





AN INQUIRY.

FRIEND GARRISON—I wish to inquire of you, or some one that possesses the information, how such a gross discrepancy happens in the two reported speeches of Rev. Mr. Parker, at Framingham. In the reported speech of Aug. 6th, Mr. Parker says—'In this connection, the recent attempted speech of Charles Sumner was cited; and though still expressing confidence in Mr. Sumner, and his purpose to do his duty, yet he felt he yielded to the South what he should never have allowed.' In Mr. Parker's speech, as reported last week, (Aug. 27), not a word is uttered, either pro or con, concerning Mr. Sumner. How shall we reconcile this contradiction?

Yours, truly, J. CUSHING. South Hingham, Aug. 31, 1852.

WE believe the reason that induced Mr. Parker, in reporting his speech for the Liberator, at our special request, to omit his allusions to Mr. Sumner, was, that he had written to Mr. S. quite as plainly as he had spoken at Framingham, concerning his protracted silence, and, therefore, deemed it unnecessary to print his friendly criticism, especially as Mr. S. had subsequently manifested a disposition to be fully heard in the Senate, before the adjournment of Congress. — Ed. Lib.

WEST NEWTON, 13th Sept, 1852. DEAR GARRISON—I was sorry to see, in the report which somebody makes in the Liberator, of some of my remarks last May, that I am made to speak of the book seller who declined publishing my book, as Mr. Gage's speech. It would describe the bookseller no more than it would describe me; for I think he would no more incline to gag a man than I should. He is a worthy and liberal man; to apply such language to him is eminently unjust. You will do me a favor by stating that I did not use any such opprobrious epithet. Hastily and heartily yours, THEO. PARKER.

IF our friend Mr. Parker had read the article he refers to more carefully, we think he would have seen no occasion for making a correction of this kind; for our correspondent expressly stated, 'I [not Mr. Parker] furnish the unknown publisher with a suitable cognomen.' Mr. Parker says the publisher 'said' 'I am a worthy and liberal man,' and that 'to apply such language to him is eminently unjust.'—notwithstanding he was unwilling to publish a collection of Mr. P.'s sermons and addresses, because some of them were of an anti-slavery character, and would therefore give offence at the South! If there were nothing selfish and truckling in such conduct, why did Mr. P. refer to it at the New England Convention? It illustrated the potency of the Slave Power over the press, it also revealed the meanness of a man whose soul enjoys no broader range than the rim of a dollar. — Ed. Lib.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION. The letter of Joseph Barker, published some time since in the Liberator, respecting the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures, appears to have created considerable uneasiness on the one hand, and given much satisfaction on the other, on the part of our readers. Week before last, we gave a pretty long rejoinder from the pen of our respected friend, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, of Ohio; this week we give an additional portion; the whole to be completed in another number. Now this is to tax our limited room somewhat heavily. But, in addition to this, we have two long communications from the Rev. S. S. Griswold, of Connecticut, also in reply to Mr. Barker. If, now, we should exercise our editorial prerogative, and mingle in the controversy, we should have room for no other topic; for replies might follow ad infinitum, on both sides. Some limit, therefore, must be set to this discussion, at least for the time being, in order that the dish served up for our readers may be somewhat diversified. Each party shall be fairly heard; but we must be permitted to say to what extent. We beseech all our correspondents to use as much brevity as possible.

HALE AND MANN. We copy the Letters of John P. Hale and Horace Mann from the Commonwealth. It will be seen that Mr. Hale, with his characteristic wariness, avoids making the slightest allusion to the platform adopted by the 'Free Democracy' at Pittsburgh. Why this silence? The letter of Mr. Mann is a comprehensive and somewhat startling survey of the growth, or rather development of the Slave Power for a few years past. His numerous political friends and admirers will deeply regret his unwillingness to be a candidate for reelection; nor will they easily be persuaded that his services will not be as much needed in Congress in the future, as they have been in the past.

