7 Terri-\$2 50 per annum, in advance, Wall realitances are to be made, and all letters as to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to dreft to the paper a

Tire copies will be sent to one address for TEN Fire copies to be made in advance. nents making less than a square in-

of three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, and to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

familia Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS FARMEN OF THE PRINCE OF THE PRILARICK, BILLIS (MILL PELLIPS. [This Committee is responsible of the financial economy of the paper—not for

TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. TOL. XXII. NO. 42.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1134.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IN 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves -- an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves -for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION
AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

M. AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN OFFICE ADAMS

Refuge of Oppression.

ENTIMENTS OF REV. DR JOEL PARKER. The following are the sentiments of this 'Evangel-Drine in regard to slavery and the foreign slave nis Their republication at the present time seems the specially called for :-

The specially cancer to:

The street has seen the young masters and missesser term from their boarding-schools and tours over the street has been described by the st and Minimas and Uncless and Aunis, cannot but be ned with the superior affection subsisting between it white and black races, when related as masters of stars, in comparison with the same races where a sub relations exist. When the slave's desired been but been obtained, his destitution of politi-sorbis soon begins to be felt as a hard condition. of our philanthropists had hoped that this diffi-night be removed. I have myself no confiare in such an anticipation. But suppose it might emered, then, though new privileges have been sered, the acquisition only makes their social inmost more keenly left. To be different in some maintelect, to be cultivated in taste and manners, as he elevated to an equal political influence, and set be held in a condition of social inferiority, for most be felt as "the unkindest cut of all." And there is a difficulty which cannot, so far as I can the be surmounted. If we give the utmost freedom well, the white race must be free to choose such sappl and other intimate social relations as are captal and other intimate social relations as, are ast spreable to their tastes. They will never me themselves with a caste which is physically is mentally inferior to their own, especially when made by such a broad and unmistakable distinc-

en as black and white. The Africans were first taken from a home where The Aincans were arest taken from the Aincans were are track to the bondage of many restars. They were brought hither, not to a heater bondage, but to a lighter one; not to narrower proleges, but to broader and more liberal ones; for, me is a the condition, it is more tolerable, or if that incure seems too light in speaking of such an evil series we may at least say, that American sla-ser is less intolerable than African bondage. So this, if you take 10,000 born here in bondage, and spare them with 10,000 of their brethren born in Mics, the comparison is in favor of the American

We can never remove slavery by censuring those share most deeply implicated with the system.

Afair trial of this influence has been made. Men flogic and of learning have endeavored to prove in the holding of a slave is prima facic evidence of guit, and that we have nothing to do with our Southern brethren, but to exhort them to repent. The effect has failed. 'The word of God is not bound.' interpretation caunot gain general credence. l new public conscience cannot be created. There A new public conscience cannot be created. There is no loop of removing this evil by censuring the masher. Not only hitter words and hard speeches cannot do it, but the kindest words and the coolest arguments cannot avail, when the end of that reasonstate in the free converse that season is go to prove that slaveholders are, because they state in that felation, wicked men. The reason is chrone; if is just because the conclusion is not true; and to seeming of logic can ever convince the perican people that thousands of our slaveholding bethern are not excellent, humane, and even Christian men fearing God, and keeping his commandments.

I am thoroughly convinced that there is a better hing than the merely doing away with the merely doing away with slavery, which as seem to think is the 'chief end of man.' The decision of the colored race is that better work!
We must raise their character by education and relipso! If we do our daty in this respect, the infance of it will be seen every where. Convince the woid that they are capable of aelf-government—docate them to the ability to enjoy freedom, pre-aw a place where they may be indeed free, and here slaves will be offered to you than you can get be seens to transport. the nexts to transport.

There seems to me, in connection with this sub-

ed, a beautiful illustration of what HALL calls 'a meh in Divine Providence,' God had a design in nging these people to this country in the way he We cannot probably comprehend the whole of this we can see, he has secured the education of these who to all human appearance would not and could not have been educated in any other way. the are now in this country more than 300,000 Afrans who can read and write, who could not have toget, if it had not been for the slave trade: There be may in this country and in Liberia, who are trable of preaching the gospel, editing papers, and performing all the duties of civil life, who must have renamed in total darkness but for this trade! How the these people by all this knowledge? Did any ody go to Africa, and teach them? No! It has we done by slavery! It has often been said, that the school of adversity is one of the best that has fer been established. It may have practical application in the stable of the second application in the second application applicati cation in their case. They have been in many such But they have arisen through it all. And ecompare their present condition with that of her kindred in Africa, and the one is infinitely by the other. No body can doubt this. Some of ful among them take the foremost rank. But

do, on, oes not jole or, the orn ter, ject and sul, ren ter, this this day, their terms one

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And now we send themy back to Africa, with reparation for doing a great work there, which we see could have imparted to them in any other way. The Liberans have ideas of education, of government and of all the relations of life, such as can be incared. at no Missionary Station on the face of the We cannot make the Sandwich Islanders each. We cannot make the con-feel and think as the Liberians do.

this view of the subject, we may perceive at one good which slavery has done to Africa; the question may with propriety be asked, ther it has not done for Africa more good than 4? Are there not 10,000,000 of slaves along the standard property of the standard property. and 40,000,000 in the interior, whose condition faitely worse than any in this country?

h is not for me to say what might have been done h is not for me to say what might have been done for the welfare of Africa, had not the slave trade entered. But if any body supposes that more would have been done under those circumstances than has been done under those circumstances than has been done under those circumstances than has been noted the present, let them answer this question, what ought to induce the benevolent to aid the millions in Africa? Why, their deep wretchedness and min! Who can look upon them, and not feel steply and desire to extend some relief? Well then, their deeply wretched condition is the fexciting cause of whatever has been done for them, and if he also trade has made their condition worse than otherwise would have been, then surely more has seen done for them, than would have been done, if he slave trade had not existed! Is not that fair maxing? The contrary certainly cannot be proved but se have nothing to do with the its and the ends in the case. We have taken the broad ground, that starty has done Africa and the Africa and the Africa. we have nothing to do with the ifs and the ands the case. We have taken the broad ground, that bery has done Africa and the African race a good great good, and we believe that all must admit facts.

Selections.

From the London Leader. POLICY AND SPEECHES OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEADERS.

We grown under the weight of discussions on unirersalism. To be something general, and nothing in particular, is the ambition of the modern publicist. Congealed, as we have been, within the frozen circles of petty parties, there is something to applaud in the mere Catholic aspirations of these days, did not the universalist mistake the way of realizing his object. He modifies, qualifies and tampers with his own truth, so as to make it acceptable to everybody: own fruth, so as to make it acceptante to everybody:
whereas he should keep his truth one, clear, and
intact and study the art of making it understood by
everybody. The form of error here pointed out is
chiefly European. The more direct and dashing
propagandism of our American brethren is commonly exempt from the sin of qualification. There are,
indeed across the States, groups of sentimental rean and the 'brite creation.' But our anti-slavery relieved from the defence of their acts, and are enfriends are utterly free from this fault. They raise abled to join issue upon the tone and spirit of their changeable cry for the emancipation of the negro population. For this they deserve applause, sympathy, and what of help can be rendered from the uttermost bounds of the earth. But we cannot say that they are equally meritorious in point of rhetorical skiil. In the remarks lately submitted, in this journal, on the Temperance advocacy, the chief friends of that cause have failed, as the writer expected they would, to distinguish the difference between criticism with a contempt, and criticism with a sympathy. There is more hope that the friends of that cause have failed, as the writer expected they would, to distinguish the difference between criticism with a contempt, and criticism with a sympathy. There is more hope that the friends of the shalling the shall in what should be the solemn issue of a great argument, the public only see a furious personal scandal. If the Abolitionist intend to fight the slaveholding party, all this is intend to a noble and generous, a frank, explicit, and un-changeable cry for the emancipation of the negro a sympathy. There is more hope that the friends of the abolition of negro slavery will judge these papers in a different spirit. In the face of that terrible opposition which the friend of the negro adulterers, is to outrage them and set their faces confronts in America, it would be a crime to write one word intended to discourage William Lloyd Garrison. Henry C. Wright, Wendell Phillips, and others, whose valorous humanity redeems America in the eyes of the patriots of Europe.

But an humble, a distant, yet an carnest interest in

the same cause, entitles us to analyze the nature of

ground our argument on a reference to the anti-sla-very literature of America. The most disparaging nvective, the bitterest personal denunciation, are he characteristics of that literature. It is not necessary to quote many instances. The allegation will not be denied. On the contrary, there is no reason to fear that the invective and the denunciation will

be defended. Errors of policy and errors of speech will be both held up for imitation. Garrison would have Kossuth ally himself to the Ourrison would have Kossuln ally himself to the Anti-Slavery party and denounce half of America, although Kossuth's cause demanded an aggregate sympathy of the States. It might be an error of sympathy of the States. It might be an error of judgment in the Hungarian not to confine his appeal to the Free States, but Garrison and his friends proceed in long letters, articles and speeches, reported in the Liberator, to write Kossuth down. Garrison represents him (Kossuth) as corrupted and terrified by slavery's influence—as playing the part of a political Cain! Apparently wounded as well he might. cal Cain ! Apparently wounded, as well be migh be, by this species of unexpected antagonism, the Ex-Governor declares that he will never interfere in the question. Struck at by the enemies of freedom in America, and struck at by the friends of freedom there, the great Magyar is destroyed by that frequent and disheartening spectacle, an union of tyrants and patriots. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, with and patriots. Garrison and Wendell Phillips, with conscientious enthusiasm, do the work of the slave-holders. The cloquent chief is barely landed on the selfish fear for herself, than Angelina Grimke?—or soil where at least he might hope to breathe free and unhampered, when, lo! the lasso of the abolionists arrests his career and mars his unsuffied fame. Because he does not pronounce their wargry as well as his own, they sow distrust of his integrity, and doubt of his bravery. They declare
that the slave States can have no real sympathy with
the Hungarian advocate, and will neutralize his
which human genius has yet put on record; but you influence, and they (the Abolitionist party) do what they can to diminish his influence in the free States, and thus play into the hand of the slaveholders. the Abolitionists might have regretted that Kossuth did not see his way clear to denouncing the show, what is really the case, that all the speeches of the great orator on American possessions of interest in the cause of freedom abroad, were but magnificent satires on the toleration of slavery at home. By this more patient and Catholic policy. Kossuth would have been a power in the hands of the Abolitionists, while they would have augmented

the Abolitionists, while they would have augmented his just influence. The more masterly the eulogy of freedom is pronounced, and the more the love of it is commended to the popular instinct, the more is augmented the most powerful argument that can be addressed to the human intellect—the argument of consistency in favor of freedom for all. Every act of Kossuth's life, every word spoken by him, was a blow struck at American slavery. But by denounc-ing him and lowering his influence, his friends were put at issue with the advocates of the negro cause, and their influence began also to be abridged: be-cause Kossuth's friends saw no capacity in them to ccept the opportunities of the hour, but rather an ition to make war upon all who did mpetuous disposition to make war upon all who did not fall in with their notions of duty, and act prenot fall in with their notions of duty, and antagonisms isely as they would have them. The antagonisms of the Abolitionists were saying practically to Kosof the Abolitionists were saying practically to Rossuth—if you will not help us as we prescribe, we will not help you. If you do not aid us personally to strike off the fetters of the black slave, we will rivet faster the fetters of the Hungarian peasant. This was not intended, but it was done. This was not said in so many words, but this was the result of the Liberator's policy. It was in effect to say, that Hun-gary must groun in Austrian bondage to the last hour of American injustice. This was the practical gary must groan in Austrian bondage to the last hour of American injustice. This was the practical answer given to Kossuth by William Libyd Garrison's disparaging parallel between O'Connell and Kossuth, which appears in the Liberator. The world will think that the noble suppliant deserved a different response. Magyar bravery and sacrifices for freedom ought to have been sure and unqualified passports to the hearts of those who have chanted so many brave lays in bonor of liberty. How much more wisely conceived were the lofty words with which Ralph Waldo Emerson welcomed the Magyar Chief to Concord:—'Far be it from us, sir, any tone of patronage; we ought rather to ask yours. We know the austere condition of liberty—that it must

to the course taken by the religious bodies of America with reference to slavery: 'The great religious bodies have more openly than ever confederated with thieres, and become parlakers with adulterers. It, after so many years of experience, Mr. Wright pens these words, and Mr. Garrison publishes them, the inference is, that this is not the worst specimen of this style of writing that could be selected. The enithets 'thieves' and 'adulterers' are occupilly and epithets 'thieves' and 'adulterers' are properly ap-plicable only to those whom the law brands with these offences, and to apply them without qualification or modification to bodies of men, especially to religious bodies of men, is utterly to ignore the law and propriety. We say propriety advisedly. Pro-priety in this case will be smiled at, scorned at. But mark the result. The moment the advicate of luindeed, spread over the States, groups of sentimental and transcendental Reformers, who do the universal with so much success, that they go the length, theoretically, of obliterating the distinctions which certain sectarian Naturalists have set up, between the slaveholder and the justifier of slaveholding are

adulterers, is to outrage them and set their faces against the Abolitionists cause forever. Are the Abolitionists able to defy the great religious bodies? If so, it matters not what Mr. Wright says of them. But if their influence is great, and necessary for Abolition to succeed, it is merely delaying the day of emancipation thus to address them. Do they not deserve it? you say. 'Is it not true?' you observe. What has that to do with the question the same cause, entitles us to analyze the nature of that advocacy, which, by excess of denunciation, hushes the voice of reason and humanity, in a roar of antagonism, and enables unrighteous interest to set up a somewhat plausible defence of its appalling cupidity.

In treating this subject, we shall not hesitate to intreating this subject, we shall not hesitate to introduce the anti-slavery advocates undertaken the society for winning freedom for the poor slave?
Have the anti-slavery advocates undertaken the eternal task of saying all that is true, or the more practical duty of doing all that is good? If the real business in hand is the gratification of indignant feeling by denouncing and punishing oppressors, let the endless and barren task be avowed—let the poor slave receive due notice, that he may no longer grow sick by hope deferred. But if the object he the sick by hope deferred. But if the object be the single and honorable one we have been led to believe, of winning deliverance for Afric's helpless children, then all this shouting of thieves and adulterers is worse than a crime—it is an error; it is a melancholy waste of opportunity. Considering the men and their humane motives, it is honest, conscientious, and

> member, that although unusual moral genius is required to speak well against slavery, yet Abolitionists cautious than Channing?-who more self-possessed than Follen?—who more quiet and patient than Prudence Crandall? (who opened a school for color Maria Westorn Chapman? And is not Harriet Beecher Stowe greater than them all?—she whose Uncle Tom's Cubin has charmed the Old World and which human genius has yet put on record; but you find no invective there. Its aim is too high for calling names-its tone is too solemn for epithets. It wastes no time in pronouncing sentence itself; it draws from the soul and intellect of the reader a double and enduring condemostion of slavery in every form. You might have taken Webster's tionary, and extracted every demonsiation in the English language, and poured them from the highest attitude of indignation, a rhetorical douche, on the head of Slavery, and it would not have produced half the effect, nor one-tenth of the effect, of the quiet and temperate eloquence of this wise, moder-ate, and genuine book.

Before we close this argument, which we hope do in unother poper, Wm. Lloyd Garrison shall be heard in his own defence; and we will endeavor to explain the law, which is higher than earnestness, which ought to govern speech. Ion.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury. SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES-

'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.'

