrusted me with the Divine attribute of administering justice among men, that my reverence for that revelation has not been shak-

selves to have published anything I have said or written on the subject. But hitherto I have been able to reach the public only through publications of very limited circulation; and the wildest and of very limited circulation; and the wildest and most erroneous notions have therefore been imbibed as to my belief, and the mischief has been increased by the recklessness with which erroneous statements have been fabricated by those who could not know them to be true, but who could easily ascertain them to be false.

Thus one writer, with a want of feeling, not

Thus one writer, with a want of feeling, not perhaps surprising, speaks of my consulting my dead wife in making up my decisions. Another says, that it is 'rumored' that I have consulted Spirit Manifestations in regard to my decisions.—Another, that my belief is 'at irreconcilable variance with all divine revelation, and is fit for no other system than devil-worship; and still another, that 'it constitutes an abandonment of all self-control, and a surrender of the supremacy of reason, as informed and enlightened by the senses, to the

as informed and enlightened by the senses, to the most nonsensical jugglery.

All these statements are as wide as they can be of truth, and I might with some justice complain at being subjected to such grievous imputations, merely because I made a decision which was unacceptable to a portion of the community. But it is not for the purpose of complaining that I sit down to write. I am aware that it is not so much me, as it is the faith which I profess which is the object of attack. It is the mighty theme, and not object of attack. It is 'the mighty theme, and not the inconsiderable advocate,' which offends. I am also aware why it is that so much error exists in the public mind on that subject, and my whole purpose is, so far as I am concerned, to correct that error; to state truly, as far as I can in this connection, what it is that I do believe, and generally the grounds on which my belief is founded, that all who take interest enough in the matter to read what I may say, may have the means of judging for themselves as to what I really do believe, rather than what others erroneously impute to me as a

I am sincerely grateful to my assailants for no I am sincerely grateful to my assailants for not imputing to me any unworthy or selfish motives, for conceding that, as a private citizen, I 'stand exempt from public criticism,' and that I am 'not a fool,' and for confining themselves to the mere imputation that I am laboring under a delusion. It is, therefore, to that point I shall confine myself

I was at the time withdrawn from general society; I was aboring under great depression of spirits.
I was occupying all my leisure in reading on the subject of death, and man's existence afterward.
I had in the course of my life read and heard from the pulpit so many contradictory and conflicting doctrines on the subject that I hardly knew what to believe. I could not, if I would, believe what I did not understand, and was anxiously seeking to know, if, after death, we should again meet with those whom we had loved here, and under what circumstances. I was invited by a friend to witness the Rochester Knockings. I complied, more to oblige her and to while away a tedious hour. I thought a good deal on what I witnessed, and I determined to investigate the matter and find out what it was. If it was a deception, or delusion, I thought that I could detect it. For about four I thought that I could detect it. For about four months, I devoted at least two evenings in a week, and sometimes more, to witnessing the phenomenon in all its phases. I kept careful records of all I witnessed, and from time to time compared them with each other, to detect inconsistencies and contradictions. I read all I could lay my hands on on the subject, and especially all the professed exposures of the humbug. I went from place to place, seeing different mediums, meeting with different parties of persons, often with persons whom I had never seen before, and sometimes in the dark, and sometimes in the light—often with inveterate unbelievers, and more frequently with zealous believers. In fine, I availed myself of every opportunity that was afforded thoroughly to sift the matter of the interrogator, and not revealed by him or known to others. Preparatory to meeting a circle, I have sat down alone in my room and carefully prepared a series of questions to be propounded, and I have been surprised to find my questions answer-ted, and in the precise order in which I wrote them, without my even taking my memorandum out of my pocket, and when I knew not a person present even knew that I had prepared questions, much less what they were. My most secret thoughts, those which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privily entertained have been freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have privile the freely spoken to, as if I had uttered them. Purposes which I have ter to the bottom. I was all this time an unbeliever, and tried the patience of believers sorely by my skepticism, my captiousness, and my obdurate refusal to yield my belief. I saw around the refusal me some who yielded a ready faith on one or two sittings only; others again, under the same circumstances, avoying a determined unbelief; and some who referred to yield my belief. I saw around there has been speaking and writing in foreign languages and unknown tongues by those who were who referred to yield my belief; and some circumstances, avoying a determined unbelief; and some circumstances, avoying a determined unbelief; and some circumstances, avoying a determined unbelief; and some circumstances, around the circumstances. stances, avowing a determined unbelief; and some who refused to witness it at all, and yet were confirmed unbelievers. I could not imitate either of these parties, and refused to yield unless upon most irrefragable testimony. At length the evidence came, and in such force that no sane man dend came, and in such force that no sane man is the lab is faith.

these parties, and refused to yield unless upon most irrefragable testimony. At length the evidence came, and in such force that no sane man could withhold his faith.