PHILOSOPHY OF MYSTERIOUS AGENTS, human and mundane; or the Dynamic Laws and Relations of Man. Embracing the Natural Philosophy of Phenomena, styled 'Spiritual Manifestations.' By E. C. ROGERS. In Five Numbers.—No. 1. Boston: Redding & Co., 8 State Street. Bala Marsh, 25 Cornhill, 1852. The author of this pamphlet says it is the result of a long and patient inquiry into the mysterious phenomena, which, from the earliest ages, have been found to be associated with human beings; but which, either, on the one hand, have been regarded as the superstitions of the ignorant, or, on the other, have been used as the materials of a mystical philosophy. He has not given a word merely to read, but to be studied. The spirit which pervades it is calm, candid, rational, and philosophical. This first number of the series is chiefly occupied with a statement of the method of investigation, and a narration of certain remarkable cases pertaining to movements of objects and sounds without visible instruments, and without the characteristics of intelligence, &c. We infer from its perusal, that while its author is not disposed to reject as fabulous, or as the tricks of legendarism, the so-called 'Spiritual Manifestations' which are increasing in all parts of the country to an extent and with a diversity truly extraordinary, he believes he has discovered a satisfactory solution of them, on scientific principles, independent of any connection with another state of existence. As yet, every attempt to account for these phenomena has signally failed, excepting on the 'spiritual' theory, and this has not been without almost insurmountable difficulties. The admirable manner in which Dr. Rogers commences his work leads us to desire to see its completion, and leaves no doubt that it will be curious, instructive, and of real value. All who are interested in the subject will be repaid by a perusal of it.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM, PART I., No. V. We have just received this number of the above well-designed and finely executed work. It contains four steel plate engravings, representing—The Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris; Plato's School; View on the Hudson near Newburgh; and Calcutta;—all attractive, and augmented in interest by highly instructive and interesting descriptive reading matter. The whole series, when complete, will form an elegant collection of choice pictures. For sale by Redding & Co., 8 State Street. Price 25 cents per number.

MESSES. FOWLER & WELLS & Co., Phonologists, 142 Washington Street, Boston, examine the heads and determine the traits and peculiarities of those who call on them, and keep a great variety of books on Phonology, Water-Cure, Psychology, and kindred subjects. See their notice in another column.

ARRIVAL HOME. It gives us great pleasure to announce the arrival of this port, yesterday, in the steamer Niagara, from Liverpool, of Miss CAROLINE WESTON, who has been residing in Paris, for the last two or three years, with her sister, Mrs. Maria W. Chapman. She will be warmly welcomed by a large circle of anti-slavery friends.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11, 1852. DEAR GARRISON: Last evening, at 10 o'clock, the Women's Rights Convention adjourned sine die. It has been an admirable meeting; but, for the want of a photographic reporter, very many pearls and diamonds of thought and expression will be lost. Lucretia Mott presided, and her wisdom, purity and singleness of heart gave her a skill and aptness in the discharge of her duties, far greater than she could have acquired by the study of 'Jefferson's Manual.'

Mrs. Paulina W. Davis, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, of N. Y., Mrs. E. J. H. Nichols, of Vt., Miss Antonette Brown, Mrs. Jones, of Ohio, and Miss Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, all spoke frequently, and excellently well. Mrs. Gage read an uncommonly valuable address, and Mrs. Abby H. Price, of Hopedale, read another scarcely less excellent than the one she gave at Worcester. But Lucy Stone spoke with more effect than either upon the audience; and she certainly is a woman of some remarkable gifts, which she is devoting to great purposes.

The audiences were large, from the first meeting to the last. Every evening the hall was crowded. In order to meet the expenses of the Convention, and of the publications that are to follow, we charged a fee for admission; and the whole receipts at the door have been \$283 25. Besides this, we have had donations amounting to \$20. These moneys will pay all our expenses, and enable us to publish the report and sundry tracts.

Yours, affectionately, SAMUEL J. MAY. The following is a brief synopsis of the proceedings of this highly interesting gathering. The Convention met at 2 o'clock. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Nichols, editor of the Windham County Democrat; Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Davis, Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Abby Price of Hopedale, Harriet K. Hunt, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. L. M. Fowler of New York City, Miss S. B. Anthony. Mrs. Paulina W. Davis called the meeting to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. S. J. May. Miss Lucy Stone was then elected Secretary pro tem.

The President then announced that the following committee had been appointed for the nomination of officers: Mrs. E. L. Rose, Mrs. E. J. H. Nichols, Lucretia Mott, Rev. S. J. May, Lydia P. Savage, Piny Sexton, Sarah Hallett, James Mott, and Griffith M. Cooper. The Nominating Committee reported a list of officers:— For President—Mrs. LUCRETIA MOTT. For Vice Presidents—Mrs. Paulina W. Davis of R. I., Mrs. E. Oakes Smith of N. Y. Secretaries—Mrs. Clementine Nichols of Vt., Gerrit Smith of N. Y., Mrs. Sarah L. Miller of Penn., Miss Susan B. Anthony, N. Y., Martha C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Mrs. Lydia M. Fowler.