If there is any man who is qualified to give an impartial opinion of slavery in the United States, but an opinion disposed rather towards leniency than rigor, it is the EARL OF CARLISLE. Men of all parrigor, it is the EARL OF CARLISLE. Men of all par-ties in that country acknowledge not only the just and fair, but the generous and kindly view which his Lordenip took of themselves and their institu-tions, in the Lecture delivered before the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, and since published in Long-man's 'Traveller's Library,' and largely reprinted in America. He was evidently solicitous not to wound the National feeling, or to grieve those who had retereved him with kindness. Moreover, his Lordship was likely, from his rank and character, to meet
with all that is most pleasing in the country, and to
be spared the sight of much that is repulsive. Yet
Lord Carlisle did net hesitate to express, in very
frank and solemn terms, his sense of the fearful
evil of slavery, and of the danger that overhung the
great Republic from that cause. The opinion of
such a man on the Slavery question, at the present
joncture, must be regarded as that of the most calm
and enlightened of judges, and the most unexceptionable of witnesses. His Lordship has done us the
honor to address to us the following letter, conveying his public testimony in favor of the remarkable
work of Mrs. Beecher Stowe, which we strongly recommended last week:

Naworth Castle, Sept. 6. the National feeling, or to grieve those who had re-Chief to Concord:— It at De it from us, sir, any tone of patronage; we ought rather to ask yours. We know the austere condition of liberty—that it must be reconquered over and over again; yea, day by day; that it is a state of war; that it is always slipping from those who boast it, to those who fight for it; and you, the foremost soldier of freedom in

Naworth Castle, Sept. 6.

or it; is a state of war; that it is slowys slipping from those who boast it, to those who fight for it; and you, the foremost soldier of freedom in with the foremost soldier of freedom in which is the foremost soldier of freedom in the first of freedom in the freedom in the first of freedom i

this age—it is for us to crare your judgment—tho are tee that we should diedate to you?

But let us pass from the question of policy to one of speech. In the Liberator of June 29th last, (a paper which we took up at random to see what was going on,) Henry C. Wright thus speaks in allusion to the course taken by the are against a sufficiently commend themselves. It is pathos, ing spirited extract: been sonewnat disheartened and disappointed in data of the control of the control

book.' Lord Carlisle is no unreflecting enthusiast, run away with by his humane feelings, but himself a statesman, of great experience, of enlarged views, of cool judgment, who with his own eyes has seen such things as Mrs. Stowe has pictured, and has moved amongst and freely conversed with the public men of America, both in the slave States and the free. We repeat, then, that there is no better qualified critic of such a work on either side of the Atlantic, and that Lord Carlisle's opinion will most strongly

MISTAKE IN THE SPELLING .- Some enlogist of

Pierce has pronounced him a war-scared hero!—
Those types!

So born and so reared, it will not seem strange that these doctrines, which the capidity and tyranny inherent in some breasts, have at this day assumed

Let the Post keep this in type. It will come in play on the 4th of November next.—Bangor Mer.

(Scott is a dead letter in this county.— Coshocion (Ohio) Democral.

Toombs, of Georgia, says that he doesn't carry his principles in his pocket.—We understand, that, being afraid of pickpockets, he carries them in a belt strapped round his waist.—Lou. Jour.

The Albany Allas is terribly indignant be-Cause somebody, as it says, has said that Frank Pierce was once a young colt. We suppose Frank never was a colt, though we have certainly heard of his descent from a horse.—Lou. Jour.

VERY TRUE.-There is no reason to charge Gen. Pierce with lack of spirit or courage at Cherubusco or Contrers. —Alb. Argus. Nor at Marathon and Thermopylæ, for the same eason-because he wasn't there! Det. Adv.

While General Harrison ran with 'General Depression,' who is a first rate Whig, and succeeded; and

basis of the Wnig

'G unpowder.'

Where is your platform, Whigs? Gentleen, give us a platform! A platform!-Times and

That fellow needn't hawl so lustily for a platform The hangman will provide him one at the proper time.—Prentice.

We shall wake the ruscals up in a few days .- Staunton Dem. You wake up a great rascal every morning .-

His prospects are bright-in England. We think he will carry Leeds, Manchester and Birmingham, tions on by rousing majorities.—Chicago Jour.

Gen. Pierce passed Monday night at the Lowell Courier says the romancer is taking a fancy portrait of the General, and it requires a few extra aittings during the last or finishing touches of his

Here is a specimen of Locofoco inspiration

New Hampshire's granite warrior Never can be best; His fixming sword in Mexico, Slew thousands at his feet.

The 'granite warrior' certainly made awful have with that 'flaming sword' of his, and it is not surprising, therefore, that those who saw him fall from his horse should fear that, after he 'slew his thousands,' he got 'slexed' himself.

A Locofoco clergyman in New Hamps testified that Frank Pierce is pions, but Frank's own organs in that State seem to admit that he isn't. The Scriptures command men to 'pray and not to faint,' but Frank faints and doesn't pray.—Louisville Jour,

Honest Ben Hallett has refused an office endered him by Governor Boutwell, because its acceptance might imply an endorsement of the coalision. Too bad. Shouldn't suppose he could contion. Too bad. Shouldn't suppose he could con-sistently wear Massachusetts cloths, because not made by stare labor (he being a devotee of the system.)—and he probably would not, could he not console his conscience with the fact that the raw material has the curse of servitude upon it.

titled the 'Free Democrat,' published at Syracuse, and edited by Rev. R. R. Raymond, we make the follow-

respect to the work in question, its genius, its pathors, its humor, must sufficiently commend themselves to its nearly unparalleled number of resders: I feet that I have seen and known enough to contince my own mind equally of its general PAIRNESS, FIDELITY, AND TRUTH.

CARLISLE:

However tempting, on personel grounds, the permission given to publish this kind and flattering note, we are influenced, we hope, such more strongly by the desire to enable the Noble Lord to give the weight of his high authority to Mrs. Stowe's 'admirable book.' Lord Carlisle is no unreflecting enthusiast, run away with by his humane feelings, but himself a statesman, of great experience, of enlarged views, of statesman, of great experience, of enlarged views, of were taught to sing and to speak, until we came almost to fancy ourselves the very orators of the Revolution, or the Muse of Liberty herself descended, with the spirit of universal emancipation set to muof America, both in the slave States and the free We repeat, then, that there is no better qualified critic of such a work on either side of the Atlantic, and that Lord Carlisle's opinion will most strongly confirm the judgments of the English people as te Mrs. Stowe's picture of 'Negro Life in the Slave States of America.'

POLITICAL SHARP-SHOOTING.

with the spirit of universal emancipation set to music. A very questionable training, this, for youth, who are expected, in after-life, to toe lines, at the crack of a slave-driver's whip, or to run down flying bondsmen, or look screnely on while others run them down! A doubtful preparation, truly, for peace-ful requirescence in the partisan impudence, which, for its own selfish ends, oracularly pronounces any legislative action final, and gravely 'resolves' to put down agitation,' in the land of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams. and Samuel Adams.

So born and so reared, it will not seem strange

The Tribune having said, 'Gen. Scott carries British lead about him to this very day;' the Lantern asks, 'Is it in the head?'

An unknown man was beaten in the most thorough manner yesterday.—N. Y. Post. lows, for a moment, the impious claim of property in man. We solemnly believe that our eternal salvation depends on our faithfulness to the convictions of duty which have been made clear to us, both by the law of nature and revelation, to feed the hungry, **Coshodon (Ohio) Democral.

**Like all other 'dead letters,' he will be sent straight to Washington.—Raleigh Register.

(Toombs, of Georgia, says that he doesn't carry his principles in his pocket.—We understand, cach enforced by a forty-devil power, were to stand in the way. We may be extravagant in this, but we are not singular. Hundreds and thousands of men in this land hold just these views as earnestly as we, or more so as they may be in their charac-ters more conscientious and more spiritual. Hun-dreds and thousands more are coming slowly but dreds and thousands more are coming slowly but surely to the same point, as the inevitable truth takes daily firmer hold upon their convictions and upon their feelings. And when men come to this, what can you do with them? What power can withstand them? Not the strong arm nor the red hand; no, never! How much less, then, the frowns of a class of men, who are either by nature aristocrats, or who glorify their country for what they can make out of

lier; and less still, the paper pop-guns of a venal press, which draws its inspiration from the teats of Place and Power.

Of men who are thus indomitable—men who will he runs with 'Gerleral Prosperity,' who has no Whiggery about him.

Werro.—This word is said to have been originally formed by commingling the initial letters of the words, 'We-Hope-In God.' A Western paper thinks the basis of the Whig faith would be better illustrated by an acrestic as follows:

THE BOSTON COURIER AND COALI-TIONS

It is well known that this hireling sheet has been the most unsparing and bitter in its denunciations of the 'Coalition' between the Freesoilers and Demo-crats. It has assumed for a ground for these denun-ciations, that the difference between the national docciations, that the difference between the national doc-trines of the two parties renders such a coalition, on State policy and State candidates, inconsistent with honor and honesty. All—except the stupidest of fools—know, of course, that the Courier's motives are grounded upon self-interest, and that the highpriced advertisements, which it receives from Gov-ernment, are ample compensation for the base use to which it devotes itself for the benefit of negro-steal-Whig paper calls Frank Pierce 'Jupiter Tonas.' He may be 'Jupiter Tonas,' but he will never be 'Jupiter Pluvius.' He may thunder, but he'll never reign.—Prentice.

Farly in life, Gen. Pierce began to imbibe the true spirit of New England.—Portland Argus.

Well he might, when it only cost twenty-eight cents a gallon.—All. Knickerbacks. cents a gallon.—Alb. Knickerbocker.

Whig paper than the Post or Commonwealth. It professes to belong to a distinct political organization, independent and separate from the Whigs. It has done this on the ground, that the Whig party with Scott and Graham is not sufficiently reliable upon the point of catching negroes, and that done the professes to belong to a distinct political organization, independent and separate from the Whigs. It has done this on the ground, that the Whig party with Scott and Graham is not sufficiently reliable upon the point of catching negroes, and that done the point of catching negroes. with scott and Graham is not sufficiently reliable upon the point of catching negroes, and that duty to negro-drivers requires it to take a bold and open stand in their behalf. And now what does this same hireling sheet propose to do? It proposes to form a compact of the compact of the state of the stat

The shameless bipeds, who for two years have de scanted upon the immorality and disgrace of coali-tions on State affairs, between two parties of dis-tinct principles and candidates, is now orging with tinct principles and candidates, is now lightly with all its might precisely just such a coalition, on the same grounds. This shows an exact picture of the principles and honesty which control that paper. It cannot, however, impose upon the community, out-side of that circle of hungry panderers which it rep-resents. It may be supposed to be altogether insen-sible to shame, but if it is not, the bed-blanket adwertisements, which may almost at all times be found in its columns, afford a mask which shields its degradation from itself, possibly, while it reveals it to all 'the rest of mankind.'—Dedham Gazette.

DINNER TO JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS. The Cleveland True Democrat contains an enth

The Cleveland True Democrat contains an enthusiastic account of the dinner given to Mr. Giddings, at Painesville, Ohio, on the 18th ult. J. C. Vaughan presided, and speeches were made by Giddings, Hale and Chase, a trio of illustrious friends of liberty. The President announced a tosst in honor of the old Liberty warrior. The writer says: 'The greeting which followed, no pen can describe. The heart of the people was in it: old men whose days were pear spent; matrons, who would inspire their sons with a noble example; the middle-aged and young clustered thick upon and around the stand, to catch every word to be spoken by the old Roman.—Yet he, so used to speech, so ready to meet any for catch every word to be spoken by the old Roman.—
Yet he, so used to speech, so ready to meet any foe, even he faltered. The snned hand he fested not.—
The threatening power of slavery he know how to defy. The bunded strength of political and social despotism he grappled with as if it were a plaything. But the love shown him so generously by all the people, and flowing out towards him in tear and token as of children to a father, subdued him, and, for

a moment, the brave old man stood powerless in speech before the still and solemn multitude. A few words of thanks—a touching allusion to the scene—a brief explanation of the past—an honest reference to the duties of the present—a feeling farewell to old friends—these were the simple topics of his speech; and when he had closed, the multitude, amid the deepest feeling, gave him its honest blessing, with the earnest exclaination, 'God bless you, honest man and laithful servant!'

From the Syracuse League. THE JERRY RESCUE CELEBRATION.

In whatever point of view we regard this Conven-In whatever point of view we regard this Convention, it was decidedly the greatest and most important one ever held in this country or in any other.
In point of numbers, there may have been greater
perhaps, though the number attending this is estimated at about five thousand.

The greatest efforts were made on the part of the

The greatest efforts were made on the part of the platformists to dishonor it, and bring the mob on it. Even the Mayor and Common Council of the city disgraced themselves and prostituted their offices to that end. They voted a brust condemnsation of it in unison with a prostituted press. In our last paper, we gave the resolutions of the Mayor and Council in that direction. In addition to official insolence in that direction. In addition to official insolence in that regard, they meanly rejected the most respectable petition ever got up in this cuy for the use of the Cuy Hall and the public grounds to be used on the occasion. Thanks to John Wilkinson, Esq., the President of the Rail Road company, who gencrously and promptly threw open the new car house to the patriols, which had never yet been used by the company. That great building, which it is said will hold ten thousand persons, was first honored with the reception of about five thousand Jerry Rescuers—a glorious gathering—glorious dedication!

The attempt of the Whig and Democrat aldermen, and a portion of the Whig press, to excite a mob

The attempt of the Whig and Democrat aldermen, and a portion of the Whig press, to excite a mob against the Rescuers, was not only a failure, but we have no doubt contributed to atir up a counter spirit, and enkindle the fires of indignation and the spirit of liberty in many bosoms which had hitherto been cold as the iron broken from the legs and wrists of

Unlike other political festivals, we had muste and Unlike other political festivals, we had music and eloquence, a feast of reason and flow of soul, without the cup. It was delightful to see the clear, and temperate, and bold brows that peered up in the vast crowd. We thought how soon the snaky head of the mob would have been crushed by it, had it appeared, and how soon the slave would be delivered by it, if the Marshal held him within its reach. We were reminded of the insulting threats of Daniel Webster when he stood on the Frazee buildings in this city:—

· Depend upon it, the law will be executed in its spirit and letter.
· It will be executed in all the great cities—here in

Syracuse—in the midst of the next Anti-Slavery Convention, if the occasion shall arise: then we shall see what becomes of their lives and their sacred hon-

We stood in the crowd of the great assembly to whom he addressed that speech, and saw the in-voluntary laugh its absordity produced; and now we could not but contrast that seens with the subsequent history of Syracuse, its anti-slavery convention, and especially with its present position and the glorious assembly around us. We felt how that insolent remark contributed to swell the anti-slavery wave which has thrown the Whig and Democratic parties together to fight for slavery, and cast him who made it (to adopt the happy figure of Gen. Wilson) out of ent, and left him like a stranded whale

the beach at Marshfield.

A brief report of the doings of the meeting may be found in another column. The speakers were W. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone of Massachusetts, W. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone of Massachusetts, Lucretia Mott of Pa., Capt. Drayton of Baltimore, R. R. Raymond of Syracuse, Gerrit Smith of Peter-boro', and Frederick Douglass of Rochester, and nobly did they infuse the spiritual into the monster meeting. We sat where we could see the faces of thousands when they listened to the pathetic description given by Gerrit Smith, of the manner of the tion given by Gerrit Smith, of the manner of the capture, and keeping, and rescue of the slave Jerry. We saw tears on the womanly and manly cheeks of hundreds, and not a face but was suffissed with pity or fired with indignation, and we should commisserate the wretch who would then, in the reach of that audience, attempt a like outrage. What a noble voice has Frederick Douglass! it filled every place voice has Frederica 1988; in that great building as if it was made for it. He never spoke better. Garrison was filled with ennever spoke better. Garrison was filled with en-thusiasm, and poured it out in a stream of liquid argument and eloquence. Lucy Stone and Lucretia Mott spoke as never man spoke, though in regard to the latter, we speak of report only, having left be-

Mott spoke as never man spoke, though in regard to the latter, we speak of report only, having left before she commenced her speech.

The point enforced by this occasion was, that Slavery can by no possibility be legalized, and when a Marshal or other officer under pretence of law arrests a man or woman under the furtive slave law, or other slave law, all men are legally and morally bound to rescue him out of their hands, and set him free. No matter in what form the outrage is attempted, under cover of constitutional or legislative enactment; the duty of every man is to disobey it, and tread upon it, cost what it may. And so they bravely pledged themselves to do in the face of the world. The sentiment has found a lodgement in the souls of the people, and it will be diffused through the surrounding masses and world. The Free Democracy is founded on it, and they will carry it through the press and the judiciary, and into all the public assemblies and political bodies in this country. They challenge the threelogian and the politician, the priest, the statesman and the world, to show that slave enactments have any binding force, or that

triest, the statement have any binding force, or that lave enactments have any binding force, or that hey are entitled to the least respect.