Thus far, the question I was investigating was, whether what I saw was produced by mere mortal means, or by some invisible, unknown agency; in other words, whether It was a deception, an imposition, or what it professed to be, the product of some unknown, unseen cause. To detail what I witnessed would far exceed the limits of this communication, for my records of it, for those four mouths alone, fill at least one hundred and thirty closely-written pages. I will, however, mention a few things, which will give a general idea of that which characterized interviews, now numbering several hundred. Most of them have occurred in the presence of others besides myself. I have preserved their names in my records, but do not give them to the world, because I do not desire to subject them to the obloquy which seems, most strangely, to be visited upon all who look into the matter with any other feeling than a resolute and obstinate incredulity, whatever the evidence. But these considerations grow out of this fact: 1st, that I have thus far many witnesses, whom I can invoke to establish the truth of my statements; and, 2d, that if I have been deluded, and have not seen and heard what I think I have, my delusion has been shared by many as shrewd, as intelligent, as honest, and as enlightened people as are to be found any where among us.

My attention was first drawn to the intercourse by the rappings, then the most common, but now the most incunsiderable mode of communing. Off course, I was on the look-out for deception, and at first relied upon my senses and the conclusions which my reason might draw from their evidence.

*Daily Chronicle, of New Lemion.

Daily Chronicle, of New London.

But I was at a loss to tell how the mediums could cause what I witnessed under these circumstances: the mediums walking the length of a suite of parlors, forty or fifty feet, and the rappings being distinctly heard five or six feet behind them, the whole distance, backward and forward several times; being heard near the top of a mabogany door, above where the medium could reach, and as if struck hard with a fist; being heard on the bottom of a car when travelling on a railroad, and on the floor and the table, when scated at lunch, at an eating house by the side of the road; being heard at different parts of the room, sometimes several feet disent parts of the room, sometimes several feet dis tant from the medium, and where she could no reach—sometimes on the table and immediatel after on the floor, and then at different parts of th

when the hands and feet of the medium were both firmly and carefully held by some one of the party, and sometimes on a table when no one touched it.

After depending upon my senses, as to these rarious phases of the phenomenon. I invoked the aid of science, and with the assistance of an accomplished electrician and his machinery, and of eight or ten intelligent, educated, shrewd persons, examined the matter. We pursued our inquiries many days, and established to our satisfaction two things: first, that the sounds were not produced by the agency of any person present or near us; and, second, that they were not forthcoming at our will and pleasure.

In the mean time, another feature attracted my attention, and that was 'physical manifestations,'

In the mean time, another feature attracted my attention, and that was 'physical manifestations,' as they are termed. Thus, I have known a pine table, with four legs, lifted bodily up from the floor, in the centre of a circle of six or eight persons, turned upside down and laid upon its top at our feet, then lifted up over our heads, and put leaning against the back of the sofa on which we sat. I have known that same table to be lifted up on two tribute of administering just.

my reverence for that revelation has not been assaults, en, nor my obedience to that moral law impaired.

I have not, however, waited for these assaults, to be impressed with these obligations, but have already so far felt them, that I have prepared to already so far felt them, that I have prepared to already so far felt them, that I have prepared to publish a volume on the subject, which, but for my other avocations, would ere this have been in the other avocations, would ere this have been in the officer of the effort at least a foot, in spite of the efforts of those present, and shaken backward and forward as one would shake a goblet in his hand, and the lamp retain its place, though its glass pendents rang again. I have seen the same table tip dents rang again. I have seen the same table tip dents rang again. upon, and content myself on this occasion with such general statements as may tend to give a correct idea of what it is that I believe or have done. Even this would not have been necessary, if those who assail me had but done me the justice themselves to have published anything I have said or moved not. I have known a dinner-bell taken from moved not. I have known a dinner-bell taken from moved not. a high shelf in a closet, rung over the heads of four or five persons in that closet, then rung around th room over the heads of twelve or fifteen persons in the back parlor, and then borne through the folding doors, to the farther end of the front parlor, and there dropped on the floor. I have frequently known persons pulled about with a force which it was im-possible for them to resist, and once, when all my own strength was added in vain to that of the one own strength was added in vain to that of the one thus affected. I have known a mahogany chair thrown on its side and moved swiftly back and forth on the floor, no one touching it, through a room where there were at least a dozen people sitting, yet no one was touched, and it was repeatedly stopped within a few inches of me, when it was coming with a riches which if

> have broken my legs.
>
> This is not a tithe—nay! nor a hundredth par of what I have witnessed of the same character, but it is enough to show the general nature of what was

coming with a violence which, if not arrested, must

before me.