Mrs. Rose then moved the appointment of a Business Committee, which motion was carried, and Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Sarah Miller of Penn., Lucy Stone of Mass., James Mott of Penn., Mrs. C. M. Severance of Ohio, Ernestine L. Rose of N. Y. city, Paulina W. Davis of R. I., Elizabeth W. Phillips, Harriet K. Hunt of Mass., were appointed said Committee. Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, from the Business Committee, then reported in part the following resolutions:— Inasmuch as many of the institutions handed down to us from the past, like heir-looms, are felt to be, though time-honored,—hindrances to human progress, and opposed to that divine Truth which gives light to the world; therefore, Resolved, That it is our duty to examine these institutions, and ascertain which of them are still worthy of our honor and support—which we shall seek to re-form, and which to cast aside.

Resolved, That it is the right of every woman holding property, and as a citizen also of the Republic, to resist taxation, till such time as she is fully represented at the ballot-box. Resolved, That as the imbruted slave, who is content with his lot, and would not be free if he could, if any such there be, only gives evidence of the depth of his degradation; so the woman who is satisfied with her inferior condition, averring that she has all the rights she wants, does but exhibit the enervating effect of the wrongs to which she is subjected. Gerrit Smith, from the Business Committee, reported the following resolutions:— Resolved, That the demand of woman is not for privileges, nor favors, nor employments, nor for honors, but for RIGHTS.

Resolved, That the rights of human beings to their own persons, their own earnings and property, and to participate in the choice of civil rulers, are rights which belong as naturally and absolutely and fully to Woman as to Man. Resolved, That we beseech human never to consent to hold any of these great sacred rights in abeyance; and never to consent to exchange any of them for bribes and privileges, or flatteries and favors, however alluring and seductive. Mrs. Gage offered the following resolution:— Inasmuch as the peace of society depends on the promotion of justice, and the happiness of mankind on the enjoyment of their rights; and as the absolute rights and natural equality of both sexes are self-evident, and cannot be given by favor, but eternally exist; therefore, Resolved, That it is the imperious obligation of every woman to enter into the discharge of the duties arising from these natural rights to the greatest possible extent; and that we will hereafter direct our strenuous efforts to the acquiring of those rights now forcibly withheld.

Susan Anthony offered resolutions commending Journals edited by women. E. P. Jones excepted Mrs. Swishelm's paper, it not being for women's rights. Harriet Hunt presented resolutions, advocating female physicians, and castigating editors for publishing demoralizing advertisements. The question on permanent organization was taken up, which led to an animated discussion. We cannot learn that any definite action was taken thereon. Letters were read from Angelina Weld, in opposition, and from E. Oakes Smith, in favor. Delegates were present from Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada. The subject of a new paper, with Mrs. E. Oakes Smith as editor, was discussed. Resolutions were passed, favoring female physicians and lawyers, and also an alteration in the marriage laws. It was voted that the next Convention be held at Cleveland, Ohio.

CORRECTION. In our last number, it was inadvertently stated that, at the National Liberty Party Convention held at Canastota, N. Y., Gerrit Smith 'made elaborate speeches in favor of voting for Hale and Julian.' This is a mistake. Mr. Smith merely sustained the report of the minority committee against making any nominations for the approaching Presidential elections, and expressed the hope (a very fallacious one) that the Free Democracy will yet make their platform conform to that of the Liberty Party. Unless this be done, he will not vote for their candidates. Of course it will not be done, and therefore it is settled how Gerrit Smith will vote.

THE State 'Free Democratic' Convention, at Lowell, on Wednesday last, nominated Hon. Horace Mann for Governor, and Hon. Amasa Walker for Lt. Governor of the Commonwealth.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

LEESBURG, (Ohio), Sunday, Aug. 29, 1852. DEAR GARRISON—I came from Michigan some two weeks ago, to attend the anniversary of the Western A. S. Society. Of that great gathering you will have received an account by the Bugle, ere this reaches you. J. Barker, J. W. Walker, P. Pillsbury and O. Johnson were there to aid in the meetings. From the anniversary, J. Barker, J. W. Walker and myself came to this place, to hold meetings, and to help the young people here in their Anti-Slavery Fair. J. Barker occupied Friday, day and evening, to show the certainty of the triumph of Anti-Slavery over all opposition. He illustrated his idea by referring to the history of the world. Notwithstanding his clearness and his cogency, he was denounced by the man who wrote to P. Douglass to come here to do away Garrisonism, as a 'foul-mouthed lecturer.'