This anniversary days we trust, will be celebrated in all coming time, and be sacred in the Kalends of

From the Hamilton County (N. Y.) Journal.

THE JERRY RESQUE CELEBRATION

It was our good fortune to attend the celebration of the first anniversary of the rescue of Jerry from official kidnappers, held at Syracuse, on Friday last. The manifesto of that smallest of the small potato oused our curiosity to see how (ar the most sacred aroused our curiosity to see how far the most sacred of all the rights of freemen, the right of free discussion, could be trampled on in the heart of the Empire State. As the readers of the Journal very well know, the rescue of Jerry, by force, on the 1st day of October, 1851, had our warmest sympathies, and was the occasion of the heartiest congratulation. And so we did, not having the fear of common councils, or the 'forcible feebleness' of the Star, before our eyes, go up to celebrate and rejoice over that glorious deed for freedom. The act was worthily and well celebrated. Five thousand stout hearts and stouter lungs sent their defiant shout to the tyrants and neuropers of the South, and their toadies and lickspittles of the Notth, who enacted and profess to sustain the fugitive-law. From the moment

From Elizar Wright, of Boston.

which commemorates a deliberate and success

ed law, which commands the commission

portant to resist a gang of villains who have not

ed in usurping the mighty power of legislate to

ed in usurping one uniquely inscribing their abominable rascality on the large constraints.

inscribing their assummant the statute-book. It is not parchment or basis

the statute of a lucky politician, which make to

or signature of the sacred, venerable or respectable. Harris as-

kind don't depend on kings, bishops, or bridges

ed, tobacco-spitting republican legislaton for the

ed, tource of what is just or unjust. They are

made, that they all see alike and instanting

made, that they are things, and the righteeness of

others. Let those who deny this, if they be see the

others. Let those and be—explain box Gol a g-

ing to get his laws known or beserved. Why ge

were not so, society would go to wreek in a der, and

hell would not wait for the fulfilment of theology.

No, no; there is not a scoundrel on either side of

Mason and Dixon's line, who does not confess, by is

Mason and Distifying the Fugilire Stare Lav, tig

he knows it to be essentially wicked. It is some

he knows it to be talentary space. If a ren-

ligation of a Shylock bond, which the sire-bases

are supposed to hold. It is tacitly admitted that has

pitality to the homeless and protection to the inn-

cent were right and obligatory from eternity ill A

D. 1787, but a solemn agreement of Tom, Dek mi

Harry, at that date, has made them wrong in the

country ever since! Such-it is taken for grantel-is

the bond, and mark you, the wrong is to be enforced,

not simply because it is in the bond, but because, be-

ing in the bond, it is vital to the prace and existence

of the country! But, O, what a begging of even that

poor question! Was there ever such charlstation

There is not in the bond a word of this unputa-

ble meanness. It was carefully excluded. When

some slaveholding politicians proposed to herek pa

in, they were indignantly silenced in a moment-

There were keen and resolute spirits, watching one

the wording of that bond, who refused to have in its

word or syllable that gave countenance to the idea

that a man could be pursued from one State to met.

er as property, or that any claim should be rafered

against a fugitive from service or labor, other than

one founded in justice. His service must be 'de'n

make it legal to give him up to the person to when a

was 'duc.' Yet this cautiously world claus ha

been made the warrant for meanness and crashy is

these Christian United States, at which devils night

blush, and probably do. History records for thing

so villanous as the pursuit of these poor furtire by

their self-styled owners, and nothing at all so mee

base, cowardly and perfidious as the conduct of the

Northern States in submitting to the outree.

we are told by men who call themselves statespe

that this mean and miserable wickedness is them

ment of the Union-absolutely necessary to held the

mighty nation together! And we are told by the

Judges of a Court that is called Supreme-nakin

unseemly and extrajudicial baste to tell it-that

scoundrelly injustice is solemnly enjoined by the

facts of history have to be alike violated to integer

any such thing into that instrument! Shall sattle

voice of an honest and indignant people make sud

statesmen and such judges shrink from daylight like

vampyre bats and owls? If it does not, we see its

tined to be the most scoundrel-ridden people the

It is but a small part of the people, eren in and

governing republic, who can ever take any part a

and more important business. And if a majority &

making the statute-laws. The majority have

make the laws, and make them wicked, it would

the duty of the minority and everybody rise to as

bey them. The statute laws are, in fact, made be

very few men, and these, unfortunately, not ales

the most upright. Hence the great danger, as ers

rience has sadly proved, of our statute laws be

sometimes intensely wicked. And since that glass

old English bulwark against wicked laws, to sit \$

TRIAL BY JURY, has been beaten down by take

from the Jury their original Magna Charta right

judge of the justice of the law as well as of the me

freedom but in sturdy resistance, teaching un

s well as heart, in the Jerry celebration,

I am yours, for free hearth-stones

deny myself the pleasure.

pled legislators that wicked laws cannot be exical

Regretting that I cannot be with you, ere min

facts in the case, there is no hope left fe at

and inviolable hospitality.

From Rev. Geo. W. Perkins, of Merida.

ever existed.

such humbug in the universe?

WM. L. CRANDALL AND OTHERS:

pening to the close, the convention was unani of its opening to the close, the convention was union. Not a voice of dissent was raised, nor a hiss of disapprobation heard. The puny efforts of the council and the Star to excite a mob utterly failed. Had there been one, we know of no likelier object of its visit than the silk-stocking gentry who were so affected by the disgrace which the celebration was about to bring upon the city. The mob-spirit which the pro-slavery agitators of 1835 found so was about to bring upon the city. The mob-spirit which the pro-slavery agitators of 1835 found so effective for their purposes, will turn upon those who invoked it, and terrible will be the recoil. Upon their own heads will rest the blame.

invoked it, and terrote with co-the recent Copolitheir own heads will rest the blame.

The celebration was held in the new engine house, kindly offered by Jno. Wilkinson, Esq. Eloquent, pungent and forcible addresses were made by R. R. Raymond, Lacy Stone, Frederick Donglass, Lucretia Mott, Gerrit Smith, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The latter gentleman was welcomed by the heartiest cheers we ever heard come from some thousand throats. The determination was often announced, and as often loudly and unanimously applauded, that, come what will, no fugitive slave should be taken back from our midst to the hell of slavery. A large collection and subscription was taken up for the back from our midst to the hell of slavery. A large collection and subscription was taken up for the Jerry Fund, and arrangements made to celebrate the anniversary of the rescue through all time.

Taken all in all, it was one of the most glorious

and noteworthy affairs ever held on the continent.
We hope the common council of Syracuse hope the common council of Syracuse are

It seems as if providence determined that no evidence should be wanting to prove that the impulse which set the infamous slave law at defiance and which set the intamous stave law at denance and trampled them under foot, and set their victim free, was the monarch feeling of that portion of the State of which Syracuse is the center—that it came up from it as the voice of God from the heart of our State, while none scarce dare 'peep, or multer, see the wing.' When a call for this jubilee was great State, while none scarce date 'perp, or matter, or more the wing.' When a call for this jubilee was proclaimed, the city authorities of Syracuse, composed about equally of Whigs and Democrats, true to their Baltimore platform, denounced it as a lawless demonstration in the terms we published last week. This causeless assault was generally regarded by the citizens of Syracuse as an intimation to the mob that the country and projection of citizens of Syracuse as an intination to the mob that they would have the countenance and protection of the city government, in case it fell upon the people assembled to honor this anniversary, and dispersed them. The Syracuse Star, one of the Whig organs of the State, which is boldly and openly enlisted for slavery as an ordinance of God for the benefit of man, had already significantly and passionately called upon the people to put down this meeting by brute force. The Rev. Mr. Ashley, also one of the Episcopal ministers of this city, the man who culogiz-Henry Clay at the mock funeral at Syracuse, preached a sermon against it, as if he meant to give to a devilish mob the sanctity of Christianity; and as the finishing act, the last, and the only thir further to produce a mob, the literary politicians, who intended to disgorge the pot-house hells upon the meeting, while they kept their heads out of sight, issued an inflammatory handbill, and stuck it up, and circulated it in the city and country, though no one would own they printed it, or that they knew from whence it came, so thoroughly ashamed were they to be known as engaged in the

mob they were seeking to raise.)

Well, the morning of the 1st of October, 1852,
the Anniversary of Glorious Freedom and of death to tyrants, arose; and never did the god of day come with a more open, frank, smiling, brave, and gorgeous brow. He came glittering with sunbeams and scattering golden waves over the world. All

· Calm as the breast of the lake when the loud wind

Where were the mobocratic sticklers for law and order now? Harvey Baldwin, the Ex-mayor, who is said to have done what he could to provoke the mob, prudently left the city the day before, that he ght not be present to witness the explosion he sup-sed he had produced; and his coadjutors in vilin their own offices and stores in Genesee, Water street, and South Salina street. Many came in from the country the day before, and the silence of this glorious morning was broken only by the noise of the army of freedom swarming in the streets, pouring in from the country in every direction. In short, the city was filled suddenly wit Jerry rescuers, and no mobocrat dare wag his head or move his tongue. We said, it was as if God had intended to furnish the most decisive proof, that the Jerry rescue feeling was the monarch feeling of Syracuse and the surrounding country. That proof was abundant even to surplusage.

We heaitate not to say, that more good instruction

and valuable impressions were made on this oc-casion, in regard to human rights and duties, than have been made on any other that we have read of. We may now safely conclude that the tocsin of revo lution has sounded; that the people have heard it and responded to it; that it will be in vain for piratical politicians in Syracuse, and the surrounding country, to play their bloody game for the sake of their parties,—Frederick Douglass's Paper.

About 10 o'clock, we found ourself at the place designated as the place of gathering, to celebrate the first anniversary of the rescoe of Jenay from the clutches of the Slave Power by the noble Syra-

The City Council—the prudent fathers of the city—deemed it not advisable that the celebration should be held at any of the public places in the city; whereupon, a new engine house, a little out of the city, was appointed as the place for the gathering. The building is a very spacious one, capable of con-taining some ten thousand people, and is built in the form of a rotunds. We should think, not far from five thousand people were gathered together unde that spacious dome, listening to words of burning eloquence as they flowed from the lips of Garrison, Smith, Douglass, Raymond, and other eloquent champions of freedom. champions of freedom.

When Gerrit Smith and Wm. Lloyd Garriso

were announced to speak, each was greeted with three cheers—and hearty cheers they were too-such as made the welkin ring.—De Ruyter Banner of the Times.

From the Syracuse Star. EXCITEMENT IN SYRACUSE.

We had a glorious excitement here Tuesday morning. A rumor had got abroad that J. W. Loguen, well known as a fugitive slave, had been arrested at the Junction, near Skanenteles. It appeared on inquiry that Marshal Allen had taken the morning train for Auburn, likewise that Police officers I ownly and Handson. officers Lowell and Henderson were passengers at the same time. It was also known to many persons that Loguen was on board. Directly after passing the Junction, it was observed that his family had gone on leaving him behind, and that some of the officers had also stopped. The alarm was specifly spread, and the train had no sooner arrived a spread, and the train had no sooner arrived at Auburn, than a telegraph notice was dispatched to Syracuse, announcing that he was arrested. A meeting was held, and arrangements made to charter a special train to go up and set the matter to rights. Cogswell at the Engine House, not remembering that the R. R. Company had some little control over such matters, had promised a locomocontrol over such matters, had promised a locolino-tive and requisite cars to the agitators.

Marshal Allen and Harry Henderson returned by

the next train, and assured the crowd that were gathered at the Depot and Congregational church, that no occasion existed for their alarm. But neither of our friends could succeed in making themselves generally believed. The impression was quite general, that poor Loguen would be a passenger down on the New York and Erie Railroad.

The occasion of the coincidence which originated this alarm, seems to have arisen from the circumstance that our able and efficient Policemen, having got track of a nest of thieves, had set out to fer them out and bring them to justice. Harry stopped at the Junction, and caught one there, while Lowell kept the train, and went up further upon scent of

Mr. Allen, having been subposnaed to attend th Circuit Court at Anburn, had unwittingly taken the same train. Nor did he learn the secret till, on resame train. Nor did he learn the secret till, on re-turning in the next train, an abolitionist named Hop-kins came and inquired of him whether Loguen had really been arreated, to which he replied that he had no warrant for him, and therefore no arrest was made. Mr. Hopkins then informed him of the alarm, and the excitement at Syracuse in conse-

The Marshal was not aware that Loguen was o board. He had caught a sight of him, however, and the policemen, and left the train at the Junction for fear of breakers, thus giving occasion for the alarm which was raised.

N. B. Loguen returned to town last night, safe

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND JOEL PARKER.

A most unseemly controversy has broken out in the columns of two of our most widely circulated ecclesiastical journals, to which the Rev. Mr. Beecher, Dr. Parker and Mrs. Stowe are the principal parties. It appears to have sprung from the allusion made by Mrs. Stowe in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' to the pro-slavery sentiments of the Rev. Joel Parker, which she says have been in circulation throughout this country and in England for many years, and for eight months in the Log Cabin story, without remark, but which Dr. Parker mow undertakes to treat as libellous.

In Mrs. Stowe's attempt to repair whatever wrong if any, had been done, the quarrel has become more complicated; she and her brother, the Rev. H. W. complicated; she and her brother, the Rev. H. W. Beecher. have been stigmatized by Dr. Parker and by the New York Observer, with the most opprobrious epithets, which, when applied to a man, are sufficiently revolting, but when addressed to a woman are utterly disgusting. In another part of this sheet will be found the commencement of a very voluminative of the property of the same of the commencement of a very voluminative of the property of the same of the utterly disgusting. In another part of this sheet will be found the commencement of a very voluminous letter, which Dr. Beecher has addressed to the New York Observer upon the subject, and which we have been permitted to print from early proofs kindly furnished us by the proprietors of the Independent, in which sheet it will appear in full to-morrow.

This controversy will form a part of the literary history of one of the most popular books ever written; it likewise involves the personal honor of its authoress, and of her brother, one of the most elocuent and popular clerywhen in the United States.

quent and popular clergymen in the United States. Nothing could add to the interest which these cir-Nothing could add to the interest which these cir-Beecher, nor do we feel that any apology is necessary for devoting to it so large a portion of our space.—N. Y. Evening Post.

In the N. Y. Tribune and The Independent, of June 24, there appeared a correspondence, duly signed, between the Rev. Joel Parker and Mrs. H. B. Stowe, relative to a quotation in ' Uncle Tom's Cabin,' reflecting upon the pro-slavery views of the former, The New York Observer has recently declared, on the authority of Dr. Parker, that he never wrote one word of the letters, that he never signed his name to one of them, and that he never authorized their publication '-in other words, that they were rongentes To this declaration, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher replies in the last number of The Independent, to the utter shame and condemnation of the Observer and Dr. Parker, (for whose atrocious views in regard to slavery and the slave trade, see our first page.) We have room for only the following extracts :

The New York Observer has confused the simble points at issue, by overlaying them with irrelevant matter; by twining together private grievances of its own with Dr. Parker's affairs, and mingling the whole into the secthing caldron of the party ques-tions which have for two years exasperated the publie mind. It has mingled this affair with its avowed ill will to the Tribune. It has mingled it with its rivalries with The Independent. It has mingled it rivairies with The Independent. It has mingled it with a private grudge at Mrs. Stowe for a reply to the Observer's gross personal attack upon the character and private morals of Gov. Kossuth. It has used Dr. Parker's difficulties as a means of giving a coup de grace to a controversy in which it is at this time conclusion. this time employed with me in regard to subjects as ner letter, with the whole style of the Coserber's unrelated to this, as are the two poles to each other;—a controversy which one might almost suspect had been provoked for the very purpose of affording a suitable excuse for striking a deadly blow, for which it would seem to have been lying in wait for two months; for, from its article of Sept.