At the same time, I have heard from others, whose testimony would be credited in any human transaction, and which I could not permit myself to disregard, accounts of still more extraordinary transactions, for I have been by no means as much favored in this respect as some.

While these things were going on, there appear

ed in the newspapers various explanations and exposures of the humbug,' as they were termed. I read them with care, in the expectation of being assisted in my researches, and I could not but smile at the rashness and futility of the explanations.— For instance, while certain learned professors For instance, while certain learned professors in Buffalo were congratulating themselves on having detected it in the toe and knee joints, the manifestations in this city changed to ringing a bell placed under the table. They were like the solution lately given by a learned professor in England, who attributes the tipping of tables to a force in the hands which are laid upon it, overlooking the material fact that tables quite as frequently move when there is no hand upon them.

What I have thus mentioned has happened in the presence of others as well as myself. I have not alluded to any of the things which have occurred to me when I have been alone, for as that would de-

to me when I have been alone, for as that would de-pend upon my testimony only, I have preferred not to subject my veracity to the rash and reckless contra-It is, therefore, to that point I shall confine myself in what I have now to say.

It was in January, 1851, that my attention was first called to the subject of 'Spiritual Intercourse.'

I was at the time withdrawn from general course. and is believed in by thousands and tens of thou-sands of their fellow-citizens, who are, to say the least, every whit as honest and as intelligent as they are. Nor am I very anxious to submit my faith to the judgment of those who would have per-secuted Galileo nigh unto death for discovering our planetary system, and have united in the cry of folly at Fulton's steamboat, 'humbug' at Morse's telegraph, and 'insanity' at Gray's iron road.

Having thus, by a long series of patient inquiries satisfied myself on this point, my next inquiry was Whence comes the intelligence there is behind i all! For that intelligence was a remarkable feature

mere mortal seency; for there was no other bypo-thesis which I could devise or hear of that could at all explain that, whose reality is established by the testimony of tens of thousands, and can easily be ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to inquire

ese two points were established—and there are now in these United States hundreds of thou-sands of sentient beings who have investigated and believe they are—then came this important ques-tion, Cui bono? To what end is it all? For what

tion, Cui bono? To what end is it all? For what purpose? With what object?

To that inquiry I have directed my earnest attention, devoting to the task, for over two years, all the leisure I could command, and increasing that leisure as far as I could by withdrawing myself from all my former recreations. I have gone from circle to circle, from medium to medium, seeking knowledge on the subject wherever I could obtain it, either from books or from observation, and bringing to bear upon it whatever of intelligence I have been gifted with by nature, sharpened and improved by over thirty years' practice at the bar, in the legislature, and on the bench.

I found there were very many ways in which

I found there were very many ways in which this unseen intelligence communed with us, besides the rappings and table-tippings, and that through the rappings and table-tippings, and that the state of these other modes, there came very many communications distinguished for their eloquence, their high order of intellect, and their pure and lofty moral tone; at the same time, I discovered many inconsistencies and contradictions that were calculated to mislead. I saw many puerile and some very absurd statements, and many that were administration.

culated to mislead. I saw many puerile and some very absurd statements, and many that were admirably calculated to make man better and happier, and I set to work to see if I could not, out of this chaos, gather something that might be valuable. I was satisfied that something more was intended than the gratification of an idle curiosity; something more than pandering to a diseased appetite for the marvellous; something more than the promulgation of oracular platitudes; something more than upsetting material objects to the admiration of the wonder-loving; something more than telling the age of the living or the dead, etc.

For that something I have industriously search-For that something I have industriously searched. I thought that was wiser than to condemn without investigation, and denounce without knowledge. What I have discovered in that regard, I have intended to give to the world, that all may judge for themselves whether there is any thing in it worthy the attention of intelligent beings. It would have been done ere this, if my leisure would have allowed me time to prepare my manuscript for the press. Now, I expect that my book will be published by the first of September, and to that I

for the press. Now, I expect that my book will be published by the first of September, and to that I refer. as I have already said, for particulars.