Yesterday morning, J. B. left us for his home, fifty miles west. We went on with the Fair and the meetings during the day and evening. To-day—Sunday—the Lord's day, as it is called—we met and held our meeting in the Wesleyan house in the forenoon, then at 12 adjourned to this hall or store room, where a dinner is provided, and where the goods of the Fair are spread out for sale. You would be interested to be here when I am, and see and hear all that is passing around me. There is the spread table, around which are many men, women and children, eating and paying for their dinners. There are the Fair goods spread out, and the people surrounding them, looking at them, admiring them, and purchasing them.

It is a pleasant scene. I am glad to be present, to enjoy the social sympathy, and get strength to do battle for the right and the true. But, (asks one near me,) is this a proper work for Sunday? Yes, (I reply,) it is the very work for the Sabbath—provided this day be any more sacred and holy than any other day. Our hearts and hands are at work, devising ways and means to redeem three millions of slaves! Is not this the Lord's work? Were all this company to leave these tables covered with food and merchandise for sale, and go into their closets, and there, in solitude, kneel down and pray to God in secret, and seek to commune with God, would they do as much good as they are now doing? I do sincerely believe that it is more pleasing to the God of the oppressed to look on these people purchasing these articles, and eating this food, and paying their money to aid the Anti-Slavery movement, than are praying, singing, baptisms, and the performance of rites. It is amazing that men should respect the day more than the man. We held the meetings till this evening. There is much interest in the cause. It would take F. Douglass or any other man a good while to root out the seeds of what the pro-slavery church and priesthood call infidelity.

By the way: a few persons met in Salem, the other day, and adopted the following resolution:— That a committee be appointed to call a Convention to consider the origin, authority, and influence of the Bible. A committee was appointed to call the Convention, and to fix the time and place. I wish you and Theodore Parker would be at it. It will be a stirring discussion. Advocates of the truth and divine authority of the book, as a whole, are expected to be there. The bearing of the Bible on war and slavery will be freely discussed. Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LABORS IN THE CAUSE.

EAST ABINGTON, Sept. 8, 1852. DEAR MR. GARRISON: I will now finish up my account of my Rhode Island labors. I assure you I felt ashamed to see so long a letter from my dull pen, as the one in your last number. I humbly beg pardon of editor, subscriber, and every body else. I was not aware that it would fill so much space, and I shall try and make amends by future brevity. My next appointment, after leaving Smithville, was at Apponaug (Warwick). Here I had depended upon the Baptist clergyman, the only minister in the village, to give notice and make arrangements for my lecture. This he did freely last winter, and invited me to visit him again at my first opportunity. But, after I had gone, some of his largest tax-payers told him to mind his 'P's and Q's,' in future; if he didn't, he might look out for the consequences! This hint was sufficient. The poor man concluded, in his own language, 'not to meddle with anti-slavery in future, except in his own sermons.' Whether he will do wonders even in his sermons, I leave the reader to judge. I could hardly find it in my heart to rebuke him under the circumstances. I really pitied him, as, with tears in his eyes, he confessed his situation. He is a Scotchman, and has been in this country but a few years; is poor, and has a wife and several children dependent on him for support. His salary is his only dependence, and he is given to understand that this will be taken away, if he aids or abets abolitionism. It cannot be expected that a man will do much for the liberty of others, as long as he himself is a slave. I told him, sympathizingly, as I took my leave, that I 'hoped he would do his duty, both to himself and the slave, whatever that duty might be.' He replied that his prayer to God was that the clergy might be liberated soon; for it was too bad to be thus situated.— This was evidently a good, but not a strong man. I could not undertake to prescribe a man's duty under such circumstances; I would rather leave him to his conscience and to his God. How many there are who are similarly constituted, and similarly circumstanced in life! They themselves the unwilling victims of social disorder and chaos, they are obliged to save themselves, temporarily, if salvation they have, at the expense of their more unfortunate neighbors. The clergy are the most immorally situated, and the most unfortunate and deserving of sympathy of any class of people in the world—if possible, not excepting the slaves themselves.