13. published in the Observer of Sept. 30. We can observer is most unchristian, and even malignant. Its blows are deal with an unmistakable rejoicing in the work. If the work of the provided the provided that the control of the control

facts which it uses for that length of time.

That nothing may be wanting, it seeks to dispossess the public ear of fairness, by appealing to its prejudices on the subjects on which much exasperation of party feeling exists, representing to conservative men that this history is a specimen of the morality of modern ultraism,' and to those who dread anti-slavery views, that it is the fuit of Aboli-worse is it, now that it appears so plainly that it has

The reason given for so strange a conglomeration Christianity

'As Mrs. Stowe, Mr. Beecher, the Tribune and The ndependent are partners in these attacks on the editors f this paper, see hare disposed of them all at once, for the double purpose of economising space and affording greater entertainment to the reader. The italies are ours.

I am sure the Observer will stand alone in the enjoyment of such an entertainment! Its statements, if believed, would utterly destroy Mrs. Stowe's character for honesty and honor; they would de-grade me almost to the level of a forger, A Christian minister, editing a Christian paper, pro-poses this as a banquet for its Christian readers! But for myself, I profess that no event of my life.

not the loss of my own childer, nor bereavements of friends most dear, nor sickness, nor all of them, have ever filled me with so deep a sorrow as that which I have in being made a party to a public dislabored most honestly and with all my might. And personal dis-Observer has depicted me, induces me to enter this arena. Yet, there is a reason even stronger than all these: God has put into my hands the defence of the honor of a sister, next born to me, and dearer than I am to my own self, and whom the Observer has treated so contemptuously as no man could treat a woman,—unless his passions had, for a moment, hid him to forget God's greatest gift. besides Himself to man-a mother; and the next, the true and right noble hearts of wife and sister!

Admitting the probable plea, even in its most distorted form, that Mrs. Stowe last summer indignantly repelled the Observer's attack upon Gov. suth, and thus provoked the Observer, furnish no spology in the opinion of any, except of such as would strike a woman because she had struck them. 1. The matter in dispute. Mrs. Stowe in the 1st

Parker certain words and sentiments, which for many years had been publicly reported as his. I put in parallel columns the language quoted by Mrs. Stowe and the language really used by Dr. Parker. Dr. Parker.

Uncle Tom's Cabin. Slavery has 'no evils but such as are inseparable from any other rela-tion in social and domes-

What then are the cvil inseparable from slavery? There is not one that is not equally inseparable from depraved human nature in other lawful relations."

The paragraphs, as they stand, mean substantially the same thing. But in the argument which Dr. Parker was urging, he undertook to show that slavery, per se. was not sinful; that you could separa ate from it all its various abuses, such as separation of families, ignorance, cruelty, &c.—that these were but abuses, and accurately were but abuses, and no part necessarily of slavery; and that when you had separated from it every sin-ful thing susceptible of separation, and had got ful thing susceptible of separation, and had go down to the thing as an abstraction, then, the evil which were no longer separable would be found to be no worse than such as belong to other lawful hu man relations. It is not my business to comment upon the wisdom of such reasoning, but only to explain it, that it may be seen how the mistake arose.

The history of this somewhat fainous sentence is

nearly this. In the year 1846, a contr sixteen weeks duration was held in the (Philadelphia) Christian Observer, between Dr. Parker employing the signature, *O. R. Meridionis,* and Rev.
A. Rood. The sentence which we have already extracted occurred in that controversy. How it was
changed into the popular and current form. I do not
know. It has been told to me that it was published
at that time in the various anti-slavery journals. By
some means it appeared in England. When, in
view of it and other not greatly dissimilar opinjons of American clergymen, the semi-annual Con-

Dr. Parker, and he saw the passage, and gave me, during our only interview, as reason for r noticing it, that he did not think, when standing connection with such names, that it could pro that it was very different when he alone was sing Mrs. Stowe.

out by Mrs. Stowe.

At this point commences Mrs. Stowe's connection with the matter. She inserted the paragraph in the text of Uncle Tom's Cabin, (which was first issued in the weekly chapters.) in the National Era, for in the weekly chapters, in the National Era, for August 28, 1851, with Dr. Parkers name, in a note, in all respects precisely as it stood afterwards in her book. The Era had a circulation at this time of about 17,000, and in every State of the Union.

Thus it stood without a word from Dr. Parker for eight months, until the 20th of March, 1852, when

her story was published in book form at Boston. From the 20th of March until the 8th of May, seven weeks, not a word was heard. Both Mrs. and her friends had had scruples as to whe was best thus to name an individual, as a matter public expediency; but none as to the mere correct-ness of the paragraph. And Mrs. Stowe had sup-posed that she had given orders to remove the name of Dr. Parker, when the book was going through Jeweit's press.

The Observer declares that Mrs. Stowe had offers

from Dr. Parker of 'documentary evidence to prov is mistaken, she does not condesend to look at the subject.' (The italics are ours.)
All the letters of Dr. Parker referred to by him and

the Observer, are now before the reader, and he is requested to find in them, if he can, the shadow of an offer of any documentary evidence, or of any evi-

In his first letter, he does not even deny that the words are his. He only implies it, by complaints of being aspersed, and that his ministerial reputation was damaged. In the second letter, ten days later, he indeed denies the language and the sentiments t be his, but makes no offer whatsoever to put Mrs.
Stowe in possession of evidence to that point. The third letter is equally barren. The first made to produce documentary evidence to either Mrs. Stowe, or myself, was an offer from Benj, F. Butler, Esq., after he had been retained by Dr. Parthe evening of the 26th of May. And then it its immediate effect, as it would have done earlier, if it had been offered by Dr. Parker, or had been procurable by us. And the Observer's deliberate affirmation, made under Dr. Parker's eye, of an offe to place in Mrs. Stowe's hands the means of secer-taining her error, is by his own letters shown to be

void of truth.

I must ask the public to contrast the spirit as coup de grace to a controversy in which it is at this time employed with me in regard to subjects as her letter, with the whole style of the Observer's wait for two months; for, from its article of Sept. Its blows are deal with an unmistakable rejoicing in 30, it appears that it has been in possession of the its work. If Mrs. Stowe had fallen into the mistakes Christian men, whether it would not have been matter of reproach to Christianity; and whether been thoroughly in the wrong? What idea of The reason given for so strange a congiomeration is quite as remarkable as the fact itself, viz., econo-articles as the Observer's, in which it appears that my of snoke and the amusement of its readers!— one minister plots with another, for the joint purpose of destroying a third minister of Christ and the rentation of a Christian woman, without one exhibition of regret, or sorrow : and with every mark of malicious pleasure?

> There is another suggestion which will satisfy a usiness man-that Dr. Parker's story is intrinsically His statement is, that he had obtained counsel to

bring suit for \$20,000 damages; that I 'FORGED' letters as a settlement of that suit, and published them in the daily papers, without his knowledge or consent! And all this was done also without obtain ing a written relinquishment of claim for damages, should he yet choose to bring suit. Did mortal man ever before dream of a published forgery as a pacification of an angry litigant; or of a lorger publish-ing his act, so that the aggreeved parties would inwhich I have in being made a party to a public dispute, where three of the persons concerned are ministers of the Gospel, and where the fourth is a woman, and the wife of a clergyman. At the very best, it is a shame and disgrace. To avert it, I such a crazy deed, I ought not to have been blamed grace, and the yet greater shame to the cause of Christ, should I be proved as bad a man as the will believe that a minister of the Gospel, in circumstances the most prosperous, would imperil his reputation and every interest in life, upon such a barefaced folly as that, ought to doubt his own sanity But I am ashamed to reason on such a matter!
The New York Observer has chosen Haman for its

nodel, and built a gallows to hang me upon. The Lord bath been pleased to deal with me as he did

with Mordecai, and I am pained to see the Observer swing in the gibbet reserved for me.

When the New York Observer represents Dr. Parker as offering evidence to Mrs. Stowe, in the first instance to satisfy her that she was in error, it is shown that it stated an untruth; when it declares that Mrs. S. ' took no notice of his letter,' it is proven to have stated an untruth; when it says that she deigned no reply to his second letter, it states an un-truth; when it declares that Mrs. Stowe was induced only by fear of a libel suit to come to terms, it states an untruth; when Dr. Parket in his letter to the Observer intimates the same thing, he brings himself into conflict with his own statement respecting the same thing, given in his letter to Prof. Stowe. When Joel Parker and the New York Observer state that the published letters were not written by Dr. Parker nor signed by Dr. Parker, they do, at length, state truth; but when they state that they were not ap proved by him with the understanding that they were be published, they state an untruth. both, neglect to say a word of Mrs. Stowe's card of the origin of these letters in Dr. Parker's study of his request that they should be written; of his warm approval of them, they suppress the truth; when they declare that Dr. Parker agreed only to take these letters into advisement and to make them the subject of future consideration, they state an un-And now, if the Observer has been led into thi

quagmire by Dr. Parker, it can extricate itself, though ious paper. If Dr. Parker has been drawn into it by mong 20,000 families as a safe and judicious relig

peace of mind.

But if both of them took hold of hands and leaper together into this conspiracy to destroy me, and blast the influence of Uncle Tom's Cabin, they ought to confess first to God, next to the Public, and then to each other. They have done me no harm, and have nothing to forgive.

have nothing to forgive.

In this long chapter of consecutive falsehoods which have flowed down the columns of the Observer, there is not an alleviating coronnstance. In Dr. Parker's letters there are expressions of regret, and hopes that things may be found better than they seem;—but in the Observer there is not a hope expressed for better things, not a sorrow attered over such wickedness as it sets forth; there is no intimation that there may be an explanation. some means it appeared in England. When, in view of it and other not greatly dissimilar opinions of American clergymen, the semi-annual Congregational Union of Gloucestershire and Bristol, England, April, 1851, adopted a resolution that bore severely upon American clergymen, who were expected in London at the World's Fair and the May Anniversaries, the wisdom of their action was questioned on the ground that no such atrocious sentiments could be held by American clergymen as was alleged. In reply to this, the British Mercury, one of the oldest and the most widely circulated journals in the West of England, published opinions of Dr. Spring, Dr. Taylor, Bishop Hopkins, Dr. Dewey, Dr. Rogers, of Boston, Prof. Stuart, and this sentence ascribed to Dr. Parker. It has been said to me such wickedness as it sets forth; there is no intima-tion that there may be an explanation; that when I am heard from, or Mrs. Stowe, possibly a better face may be put upon it. There is the steady tread, from beginning to end of its recital, of a man who has a deadly purpose, who is sure of his victim, who tracks him with delight and excitement, who marks the vital spots, and strikes blew upon blow to make the execution deadly. And having put forth charges which will henceforth stand without a parallel of

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, OCT. 15, 1852.

EDITORIAL ARSENCE.-The Editor of the Liberator vill be absent from his post during the next two or three weeks, on an anti-slavery visit to Pennsylvania. He intends being present at the annual m the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, which is to be held at West Chester, on Monday, Tuesday and From Hon. Salidon P. Chase, U. S. Senator from Ohio Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th of the present

month. It is always an occasion of surpassing interest. Our sacred cause has no more faithful and valiant supporters than are to be found connected with that society; and none occupy a more trying position, in consequence of their proximity to slave terri-

LETTER PROM GEORGE THOMPSON, ESQ.

It is so long since our readers have heard directly from this eloquent champion of freedom, that we take the liberty to publish the following extracts from a private letter just received from him, especially as they throw some additional light upon the cause of his defeat as a candidate for Parliament in the Tower Hamletsa defeat which, procured by such means as it was, was virtually a triumph on his part, and of which he has no reason to be ashamed. For,

'More true joy Marcellus exiled feels, Than Casar with a Senate at his beels.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1852. My DEAR GARRISON-For more than two months you have known of my defeat in the Tower Hamlets, No one has been less annoyed by this event than my-Nearly 5000 of the independent, the free and vir tuous amongst the electors recorded their votes in my favor; but these were not enough to insure succes. against a combination of Publicans, Brewers, Distillers Gin shop keepers, Magistrates, Monopolists, and great Corporations; to say nothing of my unpopularity with the 'hunkers' of all parties, whether Whigs, Conservatives, Churchmen, Anti-Reform Wesleyans, and spurious Non-Conformists. The great body of the unenfranchised class was with me; but the elements I have specified, in close coalition, could not be withstood, and although I polled more single votes than any other candidate, I had to resign my seat in Parliament to the nominee of the tavern-keepers.

The result of the late general election has been favorable to the radical interest. Some twenty additional men, going the length of the principles of the Nation al Reform Association, have been returned. Many of the old supporters of the Reform movement, who have been recently rejected, will be sent into Parliament repenting, surely no man or woman who hopes ever within a year of the meeting of the two Houses. It is probable that the Ballot will be the measure first insisted upon by the radicals. The system of vote by ballot, if established, will make thousands of voters, who are now enslayed, free, and will secure, to a great extent fair play for those who are unable or unwilling to resort to bribery and coercion. Mr. Cobden and his followers in Manchester intend to agitate vigorously for this point of the people's charter. Two hundred men in the present Parliament are, I should say, prepared to vote for the ballot, while the pressure from without may be relied on to influence as many of the rest as may be necessary to secure a majority in the House of Commons I do not expect that this or any other measure of electoral reform will be carried speedily. Some financial changes will first be made; then will come the renewa of the East India Company's charter; and then, per

haps, the ballot. Uncle Tom is doing a great work here. Between 400,000 and 500,000 copies (varying in price from 6d. to 7s. 6d.) are already in circulation. Two of our metropolitan theatres are nightly crowded to overflowing by persons anxious to witness a representation of its most striking scenes on the stage. Hildreth's White Slave is also finding a rapid sale. Another volume, called 'Uncle Tom in England,' has been published Ten thousand copies were taken by 'the trade,' the first day. There is just now an unprecedented demand for anti-slavery literature. Behold the fruit of your laborand rejoice!

The 'Three Years in Europe,' by W. W. Brown, i out, and though an expensive volume when compared with the others, is finding purchasers, and will, I trust be a source of profit to the author. I wish it contained more anti-slavery matter, and less of what can be found in our 'Guide Books' and 'Travelling Companions.' Our friend has been offered \$250 by a London cheap bookseller for permission to print a shilling edition, but Brown's engagement with his publisher does answer. I must beg your pardon for the omission to not allow of his accepting the proposal. Speaking of send it in season. books, I may mention that the translation of Victor Hu- It is a bad sign for a country, when numbers of go's 'Napoleon the Little' is being widely diffused, and virtuous and respectable citizens feel justified in reis producing a feeling of deep indignation against the joicing that a law has been successfully resisted perjured despot who is about to be proclaimed Emperor of France.

Our Prime Minister, the Earl of Derby, and his colleagues, may be considered fortunate in being in office at the time of the death of the Duke of Wellington, tyranny, in whatever shape it may appear, has been This event has placed the office of Commander-in Chief, the order of the Garter, the Wardenship of the Cincque posts, the Constableship of the Tower, the rescue of Jerry, would gladly see measures adopted Rangership of the Parks, and many other good things, at their disposal. They will also appropriate the celat of a public funeral in St. Paul's, and by resolving that the interment shall not take place until after the sanction of Parliament has been obtained to the programme they have provided for an animated discussion of the military and political career of the Great Captain, in stead of a debate upon the claims of the present ministry on the confidence and support of the nation.

My information respecting the anti-slavery movement on your side, comes down to the proceedings of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, at Salem, Ohio. All that the Liberator, the Standard and the Freeman, down to the 4th instant, have contained, is mine, besides the American intelligence in our daily journals. The Cotton and Codfish article in the Standard is very good. I wish it could be read by every person in the three

With affectionate remembrances to all about you, Yours, ever, sincerely, GEORGE THOMPSON.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF REFORM.