In the mean time, it is due to myself and to others to say, that our faith, as growing out of these researches, is not 'at irreconcilable variance with revelation.' How little do they, who make such charges, know of this matter! Misled by the crudities which alone are seen in the newspapers of the day, because the graver matters cannot find admission there, the idea is, I am aware, entertained by some that this new philosophy is at vatained by some that this new philosophy is at va-riance with the revelation through Christ, the Redeemer. This is indeed a sad mistake, and one that believers would be too happy to correct, if only the opportunity could be afforded them.

was never yet, I venture to say, a religious creed promulgated among men, which so entirely eschewed blind faith, and so fully and always dehewed blind faith, and so fully and always demanded the exercise of the judgment and the sumanded the exercise o premacy of the reason.

Hence it is that we are taught that none of thes

extraordinary things which are witnessed by so many are miraculous, or flow from any suspension ature's laws, but are, on the conformity with, and in execution of, those laws; that, like the steam-engine and the magnetic tele-graph, they are marvellous only to those who do graph, they are marvellous only to those who do not understand them, or are not familiar with them; that those laws, and the means by which they produce such results, are as capable of being found out by human research; that the knowledge is not confined to a few, but is open to all, rich or poor, bigh or low, wise or income. is not confined to a few, but is open to all, rich or poor, high or low, wise or ignorant, who will wisely and patiently search for it, and that when it is attained, it cannot but work in the heart 'acloser walk with God,' and an intercourse with our fellow-men of a more clevated character, void of selfishness, and devoted to their absolute advancement in all knowledge and goodness, both in this world to come. world and in the world to come.

This is a part of the something which I have

man his duty and his destiny, leaving it no longer money. The pantaloons were supposed to belong to a vague and uncertain. What that is, I cannot, in man who had not long since been drowned in the Old the limits of this letter, explain, but in due time River. it will be forthcoming, and each one can judge for But now, may I not ask if I overrate the impor-

tance of the subject of my inquiries? Scarcely more than four years have elapsed since the Rochester Knockings' were first known among us. Then mediums could be counted by units, but now by thousands—then believers could be numbered hundreds, now by tens of thousands. It is be lieved by the lest informed, that the whole num-ber in the United States must be several hundred thousands, and that in this city and vicinity there must be from twenty-five to thirty thousand. There are ten or twelve newspapers and periodicals devoted to the cause, and the Spiritual Library embraces more than one hundred different publications. embraces more than one hundred different publica-tions, some of which have already attained a cir-culation of more than ten thousand copies. Be-sides the undistinguished multitude, there are many men of high standing and talent ranked among them, doctors, lawyers, and clergymen in great numbers, a Protestant Bishop, the learned souri, in his late Message, suggests that no man shall be allowed to endorse another man's note without the higher courts, members of Congress, foreign ambas-sadors, and ex-members of the National Senate.

That which has thus spread with such marvel-lous celerity, in spite of the ridicule which has deterred so many from an open avowal, and which has attracted the attention or so many of the best minds among us, can not be unworthy of my investigation, or that of persons far wiser and more reliable than I am.

It is now more than a year that my peculiar faith has been the subject of public comment. During it all, I have been silent as to those attacks, content steadily to pursue my investigations, until I could arrive at satisfactory results. Perhaps I have been silent too long, for, in the mean haps I have been silent too long, for, in the mean time, very erroneous notions, as to that faith, have been allowed to spring up. But I was unwilling to speak until I was as sure as I could be that I was right, lest I might utter some crudity which, by-and-by, I might regret—or commit some error which I might find it difficult to correct or in fact that the same cross the same cross that the same cross reet, or, in fine, unhappily mislead, in my ig norance, rather than wisely guide by my knowl

I went into the investigation, originally, thinking it a deception, and intending to make public my exposure of it. Having, from my researches, come to a different conclusion, I feel that the obligation to make known the result is just as strong. Therefore it is, mainly, that I give the result to the world. I say mainly, because there is another consideration which influences me, and that is a desire to extend to others a knowledge which I am conscious cannot but make them happier and better.

S5,448,500; making a total valuation of \$14,381,500.

The increase of valuation of the city is 25,000.

The increase of valuation over that of last year is over \$2,405,400. The population of the city is 25,000.

The increase of valuation over that of last year is over \$2,405,400. The population of the city is 25,000.