From Apponaug I went to East Greenwich; and I might make a long story, and then not begin to give you an idea of my experience in this place. O! that those who have the effrontery to charge the abolitionist with selfish motives, could but know what it is, as Parker Pillsbury says, to be a 'field hand' in this cause, and take their chances 'in all weathers'! I am quite certain that one week's experience in Maine or Rhode Island would produce a marked change in their opinions in this respect—that it would 'conquer their prejudices.' Suffice it to say, that, after running 'all over town' in the hottest day in the year, to see meeting-house committee men; after getting the committee together, and hearing the question whether I should be permitted to lecture in the vestry, gravely discussed by 'squire and deacon, pro and con, for an hour; after waiting to have the clerk's records searched back to 1835 for prohibitory resolutions, it was finally and solemnly decided, that I could not have been the unpainted, uncaptured, uncushioned, straight-backed-benches of a rough-finished seven-by-nine basement Methodist vestry, to invite the people into, for such a purpose! And still I was assured, by the deacon and the squire and all concerned, that 'we were as much abolitionists as any body'! I finally, after sweating like a hay-maker for 7 until 1 o'clock, succeeded in getting leave to go into the Baptist vestry. I then put out my handbills, and in the evening had a small audience of boys and girls! I, however, must not omit to say, that I found one family of whole-souled, sterling reformers—that of Mr. James Adams. But they were like the family of Lot in Sodom; and I was happy to learn they were about to leave, thus rendering the parallel perfect. The Methodist minister, I was informed by reliable authority, is in the habit of telling his people that there is no slavery in the Northern Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church! This 'bold, round lie' is thus deliberately uttered and repeated to the people of East Greenwich by Rev. Mr. Dennis.

From East Greenwich, I went to Valley Falls and Cumberland, and held three very good meetings—one at the latter, and two at the former place. The second meeting at Valley Falls was held in the Baptist meeting-house, on Sunday evening. This house has been refused for anti-slavery meetings, for several years, until now. A large amount of property has lately changed hands in the village, and is now owned by abolitionists! Much credit is, however, due to Rev. Mr. Silver for his generous courtesy in admitting me to his desk, and for listening candidly to a rebuke of his own denomination, and thus showing his willingness to know the truth. Mr. Silver may be safely reckoned silver, but not yet gold as tested in the assay-furnace of anti-slavery. But there is a moral alchemy being developed, that will ultimately transform all the baser metals to the pure gold of immediate and unconditional emancipation. For this, let us continue to labor and pray. I have not quite finished my report, but my sheet is full, and I must leave off here. Yours for humanity, ALONZO J. GROVER.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

CORNVILLE, (Me.), Aug. 26th, 1852. DEAR GARRISON—Yesterday, I attended a Free Soil Convention at Scotchgan, the object of which was to choose State officers. When I returned home, I told my friends that I was a stronger 'Garrisonian abolitionist' than ever before, and I thought that was impossible five years ago. I did not expect much when I went, but thought I would go to see if the cause of truth had advanced in that party. Had I not known, I should never have suspected it was an anti-slavery convention, but concluded it was a temperance gathering. Nearly all of the time was taken up in discussing the question, whether they should vote for their own candidate, Dr. Holmes, editor of the Maine Farmer, a man acknowledged by everybody to be an excellent man, a thorough temperance advocate, and Free Soiler, or for Gov. Hubbard. Now, who is Gov. Hubbard? It was fairly proved on the spot, that, in signing the liquor law bill, he had no principle in it; that he drinks as often as he chooses; and only a short time since, in taking a short journey, he took a bottle of spirits with him. But this is not the worst of Gov. Hubbard. He is on the track of the hunted fugitive, with the rest of his party; i. e. he is a supporter of the infernal Fugitive Law. Now, is not this a fine man for abolitionists to vote for? It was very evident to me, that no one seemed to care anything about his pro-slavery qualities. After the debate had gone on a short time, I arose and inquired if Gov. Hubbard was not in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. They said he was. Still, no one seemed to care anything about his pro-slavery, if by him they could save the liquor law. After the debate had gone on about an hour in the afternoon, I thought the cause of liberty demanded a word from some one, as this was an anti-slavery gathering. I therefore arose and said, that I was not a Whig, nor a Democrat, or Free Soiler, but a Garrisonian abolitionist;—did you ever hear of such a thing? At which several responded yes. I told them that perhaps it was not in order for me to speak, but my strong love of liberty must be my apology. I asked, who are the Whigs and the Democrats? Slave catchers! And who is Gov. Hubbard? A slave catcher too! I told them that the man who is a temperance man must be so from principle, and asked who would trust a man that would go for the Slave Power.