We have copied from the London Leader, (see o first page.) a critical essay by a correspondent of that journal, on the 'Policy and Speeches of the Anti-Slavery Leaders' - which Leaders, in the opinion of the critic, are lamentably deficient in sound judgment and clear discrimination; which Speeches are not at and clear discrimination; which Speeches are not at all to his taste, either as to their spirit or language; and to his taste, either as to their spirit or language; and do I doubt that the rescuers of Jerry acted upon the which Policy he pronounces unphilosophical and disastrous. 'The most disparaging invective, the bitterest personal denunciation, are the characteristic of the anti-slavery literature of America '- Garrison and Wendell Phillips, with conscientious enthusiasm do the work of the slaveholders'-for which service they are outlawed in all the slaveholding States ! Ungrateful alayeholders !- But as . Ion' has not yet finished his strictures, we defer our reply until his very critical task is completed.

AN APOLOGY.

lishing it is, to show those who claim to be the respectable opponents of the Woman's Rights movement in what company they are found, and also to show what what company they are found, and also to show what movement. Who the mother of James Gordon Bennett was, we do not know; but that he is one of the vilest wretches ever born of woman is very clear.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE 'RESCUE' CELEBRATION AT SYRA-

The following are among the congratulatory lette that were received at the grand celebration of th rescue of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, on the Ist instant. They speak a language not to be mis understood, and which should be solemnly admonitory to all usurpers and demagogues. A long and outspoken letter was also received from Rev. THEO DORE PARKER, of Boston, which we shall endeavor to lay before our readers next week

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27, 1852.

My DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, a also that of the Committee of Arrangements, inviting me to attend the meeting, to be held in Syracuse the 1st of October, the anniversary of the rescue of the MAN Jerry from captors claiming authority under the Fugitive Slave Act. Pressing engagements in Ohio make it impossible for me to attend.

In respect to the Fugitive Slave Act itself, how ever, I have no objections to express my opinions. Indeed, they have been freely declared, and so often, in the Senate of the United States, and before the people, that it is hardly necessary to repeat them here. I have never doubted that this act was, in its enact ment, a clear usurpation of power not delegated by the Constitution, or that it is, in its details, conspicu ously in conflict with its most sacred guaranties : no have I ever doubted that its provisions are utterly irreconcilable with the precepts of natural justice and revealed religion. I therefore hold it no law; and reoice in the escape of any man seized under it, as the triumph of Right over Wrong, of Humanity over Oppression, of the Constitution over Iniquity framed by

Yours, truly and faithfully, S. P. CHASE. R. R. RAYMOND, Esq.

From Hon. Samuel Lewis, Ohio. CINCINNATI, Sept. 29, 1852. REV. SAMUEL J. MAY! DEAR SIR-Yours of the 20th came to hand during

a short absence, and too late for an answer to reach you at your celebration. I should be glad to have joined you. for my department has been labor, labor, labor; and very seldom has it fallen to my lot to mingle in scenes of gladness and joy, on account of the progress of our cause. Thank God, the better day coming has already dawned, and notes of exultation begin to float over some free spots on our earth. You ask for some expression of sympathy from me. Why, my dear sir, no note of mine would adequately describe my sympathy in the rescue of one free man from the fangs of slavery. If there be joy in Leaven over one sinner to make one of that heavenly company, can fail to rejoice that Jerry was rescued, body and soul, from torture and cruelty more severe than any other land on God's green earth would tolerate. A law as cruel as our Fugitive Act, and the slavery that it dooms men and women to, would warm the cold-blooded German, until it would melt away the crown of Prussia, or Austria, or any other princedom in the father land; and now, here, if it were a king that enforced such laws, there would be a rebellion in an hour; but in government prefessedly free, party influence, and a olind devotion to miscalled conservatism, holds back the generous emotions of millions, who do not yet see their personal relations to these heaven-daring crimes.

But the wrath of man will yet praise God, and the remainder will be restrained. There are influences at work, which, guided by Deity, will redeem the land from the blight and curse of slavery, and that, too, at no distant day. You and I, and all true men, must work on, go forth bearing the reproach, losing no opportunity of word or deed, when truth and justice can be promoted; and may He, who guided his people through the Red Sea, guide us, so that the best results may be produced from all our labor !

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL LEWIS.

From Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Quincy, Mass. Quincy, Sept. 30, 1852. REV. SAMUEL J. MAY:

DEAR SIR :- Other engagements have pressed so hard upon me, that I have until now overlooked your invitation to me to attend the celebration of Jerry's rescue, which is to be held to-morrow—the first anniversary of that event, at your place. I knew that I could not accept it, but that consideration should have made no difference in the promptness of my

Terrible is the responsibility resting upon those who raise a conflict between the moral sense and civil obligations, by which such a result has been attained. Theirs is the fault, if we are obliged to rejoice that foiled of its prey. It certainly cannot be the fault of those who, so far from desiring any such scenes as the to prevent any possibility of their recurrence. Livthe people of the Free States may, by the cessation of slavery, be spared the scandal of further such attempts, I remain, very truly,

Your ob't serv't, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

From Richard Hildreth, Esq., Boston, Author of Histor of the United States. Boston, Sept. 28, 1852.

DEAR SIR-Yours of the 22d inst. came to hand vesterday. My engagements are such as toput it out of my power to meet you at Syracuse.

Some of the newspapers seem to be very much alarmed at the idea of your celebration, as if it were purely an anti-legal and anarchical proceeding. I should advise those gentlemen to study attentively the fable of the ass in the skin of the lion. With all due deference to superior wisdom, it seems to me that a wolf is none the less a wolf for being dressed out in sheep's clothing, but only the more detestable when attempting to creep into the fold under such a disguise. The most dangerous usurpations are those which are attempted under the forms of law; nor is it by submitting to them, but by resisting their execution in the outset, that rights are to be preserved. So America thought in the days of the Stamp Act, same principle or under the same instinct. I am, with much regard,

Yours truly, R. HILDRETH. From John G. Whittier.

AMESBURY, Sept. 29, 1852. My DEAR FRIEND-Thy kind note of invitation to the celebration of

the anniversary of the rescue of a hunted fugitive from the legalized kidnappers, is before me. I have but just returned from a little journey, undertaker in the hope of benefit to my health, and this must We owe an apology—and we here sincerely make it excuse the seeming neglect of thy note and the en-to our readers, for admitting into our columns an article so abominably scurrilous and indecent as the one meet with you on an occasion of so much interest.
we have copied from that satanic journal, Bennett's But, as this is not possible, I can only say that my New York Herald, respecting the late Woman's Rights heartiest sympathies are with you-that I thank you Convention at Syracuse. Our only excuse for publishing it is, to show those who claim to be the respechateful and hideous iniquity which was ever fram

To Ray. SAMURL J. Mar.

Boston, Sept 27, 1882 Gentlemen : Be assured, that of all the celebrate in this celebrating age, I most cordially base to S. J. MAY MAR SER :- I which commenced and the Puglitive Slave Law. There and end in person sistance of the unwise laws—I could name some—which person and good citizenship require us to obey; but an and good creed ire us to disobey and resist a new ed law, which commands the commission of table rious crime. If a single villain is to be restort at rious crume, willany, much more-immeasurably more-is a

WHOLE

iting my admin ought to see th to theorise v the powers of d kidnapping, make them ot higher law, is refuse to aid in se to it, being a urgent duty.
Jodges on the
ersons, subject
ore imperatively ce, to pronoun range to me, the

hiry of a statu Want of time C TO M If the abstract d explanation, i sing, will-not al olstonchapt. Y DEAR MRS.

rage, upon the

manner. I is

ich its great be-nce, wiser than herwise, and no-er than I should sibility of obt dings of the Co not at all satis honographic reground that no publish, gratuit . The first d ntion owes to it edings. Eve which such a m mnicled, and t e, on competent seril, that it man will say, that : but I canno must, of nece suspected of a penetrate the sear of the un and animatio rue, what is m Such a re ring a phonog daily, of wi

is your first his is, I belie has assembl honesty of m that have m l construction ay be tempted eerning the Co ions. Here is itter external ecognized air activity, wher least, in the e ionable devot t after night, orld, and th eriptions of med like cattle

ELIZUR WRIGHT of interests Why shoul dangerous i MERIDEN, Sept. 28, 1832 Dear Sir: There is at present much non the movement is usual sickness among the people here, and deals he first steps, God know quite frequent. At such a time, my sense of its will hardly allow me to be absent, and familie fal pleasant, and I hope useful, to have their avantawe could f ter with them. Moreover, if circumstance sile ters, any but it it, serious and thous spirit by a signs of the be course of t low me to be present, I am under as engages which will take me from home the while of us week. Much as I should love to be with you I as But I shall be with you in spirit. I hann the set who rescued the wronged and oppressed MAN is erable point his kidnappers; for such I consider all and each sh he utmost, of had any share in his arrest and detention. Ike the city in which there was manliness and comp bear their profesithful spirit enough not to allow the execution of that outrage others ! It mi human rights and on our constitutional rights, midothers I it ma is wanting to a so do women. so dareful to just a careful to just ming the exten law. I hope the celebration will be perfequed for year to year; and that around it will be ruled greater numbers and intenser enthusiasm, each pro-

Let it be made known thus and in all wash in there are immense numbers of Christian men and men, who consider it a sacred duty and a high rislege to sid every person held in slavery, is supfrom his bondage.
Yours, truly, GEO. W. PERKINS who have From Rev. Samuel May, Jr., of Liceto, Mas who have it is a like whose of a all women of a all women of a like who is a responsibilities as responsibilities. A life who is a life worth in who is a life worth made worth made worth made of a life worth made on her see on her LEICESTER, Sept. 29, 1875 My Dran Sin: I have only time to search up briefly your kind invitation to your Reset inversary. I should rejoice to be a witness and a men ber of that great convocation, and to manifest my cere sympathy and regard for the men, who does a most iniquitous and ungodly law of man deriors trampled it under their feet, rather than sand by a trampled it under their feet, rather than sand by a see every law of God and every principle of some ity outraged, in order that slavery might press.

Daniel Webster be President. But I cannot be president, and must, therefore, be content with break that the good cause will be mightly advanced to the good cause will be mightly advanced brother Januar out of the deed, which had so brother Januar out of the hands of Government's on her to find, on her to find, even now open a that world all her in it? Ar through the at tof fit occupat brother Jerny out of the hands of Government nappers, and bade him arise and walk out of a country, and into a land of liberty. Nor could be you a line that would be needed, or that would

worthy to occupy a moment's attention in yer ming; and so I conclude, with my best water heartiest sympathy.

Ever truly, Yours, SAMUEL MAY, Is

to Bu Saniel E Sewall, of the Massachusetts Boston, Sept. 25, 1852.

This Sex -I regret exceedingly that I cannot and is person the celebration to commemorate the and lerr. I am happy, however, to express in the system of that glorious set. It is and a concur entirely and I wish every man in the nation could be

book to see their force. he are necessary, in examining the question to obey the Fugitive Slave Muchanic very deeply on the origin or extent at powers of God is as binding on governas the law of the Murder, piracy, robbery, a binapana, are crimes by the eternal and imthe opposition of the Omnipotent, No legislation state them otherwise. Any statute which enacts and chines shall be lawful, being a violation of where the, is null and void. It is a manifest duty nation to sid in enforcing it. And forcible resistne nicheng always justifiable, becomes sometimes

the an the bench, being, equally with private post, subject to the moral law, are bound even majertively, if it be possible, then those not in de le pronounce statutes which require the comengs to me, that Judges who do not hesitate to give acts of Congress void because they violate the oration, should yet shrink from declaring the aby al a statute, which tramples on the eternal mergles of justice.

But of time compels me to conclude. Yours, very truly, S. E. SEWALL.

TO MRS. P. W. DAVIS. I the abstract rights of man will bear discussion

of replination, those of woman, by a parity of rea-

Towarro, Canada, Sept. 27, 1852. If Dear Mes. Davis - When I addressed you. was, upon the subject so deeply interesting to u at I thought that I was doing it for the last time, in guaraer. Lintended to be at your side at Syra to hear and judge for myself as to the tone in ed is great bearings were discussed. But Provio, wier than his human children, has decided guse, and now I have recourse to my pen, a week or the I should have done, on account of the imsability of obtaining a decent report of the prowing of the Convention. The report in the Tribune Mostat all satisfy me, nor do I consider the want of megraphic reporter properly accounted for, on and that newspapers cannot be found, willing hish gratuitously, full reports of its proceedas The first duty that the Woman's Rights Conenmowes to itself and the public is to spread, far

missile, a complete and truthful transcript of its relings. Even the absurdities and incongruities with such a movement gives rise should be duly benicled, and the world should be allowed to deib, on competent grounds, whether it will endure beril that it may receive the good; whether, in set there be any thing real at its heart. Perhaps mullay, that the yearly report answers this purse; but I cannot agree with you. The yearly reintmust, of necessity, go into the hands of those who respected of some interest in the matter. It does otherstrate the circles of the indifferent, nor win hear of the unwilling. It does not preserve the is and animation of the discussion. It preserves, it re, what is most creditable to the Convention, but she from being a vivid representation of its whole sit. Such a representation can only be had by emring a phonographic reporter, and paying for the rrien of his reports in the columns of some respectdedily, of wide circulation. It seems to me that

is is your first duty, and I would willingly aid in implishment another year. This is, I believe, the third year that the Convenon has assembled. When you remember the depth d basesty of my interest in the matter, and considthe very imperfect records of this year's proceeds that have met my eye, you will extend the most ral construction, I feel sure, to whatever criticisms may be tempted to make. The letters in the Inquirer. ning the Convention, are open to the usual obes. Here is a movement which had its origin latter external suffering, -in the consciousness of roghized sims,-in the tedium of lives spent without definite purpose, -in the insufferable longing statisty, where no activity is possible, - and fla less, in the existence of two classes of women, tratched by any of the other sex .- I mean the mable devoters, who seek unmeaning excitement th after night, after the stereotype manner of the world, and the wretched beings shut out by the mptions of society from human intercourse, sel like cattle into a position which forbids a wider of interests, or the choice of more wholesome Why should these two classes exist? This quesdiagrous as it is, will be echoed and re-echo-Il it is answered. To those who make it, he morement is a serious one. It involves a disapressit actoriety, - a painful forwardness, a position, athe first steps, necessarily antagonistic and unnattal, God knows what some of us have suffered, bein se could fulfil our duty to others less fortuatethan ourselves! No one will dare assume for its den, any but the highest motives; yet this moveone, smous and tragic, is taken up in a trivial and tons spirit by professedly religious men! I confess, tigns of the times grieve me more than this. the trurse of those letters, however, I find one abenale point attacked, and I feel that those are and who ask if women have availed themselves, the atmost, of opportunities already provided; if beartheir present responsibilities in that religious ted fachful spirit which will justify them in demand: at scheme It may be answered, that adequate educans is manting to them; but men rise in spite of this. ad to do women. It may be said, that men have not tariful to justify themselves in that way, before and the extension of their own privileges; but this and aren the stroke. I quote these questions, not the lifet that the fact, that women have not done hey ought, should prevent them from claiming at her need, but because I would direct the attena of all interested in this matter, once and again, to acredness of their responsibility. God grant that the have stepped forward to uphold this ark, then themselves fit for the task! That which will

Muss.
1852.
There very to ' onnid a memt my sind defring
devisingd by and is all somen faithful human beings is the having nated to them, from the outset of life, a grave and responsibility,-a responsibility involving, like the whole welfare of society. Give to them and ideal, and they will strive after a noble fulfil-A life which offers this to the captions, and compels the respect of all the men who come in with it, whether in domestic or public relations, a dozen arguments. A hundred such liver of he worth more than a hundred Conventions. leners go on to charge woman with upholding world of fashion with its follies and its vices, and

the ber to find, as she may, other channels of activhea now open. Can it be said, that woman sua that world alone ! Does not man insist upon findthe in it! Are not many sensible women retained through the strength of their affections, or that very ed of fit occapation which it is one of the first objects hovement to supply ?