At the sheriff's sale on Monday and Tuesday last, by order of the Probate Court, for petitioners, certain slaves brought for cash in hand the following prices, viz: One young woman, 22 years old, with two young conscious cannot but make them happier and bet-

If those who doubt this could but spend a few days with me in my library, and witness the calls I have from strangers from all parts of the country; if they could but look over my portfolio, and read the letters which pour in upon me from all sections, and from persons whom I have never seen and never may see, they would be able, from the evidence thus furnished of the good that has been done, to form some idea of what may yet be accomplished; and they would not wonder that I find a compensation for the obloquy that is so freely heaped upon me by the ignorant, in the grateful outpourings of hearts which have, by my means, been relieved. One of them says, (and it is a fair specimen of the whole,) 'You have acted the part of the good Samaritan, and poured oil into the wound of one like to die, and you will have rendered a death-bed, sooner or later, calm and hopeful, which might have been disturbed by doubts.

This, then, is the offence for which I have been cognate nature, went to show me that there was a high order of intelligence involved in this new pho-nomenon—an intelligence outside of and beyond;

arraigned at the bar of the public with so unspan the law of the land and my own reason, in the judgments which I officially pronounce, and have had invoked against me 'the fires of Smithfield and the hangings of Salem.' From such a condemnation it is that I appeal to the calm, unbiased judgment of my countrymen, with a firm reliance upon its justice.

J. W. EDMONDS.

New York, August 1, 1853.

FRESH ASSAULT UPON THE VILE WEED! MAKE FRESH ASSAULT UPON THE VILE WEED! MAKE WAY FOR UNCLE TORY, ONCE MORE!

Fresh editions of his Stories on Tobacco, and Diary of Rev. Solomon Spittle! The first is a little book of 190 pages, intended for American youth, and while its popularity is attested by the fact that this is the fifth edition, its intrinsic worth to any lad who will heed its startling reasons and affectionate appeals, is beyond all estimation. It is undoubtedly the best book for the young ever written on this momentous subject. The second professes to be the Diary of a Rev. Tobacco Worm, 'known and described' as REVEREND SOLOMON SPITTLE! It would seem, on first view, to be a mere caricature—would to Heaven it were—but no:—it does but would seem, on first view, to be a mere caricature—would to Heaven it were—but no;—it does but too truly hold the mirror up to a habit, degrading and disgusting in any one, but intensely so in a Reverend Spittoon, be he a Solomon or not! A keen satire! which Lawyers and Wits read a dozen times; over which they laugh and cringe, and drop the darling idol. We have received also, along with the above works, a beautiful Medal, bearing on one side the figure of a noble lad trampling the tobacco plant indignantly under his feet, (instead of rolling it as a sweet morsel in his jaws!) On the reverse is this undoubted truth, 'Tobacco tends to Idleness, Poverty, Strong Drink, Vice, Ill-Health, Insanity and Death.'

All these works may be had, wholesale and retail, and Death.'
All these works may be had, wholesale and retail

at Nos. 5, 9, 25, 56, and 58 Cornhill, Boston, or of Uncle Toby himself, Fitchburg, and at the follow

Stories, per hundred, Spittles, " "
Medals, " "

Again, while we say God-speed to his cause, we say to the bi-pedated bugs, that destroy the weed, look out for Uncle Toby 'about these days'!—

An Astonishing Youth.—At the United States Hotel, yesterday, was stopping a colored boy, named William Marcy, whose extraordinary mathematical powers have greatly astonished all who have witnessed his demonstrations. He will add up columns of figures any length, divide any given sum, multiply millions by thousands, within five minutes from the time the figures are given him, and with such exactness as to render it truly wonderful. Yesterday noon, in presence of a party of gentlemen, he added a column of figures, eight in a line, and one hundred and eighty lines, making the sum total of several millions, in about six minutes. The feat was so astonishing, and apparently incredible, that several of the party took off their coats, and, dividing the sum, went to work, and in two hours after they commenced, produced identically the same answer. The boy is not quite seventeen years of age; he cannot read nor write, and in every other branch of an English education is entirely deficient. His parents reside in Kentucky, near Louisville. He will leave here, in company with his father, for the World's Fair, New York, the same and the commenced of the comm An Astonishing Youth .- At the United State So, too, is it a grievous error to suppose that it constitutes an abandonment of all self-controland a surrender of the supremacy of reason, as informed and enlightened by the senses.' There Photographs on Wood .- Photographic draw

as are ordinarily used by wood engravers. This discovery will be of invaluable service to the latter art, as it will save the expense of employing draughtsmen to will save the expense of employing draughtsmen to mark the blocks previous to engraving. Draughts of complicated machinery in perspective, and other difficult sketches, which required much time, expense and skill in the preparation of blocks for engraving, can now be produced by the light of the sun.