It seemed something like a bombshell thrown into the meeting, and I hope it did good. Not an allusion was made to slavery, except incidentally, while I was there; certainly not a speech. So much for Free Soil anti-slavery in this region. The all-absorbing subject in this State is the Maine Liquor Law. I have no faith in law to redeem the world. Until mankind have their right to the soil, without money and without price—until the piratical speculation in other men's property is stopped, so that the people will not be forced into our corrupt cities, but will be brought to live according to the laws of nature, it is all in vain to think of making laws for the poor. And this is it—the rich can and do have as much liquor as they want. Cannot you send us an abolitionist, to give a few lectures on slavery in this vicinity? My house shall be his home if any one will come, and I shall be glad to help in getting up meetings. Yours for freedom, S. MITCHELL.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Warren Cloutman, formerly of Portland, Me., was killed on the P. & S. R. Railroad, on Tuesday morning last, at the South Berwick Junction. He attempted to jump on the train while in motion, and was thrown down. The cars passed over his body, and caused death almost instantly. He was a landscape-painter by profession. Mr. James Ellison, a resident of Mill Village, Dedham, in attempting to get aboard the Dedham train, just as it was starting, made a mistake, and fell between the cars. The wheels of the baggage-car passed over his left leg, just below the knee, mangling it in a shocking manner. The sufferer was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he expired the same evening. He was 23 years of age, and leaves a wife and child.

A SLAVE CASE.—Oscar R. Mitchell, lately from Cincinnati, was arraigned before the City Court of Louisville, on Saturday, 7th inst., upon the charge of holding in Slavery, and attempting to sell, a free woman of color, called Elizabeth Kane. She refused. By the evidence, it appeared that the girl was a free person, said to have been born at Portsmouth, Ohio; that she resided in Cincinnati, at the house of the accused; who was a married man, and was always reputed free; that they had a quarrel, and the girl left; that Ann Holley, a woman of ill-fame, made a bill of sale for the girl to Mitchell, without receiving any compensation, but afterwards said that it was for the purpose of enabling Mitchell to sell her in the South, and she (Ann Holley) was to have half of the money received. The girl, it appears, got to know something of the bill of sale, and afterwards, when Mitchell tried to get her to go to Louisville, she refused to go, until he assured her, in presence of witnesses, that he had no claim upon her, and that the bill had been burned.

The proof further showed that in Louisville, Mitchell and his wife seized the girl as a slave, and exhibited the bill of sale as evidence of title. Mitchell was held to bail in \$1500. The punishment for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than five, nor more than ten years. This case was not tried before the worse than Star Chamber Court of one of our Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioners at the North, but at the South, where, with all their stalling, they have some sense of decency, if not of justice and common humanity, still left them.

ATTEMPT AT KIDNAPING.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 6th, reports a recent bold attempt in that city to kidnap a free colored boy, in coming off a steamer, the boy was assailed by two ruffians from Kentucky, accused of being a runaway, seized, and without a shadow of a warrant, dragged to the watch house and locked up. The transaction being seen, a writ of habeas corpus was procured, and the kidnappers becoming alarmed, dropped their prey. An intelligent and honorable police officer informs the Gazette that within the past three months there have been not less than a dozen attempts at kidnaping free colored people from the Ohio side of the river.

CORRECTION.

MR. GARRISON—I wish to correct an error in my Treasury Report, published in the Liberator of the 3d instant, in regard to the amount collected at 1st of August celebration at Framingham—which should have been \$85 84, instead of \$82 43—the latter sum being the balance over all expenses—an account of which I had not then received. My next Report will contain the further sum of \$33 41, which was collected and paid away for expenses. SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Society. Brookline, Sept. 10, 1852.

DANIEL FOSTER.

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Manchester, (Essex Co.) on Saturday and Sunday evenings, September 18th and 19th; and at Gloucester, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 22d and 23d. SALLIE HOLLEY, An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Port Norfolk, Friday evening, September 17, Weymouth, Sunday " " 19, Fall River, Wednesday " " 22, New Bedford, Friday " " 24, and will attend the Convention at New Bedford, on the 25th and 26th.