but seed not stop to ask those questions; for if adto the Convention, this charge is superfluous. omen who stand out upon that platform are not ter could have been, the leaders of fashion, -are

children of such a life. Bear with me, then, while I NO MORE BEGGING POR FARMS OR success some subjects for reflection, before another year CLOTHES POR PUGITIVES IN CANsuggest some sal jects for reflection, before another year calls upon us for a new activity. You are aware how strongly I have, from the first, insisted upon preserving, in these Conventions, a deeply religious tone. Let no idle declamation, no irreverent ranting, catch the public that place, on the evening of September 27, to inquire ear, and give a false impression of the noble women into the grievances of fugitives, against almoners of who labor, as they believe, in the cause of a righteous donations received from the United States; and to God. Surely, theological discussions and differences take measures to put an end, if possible, to the begging are not necessary in a meeting appointed for the con- system, so far as it can apply to them. sideration of matters of practical duty; and persons of every sect, and of no sect even ought to come togeth- sha Robinson and Mary A. Shadd were appointed er there, without one conflicting word. Oh! that the Secretaries. spirit of Mrs. Mott, full of widest charity and strictest righteousness, might be received as a fit emblem of the spirit of the Convention over which she presided ! At

the highest reverence toward man, the son.' I have observed, not only in the proceedings of the Convention, but in letters, and so on, concerning related subjects, a sort of cant which offends my taste, my ear and my judgment. It is the substitution of the word woman for the word female, giving to the substantive the power of the adjective. It is a small thing, perhaps, but it may indicate a great deal; and I, for one, do not like to hear of 'woman-influence, 'woman-power,' and 'woman-soul,' when nothing but female is meant. If 'female mind,' or 'female influence,' seem to involve the idea of sex, and the deferences growing out of that, let us redeem it from the hateful captivity. a class of improvident, thriftless and imbecile pau-If it signify what is low or equivocal, it is our fault. Let us strive to amend it. Let us change the thing rather than the word, and not be ashamed, in reality or seeming, of the fact, that God made man, 'male and female. I observe, too, the continued existence of an

onistic tone, which, it seems to me, is not called for. There are ways enough in which to show what construction may be put upon man's present position toward woman, without charging it upon individuals as a crime. Those who adopt this tone do great injustice to themselves. Sorry would they be to be thought disappointed women, who have gone up to this meeting to pour out their gall upon absent brothers, fathers or husbands; yet this is the only construction that the popu- ging, discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and lar and ignorant mind can put upon many things it sees in print. We do not blame the Indian, whose wife bears his canoe upon her shoulder, or drags his game through the forest, while he sleeps or smokes. Such a condition of things is natural to the savage state. The growth of society alone emancipates the wife; and it is as one step in the growth of society that the present movement has arisen. Man should not be told that he is a brute, because he has hitherto kept to benefit a formerly down-trodden people, but as an woman where many women have hitherto been willing to stay, but to woman should be shown the way to avail herself of avenues already open-the means of opening ter to the begging system, will materially compromise others far wider in the future, when she shall have earned for herself, by his liberal aid, a right to their injure seriously the character of this country, and tend light and air. So men should be shown the obvious to the pecuniary advantage of its agents, and their leadings of Providence at the present moment,-the only. absurdity of any but liberal views on the Stopic,-the necessity nature has created note, even though it were for the first time in the history of the world, of grant- to help the escaped fugitive from American slavery ing to her all they claim for themselves. If right methods are adopted, men will soon see that their own growth is dependent upon hers; and that if we would have a Pericles, we must not forbid an Aspasia. And by an Aspasia, I do not mean the vulgar creation of a Lemprière, but the wise, loving, lofty woman, joined to her husband in the only marriage the laws of his native country would permit; capable of philosophy, gifted with rhetoric, devoted to art and letters, upon whom Pericles leaned, while Athens leaned on him-to whom sages and statesmen listened, while disciples and the

I see that some discussion arose among you, upon the subject of organization. With the present amount of intellectual training, it seems to me that women are far less fitted than men to act independently of certain scientific restraints; but if any organization be had, it should be the growth of necessity and the oceasion-too loose to cripple, but strict enough to encourage and ensure practical activity. Organization must be inherent to be healthy, and everything working under the laws of God develops a certain amount of it, as it grows, not even excepting insanity or disease, lately found to limit themselves, proclaiming in multiplied but seemingly erratic results, their own obedience to law. What I am most anxious to see is woman regarding herself as a responsible human being. So long as reverence is paid to mere womanhood, or the idea of sex present in it, so long most of the existing mischie's, all of the existing licentiousness, will remain. She must not be valued for what she is and cannot help being, but for what she has made herself, that is good and worthy. Far better than I can, Mary Wolstoneraft showed this long ago.

I do not doubt that our Conventions have practical result, in stimulating inquiry, and obtaining for themselves still larger audiences with each advancing year. But I look anxiously for practical suggestions at the Conventions themselves. In every reform movement, I value most him who points out something which can be done. Not only must the Absolute Right be perceived, but the first step toward it be taken. It is this first step-full well I knowwhich costs. I do not know exactly what good would come of resisting taxes; but when some one has pointed out, that taxation without representation is unjust, let some one else suggest that whenever a taxbill is presented to a woman, she should offer a firm but respectful remonstrance, if possible, in writing; that she should confess that she submits to it as to any other extortion, only because she cannot help herself. When some one says, that the law debars woman from this or that, let some one else show how many positions, higher than any she has yet assumed, are open to her, if she will but dare the ascent, neither law nor custom in any marked way interfering with her progress. Let women, anxious to elevate themselves, be urged towards what is now possible, and above all, towards seizing every means of self-improvement of true education. Let them hold most sacred their high trust, and win the men who love them, and whom they love, to honor the cause in them, so that the present possessors of power may one day be willing to share it with them. In the name of the down-trodden and broken-hearted, so let

It is a significant fact, that, during the past year, one of the most beautiful works of art, ever produced upon this continent, has been conceived and executed by a woman under twenty-one, gone now to perfect her powers in sunny Italy. The bust of Hesper, representing a fair woman, falling asleep to the sound of distant music, crowned with poppies, and bearing a star upon its forehead, speaks with a thousand voices to the human soul. Its evelids are

To the law of their own beauty,

and beneath the full breasts and the pensile head hangs waiting the crescent moon. Oh! fair and lovely image of a poetic life, may your advent in our day be, in truth, that of the star of dawn, beautiful herald of the dayspring ! and when Aurora has followed on the steps of present Night, may the God of Day offer, at her woman's feet, new life and light, new power to act and see ! Let these words come to you, dear Mrs. Davis, in

great work of reform, undertaken by women alone, may be kept as pure and holy as a virgin thoughtthat it may be lifted far above the reach of unclear hands. Though hundreds of miles seem to separate us, yet our highest hopes are still one; and I offer these pages to you in the certainty, that you will recognize in them,

Your sincere frie CAROLINE HEALEY DALL. Mrs. Paulina-W. Davis, Providence.

A meeting of the colored citizens of Windsor, (Can ada West, and vicinity, was held in the barracks in

Mr. Peter Poyntz was called to the Chair, and Eli-

Mr. Thomas Jones then presented the following preamble and resolutions, which, after full discussion -Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, Williams and others in least, let the watchword of our next Convention be, favor, and Messrs. Bibb, Holley, Mrs. Bibb, and a genThe highest worship of God, the Father, shown by tleman, (name unknown,) against,—were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, we live in a country in which equal rights are enjoyed by men without regard to complexion, and in which, men who are willing to work can thereby get ample means of support; and

Whereas, there are systematized and extensive movements now being recommended to the philanthropic in the United States and elsewhere, purporting to be necessary because of the ignorance and destitution existing among us, (principally refugees from American slavery, now loval subjects of Her Majesty's Government,) thus holding us up before the world as pers; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we have reason to thank God for

the impartial character and administration of the laws of this cur adopted country, and for the easy conditions offered to us, in common with other settlers, to appropriate the soil to our comfort and support.

2. Resolved, That we desire only our true charge ter of responsible men, willing and determined to support ourselves; and determined to oppose, to the extent of our ability, the practice of begging for farms, clothes, &c., for us.

3. Resolved, That in common with Christians ever where, we would, when expressing hostility to beg educational purposes; but should friends persist in raising funds in our name, for other than the purposes above mentioned, we hope it will be to aid those noble abolitionists who have been despoiled, by the courts of the United States, for helping fugitives to a land of liberty.

4. Resolved, That we do not regard the 'Refugeer Home Society' as a benevolent institution, designed exceedingly cunning land scheme, the continuance of which, by giving fresh impulse and a specious charac our manhood, by representing us as objects of charity

5. Resolved, That though we sincerely thank thos who have, from time to time, sent money and clothe and support him till he can get work, we would ad vise them to discontinue such aid in our behalf, as w can seldom get clothes or money from many of thos with whom they are deposited.

Voted, That the proceedings of this meeting b sent to the Globe, in Canada, and to the anti-slavery inpers in the United States.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. PETER POYNTZ, President.

ELISHA ROBINSON, MARY A. SHADD, Secretaries.

WEYMOUTH PEMALE A. S. SOCIETY. The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of this Society

as held on Monday, Oct. 11. The meeting was opened by the reading of the Scrip

tures, and prayer.

The annual Reports of the Secretary and Treasure vere read and accepted, and the report of the Treas urer, here subjoined, ordered for publication.

Treasurer's Report. Account of Receipts into the Treasury of Wey mouth and Braintree Female Anti-Slavery Society from Sept. 26, 1851, to Sept. 26, 1852.

From proceeds of Anti-Slavery Fair, ... Membership,

" Donations,
" Collections made at Sewing Society, " Articles sold at Sewing Society,

Whole amount of Receipts, Add balance in Treasury, Sept. 26, 1851. \$185 51 \$196 11

Account of Disbursements during the same period, namely :

Paid to redeem pledge to Mass. A. S. Soc., \$75 00 Donation to same, Donation to Liberator 58 00 25 00 For 3 copies of the Liberator. 2 copies of the Nat. A. S. Standard, " I copy of the Penn. Freeman, the use of Sewing Society, " Posters,
" Expenses of lecture,
" carting boxes for the Pair,

Total amount of Disbursements. Leaving a balance in Treasury, on Sept. 26, 1852, \$6 93 SUSAN H. COWING, Treasurer.

The following Board of officers were elected for the nsuing year :

Mrs. Pierce. President. Mrs. Fifield, Vice. President. Miss A. W. Weston, Cor. Secretary. Miss Mary Weston, Rec. Secretary.

Miss Susan Cowing, Treasurer. Mrs. Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, and Mrs. E. Richards, Counsellors. MARY WESTON, Rec. Secretary.

MISS HOLLEY.

FRIEND GARRISON: We have recently been faored, in this place, with an anti-slavery lecture from Miss Sallie Holley. Her fame not having preceded her, the audience was not large, but the address confirmed the favorable notices we had seen of her labors in other places. The magnitude of the cause she presented-the necessity of its being heartily received and advocated, not only for the sake of the slave, but also for its purifying and ennobling influence upon the receiver—the certainty of its final triumph, though false church and wicked government had combined against it-were presented with an earnestness and religious fervor quite apostolic, and frequently in language of rare beauty and effectiveness.

Her labors must be productive of much good, and they will be made materially easier to herself, should she always meet, from those who are privileged to receive her as a guest, with that cordial, sincere recep tion and encouragement, which her impressible na ture and large, out-gushing sympathies demand.

Fall River, Oct. 5, 1852.

LEWIS HAYDEN'S FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE, 121 CAM BRIDGE STREET, BOSTON.

We would again recommend our worthy and enterprising colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Hayden and cordial sympathy. What little fault I may seem to his establishment, to the patronage of the public in find is dictated by my earnest hope, that the first general, and to that of the friends of the colored race in particular. His position is one of great usefulne and importance in this city, and for very many weighty reasons he is deserving of all the encourage ment that can be extended to him. Those who buy of him will not fail to get their goods on the mos reasonable terms, while, at the same time, they wil help to sustain one who is sedulously endeavoring to prove that an emancipated slave can take care of himself," and be a valuable member of the commu-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.

Judges Murray and Anderson, yesterday rendered the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the three always, whose case has been under deliberation by the Court for some time past. Their names are Carter Ferkins, Robert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and Sandy Jones. Mr. C. S. Terkins, Cobert Perkins, and service and the distinct of the Collision of the County of the County. Mr. Perkins, and the proposed of the Sandy Perkins, and they were ordered into his custody. The Sandy Mr. Perkins in the Perce of the Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrained of their liberty, and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them here for the Judicial District, who held that they were legally restrained of their liberty, and remanded them into custody. Mr. Perkins then brought them here for the purpose of putting them on a steamer, when they obtained from Judge Wells, thep holding a temporary appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, a second writ of Andress corpus, which brough their case before that tribunal.

The case was argued there, a menth since, by Resart. R. Norton, C. Cole, and H. S. Brown, on the master. Judge Wells, there holding a temporary appointment as Associate Justice of the Supremelication, decision was left in the hands of Judges Murray and dargend, read of the same conclusion. Both of the opinion has the constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered in the custody of the constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered in the custody of the constitutional and valid. An order was accordingly made that the negroes be re-delivered in the custody of the custody of

DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 7. A terrible accident occurred to-day on the Mon-treal Railroad, near the Weir's steamboat landing, by which six persons were killed and from twelve to sixteen were dangerously injured. An extra train was coming in from the steamboat Dover, at Merideth village, with a large number of passengers on their way to the State fair at Merideth Bridge. Soon after it started, a car coupling broke, while on a spile bridg near the Weirs. Before the accident could be repaired, another extra train from steamer Dover ran

it, and a most heart-rending scene ensued. A number of platform cars were jammed together, and a great injury to life and limb ensued.

A correspondent of the Boston Herald gives additional particulars. The following is a list of the dead and wounded, obtained from the physicians in attendance:

nec:

Dead. Anthony Edgerly, Tuftonboro'; Jonathan
McDuffle, Alton; Jona. H. Smith, Dover, Clerk of
the Courts for the county of Strafford; Owen Roberts, Holderness; George Hutchins, Moultonboro'. erts, Holderness; George Hutchins, Moultonboro'.Another gentleman, name unknown, is also dead.

Another gentleman, name unknown, a making six deaths in all.

Wounded.—Richard Lang, Moultonboro', fracture of right leg. Is doing well.

Thomas Colton, Wolfboro', fracture of one leg; the other seriously injured. It is thought he will recov-

nal injury. Serious.

Mark Demoritt, Farmington, fracture of both legs. Will do well.

John M. Brackett, Wolfboro', both legs and one

thigh and leg. Is doing well.

John V. Barron, Jr., Meredith Village, ribs broken.

Is doing well.
George Haynes, Wolfboro', one leg broken.
George Haynes, Wakefield, slightly injured.

anybody, is not yet settled. There are conflicting stories as to its cause. One is, that the forward train was stopped to repair a broken coupling; another, that it was stopped to collect the tickets; and it is also said that the train which followed, started before

tient to go shead. A full and thorough legal impatient to go shead. A full and thorough legal impatient it is said, will be instituted, and the facts ascertained without delay.

When we reflect upon the position of the two trains, impending over a bridge, where was a depth of twenty feet water, it seems a blessed miracle that no more were killed or wounded. Had one or more of the cars gone over—which is one of the probabilities more likely to arise than that they should provincentially be kept upon the track, at the collision—the probable loss of life that would have ensued is tearful to contemplate. The terrible disasters of the Henry Clay, the Atlantic, and the Reindeer, would have paled before this still greater and the results of the said of the probabilities in the probabilities of the probabilities are the probable loss of life that would have ensued is tearful to contemplate. The terrible disasters of the Henry Clay, the Atlantic, and the Reindeer, would have paled before this still greater as a proposition of the two trains, and the grave. The torch was carried by snother venerable black, whose hoary head soon follow his old associate.—Grove Hill (Ala.) Herald.

Slaves Rus Off.—Amedee Valle, E-q., of this city, recently received information that nine negro men, who had been at work in his country, and had been a faithful servant. The old man was buried on Tuesday night; a large number of the blacks followed him to the grave. The torch was carried by snother venerable black, whose hoary head on unsteady gait betokened that he, too, would soon follow his old associate.—Grove Hill (Ala.) Herald.

Slaves Rus Off.—Amedee Valle, E-q., of this city, recently received information that nine negro men, which is one of the two trains, and had been a faithful servant. The old man was buried on Tuesday night; a large number of the blacks followed him to the grave. The torch was carried by snother venerable black, whose hoary head of the blacks followed him to the grave. The torch was carried by snother the blacks fo

to contemplate. The terrible disasters of the Henry Clay, the Atlantic, and the Reindeer, would have paled before this still greater calamity.