Hereditary Suicide .- Mr. Wolfolk, late sher Hereditary Suicide.—Mr. Wolfolk, late sheriff of Tioga county, committed suicide a few days since, by hanging. But a few days before this, his father hung himself; but three years ago, his grandfather ended his life in the same way. It is a strange illustration of 'hereditary taint,' or of that and the power of association combined. They were all wealthy men, in the most happy circumstances, and had gained their means by frugal industry and slow accretion, and were universally beloved for uprightness, kindness, and honorable bearing.—Albany Register.

A little girl, ten years of age, daughte world and in the world to come.

This is a part of the something which I have found in my researches. But there is more yet. There is that which comforts the mourner, and binds up the broken-hearted; that which smoothes the passage to the grave and robs death of its terrors; that which enlightens the atheist and cannot but reform the victous; that which cheers and encourages the virtuous, amid all the trials and vicisitides of life, and that which demonstrates to find any the limbs of the unfortunate little victim, but also a pair situdes of life, and that which demonstrates to

The following recipe is given for the fever and ague:—Take a raw egg, break it in a tumbler, cover it with vinegar, and drink all together an hour or two before the time for the chill, and you will never be annoyed with the pestilence which is so fatal to the human family.

The New York Tribune says it has rivate advices from New Orleans which reveal the as-tounding and alarming fact, that the clothes and soiled lined, sick chamber rags, &c., of persons dying of the yellow fever and black vomit, are shipped to that city y rag speculators!

A very important decision has been rendered by the Supreme Court of California, to the effect that the mines of silver and gold within the borders of the State are her property, and do not belong to the general government. Judges Heydenreldt united in the opinion.

consent of the endorser's wife, or rather, that no endorsement without such consent shall be valid. The Rajah of Kolawur, in Western In

dia, has ordered a splendid copy of Webster's Dictionary, Unabridged, in extra binding, of the Messra. Merriam of this city, the publishers.—Springfield Rep.

At Elizabethtown, Ky., a son of Mi Ryan, aged fifteen years, was shockingly mangled on the 30th ult. by four bloodbounds which were kept for hunting fugitive slaves. The boy's left arm was nearly gnawed to pieces, and the flesh was torn from his right leg in several places so as to expose the bone.

A committee of fifteen has been ap pointed by the colored people of Cincinnati to solicit subcriptions for the purchase of the fugitive 'Wash,' who was remanded to slavery under the provisions of the Fugitive Act. Quite a large amount had been raised at the last advices, and it was supposed that \$1200, the amount required by the master, would be obtained. the amount required by the master, Worcester .- The valuation of real estate in

Worcester, according to the estimate of the assessment of that city, is \$9,533,000; of personal estate, \$5,448,500; making a total valuation of \$14,981,800. The increase of valuation over that of last year is over \$2,405,400. The population of the city is 25,000.

A singular death by lightning occurred at Canterbury, Conn., on the 14th ult. Miss Gilmour was standing under a telegraph wire, (there being no rain at the time, but a storm raging in the distance,) when a spark from the wire struck her dead. The electric fluid had followed the wire for a mile, and shattered all the posts before it struck Miss G.

one of them instantly killed, while passing under a telegraph wire in Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday evening, 14th ult. There was no appearance of a thunder storm in the immediate neighborhood at the time, but the report was very heavy, and several of the telegraph poles, were splintered.

At Georgetown, Mass., on the 14th ult., the lightning struck the old Baptist parsonage, and instantly killed Mrs. Russell, wife of Rev. Mr. Russell, pastor of the Baptist Church in that town. Mrs. Russell, when killed, had a child in her arms, who was not injured, and four little boys seated near her, all of whom escaped. Her husband was not at home.

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How often are the public congratulated upon the alleged invention of some new 'panacea,' (composed of vile drugs,) which the sick are invited to swallow, in order to be well! But, here is a discovery which appeared the whole paraphernalia of drugs and drugsar, with 'pills,' 'syrups,' or 'powders'; and is available in all forms of acute, chronic, or nerrous disease the ever! Office 28 Eliot street, Bostom. Hours from 5.

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