ESSEX COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society will be held at Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 25th and 26th, agreeably to adjournment. Meetings to commence at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening. Let there be a full attendance of the friends of liberty. Among the speakers engaged to be present are W. L. Garrison, Daniel Foster, and Charles L. Remond. JOSEPH MERRILL, Rec. Sec. MAILBORO', (Middlesex Co.) SEYMOUR S. FOSTER and ANN K. FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in Mailboro' Town Hall, on Saturday evening, Sept. 18. Also—on Sunday evening, Sept. 19, at usual hours morning and afternoon, at FELTONVILLE. NEW BEDFORD, (Bristol Co.) An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in New Bedford, at Liberty Hall, commencing on Saturday evening, September 25, and continuing on Sunday, 26th, at the usual hours, day and evening. Miss Sallie Holley of Rochester, N. Y., Stephen S. Foster and Abby Kelley Foster, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will attend this meeting.

ABINGTON MEETING.

A. B. ALBOTT will speak in the Town Hall, forenoon and afternoon, on Sunday next, Sept. 19. TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES. Prof. W. S. BAOWN, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemistry and Physiology. His stock of Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures. Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.' Address W. S. BAOWN, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE. Mrs. MARY BROWN is desirous of procuring immediate employment, at washing and ironing, house-cleaning, &c. &c. Those who may wish her services will please inquire of R. F. WALLACE, at 21 Cornhill. We believe that she can be depended upon as a capable and trusty woman.

MARRIED.—In Trenton, N. J., Sept. 2, by Rev. T. L. CURRIE, Alfred Gibbs Campbell, of Paterson, N. J., to Annie C. Hutchinson, of the former place.

DIED.—In New York city, on Sunday, in the 11th year of his age, Stephen Holt, Esq., formerly of Salem, and well known as former proprietor of Holt's Hotel. His body was embalmed by Doctors Pilate and Nichols.

LEWIS HAYDEN, FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, NO. 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET—BOSTON.

VERY variety of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Collars, Cravats; Carpet Bags, Trunks; and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in general;—a good assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, &c. &c., selling at the lowest rates. August 27. FOWLER & WELLS & CO., Phonological Rooms, 142 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. (Open Day and Evening.) THE MUSEUM contains a great variety of skulls, 1 busts, and paintings of the most distinguished men, living and dead, and is always open free to visitors. PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS with charts or written description of character, are furnished at all hours, including directions as to suitable occupations, the selection of partners in business, and congenial companies for life, correction of faults, etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting. CLASSES for giving practical instructions in the science are taught at the rooms, and private lessons given to students when desired. This is the principal depot in the Eastern States for works on Phonology, Physiology, Water Cure, Phonography, Magnetism, Physiology, and all kindred subjects, a large assortment of which is always on hand, and agents and booksellers are supplied with such publications on most liberal terms than at any other place in New England. Also, all other books in the place in New York and London. Agents or other individuals sending for one or more books, will receive them by return of first mail or express, with the same faithfulness as though they selected them personally. Please address post paid, FOWLER & WELLS & CO., 142 Washington St., Boston, Sept 10—4t

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, SEPT. 17, 1852.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

WE have before our readers the first half of the very elaborate and carefully prepared speech of Mr. Sumner, on his proposed amendment for the immediate repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is eliciting high commendations in all quarters, and the press is throwing up allusion after allusion with great rapidity. It will be read by the country—by men of all parties—and we never read, will enlarge and consolidate the already wide reputation of its author for learning, ability and philanthropy. But it is not without its remarkable points. We think it clearly demonstrates the necessity of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, independent of the right of trial by jury, all the recognized provisions of a legal claim, and all the safeguards of personal liberty in the Free States, are destroyed, beyond this, it does not travel an inch;—it is a very subordinate question, and not the abolition of slavery, wherever it exists on the American soil. Again, we regard the distinction between the General Government and the States as such, as one of its very essential differences; in fact, it does nothing to relieve the former from the guilt of upholding the slave system; for Mr. Sumner admits all the essential features of the Constitution, and among these, the right of the slaveholder to recover his fugitive slave, by due process of law, in any State in the Union. Finally—he proposes to put things, in relation to slavery, as they were at the adoption of the Constitution—to stand precisely where stood 'the Fathers.' But this would be merely to go over the same ground again, and to ultimate in the universal supremacy of the Slave Power as at the present time. It is not a new relationship, but infatuation. Our cry still is, 'No Union with Slaveholders!'