A passenger in the cars describes the scene as most heart-rending. The groans of the wounded, and the shricks of the women and children, who were separated from their husbands, parents or friends, and were uncertain of their fate—the ghastly bodies of the dead—the fears that the cars which had been pushed to the edge of the bridge, and partially turned over. to the edge of the bridge, and partially turned over, might fall into the water ere all could be rescued the cries of those who had jumped over the bridge, and were struggling in the water for life—all combined to make up a scene which imagination may picture, but pen cannot describe.

The escape of the passengers in one of the cars was most miraculous. Although all the seats in the car were broken into splinters, only one person was seriously injured, whilst in the car directly before it, and in the car which followed it, hardly a person escaped injury, and the terrible maining and loss of lile occurred.

The unfortunate sufferers have received the best and most thorough medical and surgical attendance.

tion at Sea .- The following is from the Tran eller: Capt. Evans, of the bark Kremlin, of Boaton, fell in with brig Rostand, of Genoa, Capt. Francisco Meira, in longitude 134 deg. 41 min. W., latitude 35 deg. 10 min. N., July 26, 1852, bound for San Francisco with passengers, mostly from New England, that had started for California, but were unable to get passage in the steamers from Panama, and were obliged to take passage in this old brig. They were out of provisions and water. The following had died when he fell in with them:

Deaths on board the brig Rostand, of Genoa, Capt. Deaths on board the brig Rostand, of Genoa, Capt. Francisco Meirs, for San Francisco, California. June 5th, — Kane, Irishman, Boston, Mass.; 6th, Chas. Cooper, Pompy, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Geo. Fletcher, Auburndale, Mass.; 8th, Charles J. Ferris, Vermont; Michael Norton, McVeytown, Pa.; 9th, H. P. Adams, Boston, Mass.; Geo. Ball, New Haven; 12th, Geo. Burnell, New Haven; 18th, Francis Ebhart, German, Boston, Mass.; 19th, Theorem. Boston, Mass.; 19th, Thomas C. Dimond, Palmyre, N. Y.; 20th, Christian Muies, German, Lansinburgh, N. Y.; 21st, Elijah Thomas, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Jonathan Risiny, Lancaster, Ohio; James Gott, Bal-Jonathan Risiny, Lancaster, Chio; James Gott, Baltimore; 22d, John Ellis, Calais, Me.; 23d, Corson
Myers, Williamsburg, Long Island; Mayland Maple,
Kingaville, Ohio; 24th, Levi D. Harvey, Boston,
Mass.; Daniel Chandler, Oxford, N. H.; July 2d,
Francis J. Crowell, Columbia, N. Y.; 8th, Hiram
Devoe, New City, late Newark, N. J.; Anthony Leiban, Swiss, Baltimore.

The Perils of Ballooning.—Mons. Petin, accompanied by three companions, made an ascension from Bridgeport, on Thursday afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, and was carried along by a northwesterly current at a very rapid rate, until finding himself going out to see, he came down and fell into the occan, about two miles from shore. After clinging to the net-work of the balloon for about three-quarters of an hour, the men were taken off by a life boat, manned by a crew from Southampton, Long Island. The balloon, it is said, travelled the distance of 70 miles in one hour and five minutes.

The Flying Ship .- Mr. Rufus Porter, of N. York The Flying Ship.—Mr. Rufus Porter, of N. York, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, proposes, shortly, to test the practicability of navigating the, air, should no unforeseen mislortune prevent. His ship will sustain forty persons, and yet is only twenty-five pounds weight. The engine and boiler are so arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels, and detached from the saloon, should any occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or other-

Prance.—The Paris journals are principally occupied with chronicling the progress of the President through the Southern departments at Grenoble, Avignon and Marseilles. The President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstration of joy. Beneath all this current of popular rejoicing, however, there are plain indications of secret dislike and hatred to his rule.

This is proved by the discovery of a well planned conspiracy to assassinate the President at Marseilles, where a formidable infernal machine placed in a house on the street through which Louis Napoleon was to pass the next day, was seized by the Police.

The machine was composed of 250 gun-barrels loaded with 1500 bullets, besides four blunderbusses similarly charged with grape-shot. This battery, if fired during the passing of the cortege, would have completely swept away the President and all the attendants. Many of the conspirators were arrested. The plot, concocted by a secret society, had been watched by the police.

The return of the Prince to Paris, after completing his present journey, is to be celebrated with a regal and impertial pomp and magnificence that is to eclipse anything of the sort ever seen in France.

The London Times, on the authority of letters from Paris, states that the first official act towards the consummation of the empire will take place about the 15th of October, when, on the President's arrival

early date.

We learn also that preparations are making to hold a tremendous mass meeting in this city, to express public opinion on the recent violations of internal law, perpetrated by the Colonial Government of Cuba against the American flag. It will be called without distinction of party.

Great Indignation Meeting at New Orleans.—An immense demonstration took place here to-night, in reference to the outrage by the Cuban authorities upon the Crescent City.

The meeting was perhaps the largest ever held in New Orleans—fully ten thousand persons being pre-

sent.

Addresses were made by many eminent speakers occupying several stands. Among the most prominent were Messrs. Rozelius, Thrasher, and Walker. Resolutions were adopted, calling on the Government to take immediate action to obtain redress.

Cuba .- The Tribune of Friday morning says :-- We have reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlist-ments have taken place in most, if not all, of the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. The needful funds are sur

other seriously injured. It is thought he will recover, but his case is doubtful.

Sanborn B. Carter, Esq., Ossipee, wound on the face, dislocation of wrist, and serious internal injury.

The Spiritual Telegraph announces that a discussion is to take place between Dr. B. W. Richmond, of Cincinnati, and Prof. S. B. Brittain, in which the can't be removed at present, but will probably prof. R. will assail the spiritual manifestations, and Prof. B. will defend them. The discussion is to take T. W. Mordough, Esq., Wakefield, both legs broken below the knees. Will do well.

R. Decatur, Dover, laceration of left leg and internal injury. Serious.

Prof. B. will defend them. The discussion is to take place through the columns of the Telegraph. They are both able men—as well acquainted with the subject as any men can be—and most caustic and pointed writers, and each will most vigorously defend and maintain his own individual opinion. - Springfield Post

A negro woman belonging to George M. Gar thigh broken. Will probably do well.

Henry Stoddard, Wolfboro', severe contusion of knee. Is doing well.

Albert H. Chamberlain, Brookfield, fracture of thigh and leg. Is doing well.

Tison, of Polk Co., killed four of her children by cutting their throats while they were asleep, on Thursday night, the 2d inst., and then put an end to her thigh and leg. Is doing well. she heard him speak of selling her and two o children, and keeping the others. [That's all!]

Sad Case. - The Louisville papers mention a case o George Haynes, Wakefield, slightly injured.

Madison Roberts, Fermington, slightly injured.
Perly Brown, Moultonboro', slightly injured.

A lady, name unknown, had her leg fractured.—
Her husband took her home, and her name did not transpire. Other ladies were slightly injured, which, with the excitement, gave rise to numerous stories of other disasters. Upon inquiry, they happily prove to be without foundation.

To whom the blame of this accident attaches, if to anybody, is not yet settled. There are conflicting

Hon, George W. Julian and Cassius M. Clay are stumping Kentucky, denouncing both Whig and Democratic platforms, because of their support of the ugitive Slave Law.

county, ran off and crossed the river to Illinois. At Sparts, the citizens made an effort to arrest them, but the negroes fled to the woods. It is thought they were persuaded off, and assisted in their flight by whites, who accompanied them. Yesterday, informa-tion of their scape was given at the police office, and Lieut. Woodward and a party of five policemen were depatched to Illinois to retake them.—St. News, 10th.

The McDonough Will Case-the Will Broken .- Judge McCaleb of the U. S. District Court, has rendered his decision in the McDonough Will case, declaring null and void the claims of Baltimore and Louisiana. The will is completely broken, and the property goes to the heirs at law. The decision declares the share belonging to each heir, and the executors are ordered count for their past administration to the Maste

The provisions of the Secret Ballot law of 1851 apply to the President election, and require that votes for Presidental Electors shall be enclosed in self-seal-

The ship Malse, of Queenstown, was struck by lightning off Malta, and completely destroyed. Four-seen lives were lost, which comprised the crew and

Fatal Accident.—On Saturday evening, Joanna Murphy, 18 years of age, who resided with her father at No. 4 North Brighton street, was so badly burned by her clothes taking fire from the bursting of a lamp filled with eamphene or burning fluid, that she died

Fast Running.—The N. Y. Times says, 'It is widthat the steamship Georgis is the fastest sea steamed in the world, she having run 930 miles in 60 hours an average of 16 1-2 miles an hour, or 372 miles per

Railroad Accidents .- About 11 o'clock, last Satur Rairoad Accidents.—About 11 o clock, last Saturday forenoon, a boy eight years of age, son of Wm Armstrong, at Washington Village, was instantly killed, on the Old Colony Railroad, by being run over by a gravel train. An inquest was held by Coroner Vosc. No blame attached to the engineer.

Ex Senator Haywood died, on Wednesday the 6th inst., at Raleigh, N. C. Gov. Troup has accepted the nomination the States Rights Convention, for the Presidency.

Murder in Baltimore.—A colored man, named Jas. Smith, who resided in the northwest part of the city, was shot dead, last night, by a party of young men whom he caught in the act of robbing his yard. Two

Fattal Railroad Accident.—A Mr. Ogliby and daughter were killed this afternoon by the two o'clock train from New York, near Bickley's tavern. The train ran into a wagon which Ogliby was driving across the

itself in noticing Lucy Stone's lecture. We shall not defile our sheet, nor insult our readers by copying it. We were not aware before, that such talk or characters existed outside of Am street, Boston, or the Five Points, N. Y., as the Reveille exhibits. — Fuchburg William Crafts, the Boston fugitive, writes a long article in the Morning Advertiser, in reply to some strictures in Dickens' Household Words, on Slavery. It seems that among the chief patrons of Crafts and his wife, in En tland, are Lady Byron and her daughter, Lady Lovelsos.

LECTURES. The Nixth Course of Lacrunes before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in number, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Evenings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

17th—Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Boston. 25th—Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone, of West Brookfield.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appleton, of Danvers. 14th

—Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm.
Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course,
37 1-2 cts.

E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec. y.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Town Hall, Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17.
To commence at the usual time of service in the afternoon, and also in the evening. Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison will be present.

DANIEL FOSTER

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will

Saturday, Oct. 16. Tuesday, Thursday, Templeton, N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Templeton, on Friday, Oct. 22.

BOSTON FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY The annual meeting of the B. F. A. S. Society will be held at the house of Miss Chapman, No. 6 Chauncey Place, on the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 20th, at half past 3 o'clock.

All ladies interested in the cause of freedom are invited to attend.

S. H. SOUTHWICK, Rec. Sec.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FEMALE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL FAIR of this Society will be held on the second week in Ostober, and donations either of money or articles are solicited from all the friends of the cause. More particular notice of time and place will be given hereafter.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in the Universalist Church, in Hanson, on Sunday, Oct. 31st, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship. In view of the approaching National and State election, we trust our abolition friends throughout the

County will so arrange matters as to be present in goodly numbers, in order that our duties in relation thereto may be duly and thoroughly considered. Names of speakers next week.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. This Convention, already announced, will be held in Faneuil Hall, on Friday, the 16th inst., at ten o'clock, A. M., and will continue through the day

and evening.

Per order of the State Temperance Committee TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beprof. W. S. Brown, Author of "Chemistry for Be-ginners, &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Loc-tures 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. Brown, Blackstone, Mass. NOTICE. Letters for the undersigned should be NOTICE. Letters for Boston.
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

DIED—In this city, Oct. 1st, suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs. Judith, wife of Mr. Lewis Smith, formerly of Halifax, N. S. aged 57 years. The deceased was well known and beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely regret the loss they have sustained. Those who knew her could most truly say, that she was an exemplary Christian, a loving and tender wife and mother, and a kind friend. She died in the full triumph of faith.—[Com.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED T. B. Welch's Magnficent

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's ONLY ori-ginal portrait in the Athenaum, Boston.

THIS superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esc., the eminent and highly-gifted artfst, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been charness of Washington ever published. It has been char-acterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASH-INGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, 'it is a faith-ful representation of the celebrated original,' and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its of the United States, who says, 'As a work of art, its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face.' And says SENATOR CASS, 'it is a lifelike representation of the great original.' PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, 'the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public.' Says MARCHANT, the eminent portrait-painter, and the pupil of Stuart, 'Your print to my public. Says MARCHARI, the eminent portrait-painter, and the pupil of Stuart. 'Your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the schole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him con-sidered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man

it commemorates."

For the great merits of this picture, we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompany-ARTISTS .- Marchant and Elliott, of New York

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York;
Neagle, Rothermel, and Lambkin, of Philadelphia;
Chester Harding, of Boston; Chas, Praser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the sdopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an arist. STATES.—MEN.—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Major Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. Geo. M. Daliss, Hon. Wm. R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. Linn Boyd, Hoh. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL.D. JURISTS.—Hon. Roger B. Tsney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. SCHOLARS.—Chas. Folsom, Esq., the well-known Librarian of the Boston Athensum, who says, 'I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen;' Edwin P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edw. Everett, LL. D., Wm. H. Prescott, LL.D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson, Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. W. Longfellow, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM BUROPE, Lord Talfourd, T. B. Macauley, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS throughout the entire Union have, with one voice, proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

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For the Liberator. AUTUMN.

BY LUCY A. COLBY. The Froft King comes with stern and sullen brow And summer leaves are smitten : every bough On elm and maple, beech and birchen tree, Now heralds forth its own approaching fate. Symbolic of the doom which, soon or late, Must overtake all frail humanity.

The flowers look up : the Frost King in his wrath Smites them, and pale they lie along his path. Ah! they no more their brightness can recall, But lie beneath the brown leaves on the sod; As when some beauteous soul has flown to God, The form lies shrouded 'neath a shadowy pall.

The singing birds forsake their haunts, and fiv Where earth looks up to an unclouded sky : They cannot brave our Northern skies the while, Which many an angry cloud and chilling storm, With fearful frowns and blinding sleet, deform, But soar where Beauty wears no transient smile,

As one by one the sounds of Summer cease, The earth lies hushed in the deep spell of peace. O Autumn! holy Sabbath of the year! Now may the troubled soul grow still and calm, As when the hallowed music of a psalm Falls soothingly upon the wearied car! Deering, N. H., Sept., 1852.

From the London Leader. THE NEW ARISTOCRACY. A title once could only show The signs of noble birth, And men of rank were years ago The great ones of the earth. They deemed it just the crowd should shrink Before the cap and gown : They thought it wrong the poor should think, And right to keep them down. Those were the days when books were things

The People' could not touch ; Made for the use of lords and kings, And only meant for such. To work the loom, to till the soil, To cut the costly gem-To tread the round of daily toil. Was quite enough for them.

Time was, when just to read and write Were thought a wondrous deal, For those who wake with the morning light, To earn their daily meal, The man a more submissive slave The less his head-piece knew; And so the mass from habit gave Their birthright to the few.

Now look abroad! the light of Truth Is spreading far and wide,
And that which fills the English youth Must shame our ancient pride. 'Tis mind alone can wield the award. In spite of wealth and rank The artizan may face a lord With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree, For so 'twere wrong to do; But poorer men as rich can be, And quite as noble too. The prince may act a gayer part, But he who works for bread May have, perchance, a warmer heart, And prhaps a clearer head.

Then grieve not for 'the good old times,' Behold a brighter day ! The causes of our fathers' crimes Are wearing fast away. Before the Pen, the Press, the Rail, Must old opinions fall ; The mighty project cannot fail-Then aid it, one and all!

> From the National Era. DARK HOURS.

BY CAROLINE A. BRIGGS. Oh, my tried soul, be patient !- Roughest rinds Fold over sweetest fruitage; heaviest clouds Rain the most ample harvests on the fields; The grass grows greenest where the wintry snows Have fallen deepest, and the fairest flowers Spring from old, dead decay. The darkest mine Yields the most flashing jewels from its cell, And stars are born of darkness, day of night. Oh, my tried soul, be patient! Yet for thee Goes on the secret alchemy of life; God, the One Giver, grants no boon to earth That he withholds from thee; and from the dark Of thy deep sorrow shall evolve new light, New strength to do and suffer, new resolves. Perchance new gladnesses and freshest hopes Oh, there are times when I can no more weep.
That I have suffered, for I know great strength Is born of suffering; and I trust that still, Wrapt in the dry husk of my outer life, Lie warmer seeds than ever yet have burst From its dull covering : stronger purposes Stir consciously within, and make me great With a new life-a life akin to God's-Which I must nurture for the holy skies. Help me, thou great All-Patient, for the flesh Will sometimes falter, and the spirit fail; Add to my human Thy diviner strength, When next I waver; rouse my faith as now, That out of darkness I may see great light, And follow where it ever leads-to Thee !

AN ANGEL BY THE HEARTH. BY FANNY PALES

They tell me unseen spirits Around about us glide; Beside the stilly waters, Our erring footsteps guide; "Tis pleasant thus believing Their ministry on carth : I know an angel sitteth This moment by my hearth

If false lights, on life's waters To wreck my soul appear: With finger upward pointing. She turns me with a tear; Twere base to slight the warning, And count it little worth. Of her, the loving angel, That sitteth by my hearth.

She wins me with caresses From Passion's dark defiles: She guides me when I falter, And strengthens me with smiles ; Beside me journey forth, I know that one is sitting

This moment by my hearth. A loving wife !- O brothers, An angel here below; Alas! your eyes are bolden Too often till they go; Ye upward look while grieving. When they have passed from earth; O cheris, well these sitting This moment by the hearth!

PUNERAL DISCOURSE BY HENRY C.

WRIGHT. LITCHFIELD, Medina Co., Ohio, } Sunday, Sept. 5, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON: The following is the substance of two discourses, delivered by me, this day, in the free church, in this town. The young womanwho has gone from us to mingle in other sceneswas very dear to me, and to a large circle of antislavery friends in Ohio. She was one of the most promising youthful reformers and friends of humanity in the West. She was good, and loved by many hearts. Her spirit was deeply imbued with love and devotion to the despised and down-trodden. Love to all was in her heart, and a peace the world could not disturb. She had no faith in the popular theology and religion that heed not, and trample on the relations of man to man, and the duties that grow out of them. She had no faith in anything to give her eternal life and peace, but in the immortal elements of truth, justice and goodness in her own soul ; yet she had that love that casts out all fear, and saw Death approach to his work, with a firmness that could not be shaken, and a serenity that could not be disturbed. No slaveholding and war-making priests performed their mummeries around her dying hed. She died as she lived-a child in love and gentleness-a woman in courage and constancy to the right and the true. Her parents are and long have been among the most devoted and uncompromising friends of the slave and of human progress in the West. You will greatly oblige many who wish to pro-

mote true views of life and death, if, when convenient, you can find room in the Liberator for the following abstract of my remarks,

of Josephine, eldest daughter of Charles and Josephto comfort the bereaved parents and friends. Not one true word can be spoken, that can bring to their stricken hearts consolation. To remind them that the departed loved one was good, true and promisthey-the world-have experienced in her death.

in the death of our young friend. Human agency alone hath done it; and on human beings rests the sole responsibility. Josephine Griffin should have been in life and health at this hour, and would have been, but for human agency, exerted by herself or through the fixed laws of our being, work out for us others, interfering with the laws of life and health .-God's agency never inflicted death on a human being in infancy, in childhood, in youth, nor in the strength of manhood and womanhood; nor did a lion and anarchy. All human governments are nechild ever precede the parents in the spirit-land, in cessarily arbitrary and capricious. What is true accordance with the divine will. It is a libel on and just to-day, is false and unjust to-morrow; and God to say that he takes them away, when human what is a crime punishable by death in one age and beings are thus removed.

I am not here to exhort the afflicted to submisnot to be reconciled to her death. They cannot be by Moses and the Jews, is now regarded and pun--consistent with nature and justice. I would as ished as a heinous crime. What Congress punished soon urge parents to be reconciled to the enslave- as villany in Ohio, it rewards as patriotism and ment, the drunkenness or murder of their children, piety in Louisiana. All governments based on the as to their death by disease. Children may rejoice assumed right in man to DICTATE THE LAW, AND TO and be happy in the departure of parents, when their PUNISH WITH DEATH ITS VIOLATION, are necessar mission on earth is fully accomplished, and they are rily rebellion against God. Man, in assuming the prepared to leave; but no child can be prepared to right to tell man what he shall do, and to kill him if to leave this world in childhood or youth. The end he disobey, assumes a power that God never assure of existence here is not answered and cannot be, at ed. The doctrine of an arbitrary, positive punishthat age; and no parents can or should be reconcil- ment, by an eternal hell-fire, is a fraud upon mar ed to the death of a child. The death of our loved kind, and a libel on a just God. The only hell man young friend was a violation of the laws of life and will ever enter, is that hell-state of the soul and body, health, and, instead of being quietly submitted to, which naturally and necessarily results from violashould be deplored and denounced as any other vi- tions of the laws of health and life.

I am not here to repeat the falsehood, that God teell; or because he foresaw that they ever would the human body; nor idiocy, nor insanity, nor anger love her too well. It is a libel on the divine nature, to assert that he ever killed a human being because it is, or would be loved too well. Many have died law. Progression is a law of life; all Bibles. Con because they were not loved enough; but never stitutions, creeds, churches, and governments, that one, because loved too well. Yet we are told by oppose progression, are wrong, and must go down. the priesthood that God is a jealous God, and cannot endure that parents should love their children is the lawgiver; God is the judge; God is the exbetter than Him; and that He kills not the gui ty ecutive, in the only government to which man ca parents, but the innocent children, lest they should owe allegiance. If we but knew the laws under become dearer to their parents than he is. I loathe which he has placed us, and would obey them, this a religion that can teach such a falsehood for effect; would be enough for protection and guidance. Who and spure the worship of any being as God, who can dare say may to this, and yet claim to believe in be thus jealous, cruel and unjust. But it is false .- God? If but a tithe of the money, energy and ef Parents cannot love their children too well. The fort now made to execute the Constitution of the more parents love their children, and children their Union, written on paper, were expended to find out parents, the more they love God. The more all and teach the people to obey the constitution and human beings love and respect one another, and laws engraven by God on the body and soul of man seek to do one another good, the more they love and woman, how much more order, purity and hapand worship the God of love and goodness. To love piness would be experienced! And I am an infihusbands and wives, parents and children, brothers del, am I, and you the Christian? You, who vote and sisters, and all of human kind, with all the soul, for Scott, Pierce or Hale, and maintain a govern mind and strength, is to love God supremely. The ment in which you are to dictate the law and th only practical love or hatred to God, is love or hatred penalty-are the devont, praying, shouting Christ to human beings. To dwell in love to man is to jan, ever praying to God, 'thy kingdom come,' and dwell in God. What then can be more false and then doing all you can to dethrone God, and place foolish than to assert—as the priests do-that God Scott, Pierce, or Hale, in his stead! Infidel! Athekills children for fear parents will love them too ist! God knows I am an atheist to all gods that

earth; or to admonish others that they must die practical infidel and atheist, against Truth and Just There is no need that he should do this, for people tice and Love, you who labor to establish over me know this already. As well say that God robs and an arbitrary, capricious government of violence ar enslayes, or murders one person, to teach others that blood, or I, who stand solely by the government of they are liable to be robbed, enslayed, or murdered. God. Confidently and catuly, I abide the issue. To say that God ever killed a child, for fear it would God Exists-Man Exists-God has given grow up a great sinner, is as absurd as to say that REVELATION OF HIMSELF TO MAN.-Here, I am God deprives children of food and starves them, for happy to agree with all religious parties. But where fear they will eat too much and become gluttons. is this Revelation to be found? Here I separate

for death. Scarce a sermon is preached, but in it dan answers, in the Koran; the Hindoo, in the Shas you hear the exhortation to prepare for death, judy- ter; the Persian, in the Zende Vesta; the Chines ment and eternity. I am not here to talk of death, in the book of Confucius; the Christian, in the Bible but of life; not yet to speak of preparing to die, but I answer, it is found in neither; but in Nature, an how to live—not how to die—Is my great object. To being, and no where else, has God revealed or made pass, naturally, from this state into the next, is most known himself as a law of life to man. Would that joyful to anticipate, or to experience. This natural I had spent the years, that I spent in studying th transition is full of joy to those who go, and to those Bible, as the only word of God to man, in studying who stay. No gloom, no dread, no pain are associ- that older, truer, and far more holy and authoritative ated with it. Like a natural birth into this world, so scripture which God inscribed on the ever-enduring should be our natural birth into the next. Of all the substance of my own soul! The Bible, the Koran, events of life on earth, none is so full of hope and the Shaster, and all books, are true and useful, just glory as a natural exit from this state into the next, so far as they accord with the teachings of that boo God designed that all should pass from this into a written on the body and soul of each human being higher state, not by death, which is but a violation of The Bible, and all other books of human origin, as nature, but by a healthful, happy, joyful transit, as the caterpillar becomes a butterfly. Our concern is we must read them to receive the good and reject with life; its nature, its laws, its relations and dutter evil; but in that revelation of God, inscribed on ties. We have nought to do with death, except to the body and soul of each one, all is truth, all is shun it, to abhor it, as we do drunkenness, piracy, or good, all is just, all is the word of the true and livother violations of nature. Be not concerned, then,

The best and only preparation for eternity is, to be self. No man can be false to God, who is true to prepared for time. While on earth, our business is himself.

The Liberator. with our relations to this world; and with the duties that grow out of them. When we reach the next etate—as we all shall—then we will strend to our relations and duties there; but it is folly and wickedness to neglect our present relations and duties, under pretence of concern for our souls in another world. Those who are best prepared to live in this world, are best prepared for the next; those wh are faithful to the present and passing hour, are as really as is our young friend. She is, indeed, without a body, but she is no more in eternity than we are. Eternity is our birth-place; we have eyer lived in it, and ever shall. The spirit of Josephine Griffin is, I believe, with us now, and we are with her; we are separated only by the thickness of our bodies. I feel no concern as to what I am to be of to do in the next world, provided I may but live rightly and truly in this. The religion that is ever concerned for our souls, but cares nothing for our bodies, is a curse to the world. That religion which promises to mortals robes of linen fine and white, crowns of gold, green pastures, fruits and waters of life, and palaces of transparent gold in the spiritland, but consigns us to hunger, thirst, cold, ignorance and slavery here; which makes us hon houseless, landless, ragged, and wretched here, ought to be scorned; its altars and worship to be loathed; the object of its adoration is a demon o cruelty and blood, and not a God of love and justice. and all should say to him, ' Get behind me, Satan, thou art an offence unto me.

Human life is under fixed and just laws, not on of which ever was or ever will be repealed or suspended for a moment, nor for any cause. God never issued an arbitrary law, nor inflicted an arbitrary penalty. His laws and penalties are all fixed. His laws-all that he ever gave to man-are engraver on his body and soul, and not one of them can b violated with impunity. God never gave to one man Our meeting, this day, is occasioned by the death a law for another. To each he has given the only laws to which he can justly hold him amenable. ine Griffin, aged 16. I have not one word to offer Every child born into this world brings with it a code of laws, engraven on his body and soul; and to no other constitution, laws, statutes or commands, will God ever hold him responsible. Perfect obedience to these would make each one just what ing in her life, would be to remind them of the loss God designed he should be, and all he is capable of being. If these laws were never impeded nor vio-I am not here to speak of the providence of God, lated, they would not bring to man one moment in this event. The agency of God had no concern pain or anguish. They would work out for all, glory and peace eternal. We should be born without su ering, live out our full time, and be born into another and higher state, without pain to the body or the soul of any one. Such a happy destiny would God, if we would let him.

This government of fixed law and penalty is the only government in the universe. All else is rebelnation, at another time, and in other nations, and even in the same nation, is a deed of glory to be sion. The parents and friends of the deceased ought honored and rewarded. What was regarded as a duty

Health of body is one law of life; health of sou is another. Consequently, God never sent scrofula, has slain a child, because the parents loved her too gout, cholera, lever, consumption, or any disease to

ever did or ever shall authorize man to gives laws to Equally foolish and false is it to say, that God man, and to kill him if he disobeys. We shall see kills children to save them from sin and suffering on who, in the end, will prove the real blasphemer, and

Much is said about death, and about preparations from all the religions of this world. The Mahome -not death-is my text; and to show no where else. In the body and soul of each human ing God. To know and obey this, or, in other words, to know and be true to humanity, is the whole to prepare to die—only prepare to live; and then, words, to know and be true to humanity, is the whole when the time of your exodus comes, you will be duty of man. To know ourselves truly, is to know to God Gud; to be true to ourselves is to be true to God. No man can be true to God, who is not true to him-

EXISTENCE-ORGANIZATION-DEVELOPMENT .-Would that men and women understood and appre-ciated their responsibility in these three things! Who is responsible for the existence of children? God, answers the Church and Clergy, and all Religious Who is responsible for the deformed, diseased organ ization, and sickly development of children? God, is the answer from all popular religions. A mother gives laudatum, in the form of paregoric, to her child to cure its pains. The child dies. The parent cries and says, 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. He utters two falsehoods in one short sen-tence. He knows the existence of that child was the result of an act in both parents. He knows its death is the result of an act in one of them. Yet he dares to say, before God and man, what he knows to be a falsehood; that God is responsible for its existence and its death! When will priests learn to speak the truth, and lie not? So, as to our young friend that is gone. We know that her existence and her death are the result of human agency; yet the priest assured us that God is responsible for ooth. Men and women profagate their diseases of body and soul, and cast the responsibility upon God; and when suffering and death, drunkenness, war, slavery, prostitution, and every crime ensue, we are taught to refer it all to God. I wish every priest in the land was obliged to preach one year on these three subjects; four months on each. 1. Who is responsible for the existence of children? 2. Who is responsible for their organization of body and soul? 3. Who, for their development, after they are born? 3. Who, for their development, after they are born?
This would bring them down to practical matters, and the whole people would flock to bear them.—
Then would a preparation to become the healthy Then would a preparation to become the healthy parents of healthy children become the greatest of all human concerns, as it should. This would be teaching people how to live. But now, men and women rush on, heedlessly propagating and filling the earth with disease. A set of men called doctors are sustained, to patch up the diseased bodies of acceptance of them are old maids, whose personal charms were never very attractive, and who have been sadly slighted by the masculine gender in have been sadly slighted by the masculine ge are sustained, to patch up the diseased bodies of their children with poisonous drugs; and another set called priests to cure up their souls by their theological drugs and poisons; and between them both they ical drugs and poisons; and between them both they ruin both body and soul. The theology of the priest is no less poisonous to the soul, than is the calonel of the doctor to the body. ical drugs and noisons; and between them both they calonel of the doctor to the body.

Man is indeed diseased. How is he to be saved? The be made what God designed he should be? The the world and the rest of mankind, and delight to object of all religions is, to answer the question-blest of all religions is, to answer the question-little girls, of from fifteen to twenty, who are tickled But all are in this fundamental error; i. e. they point man to a service outside of himself. Christianity, orator, a lawyer, a doctor, a nember of Congr. Mahomedanism, Hindocism and Judaism, all point general in the army, perhaps President of the U to a power external to ourselves for salvation .- States - and some who do not like to work for a liv-Nature points to a power in our own bodies and souls, and says to all, 'Your true and only redeemer is in you, ever-present, ever-active, and committee the duties of the domestic circle, but to spend their time in talking and gossipping, and longing for a millennium of idleness, when, without any effort of their own, they shall 'eat, to save. What are the sufferings, teachings, life and death of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, and Jesus, to us? Nothing; except as they teach us to know our own nature, and stimulate us to be true to it. The sufferings and death of Jesus have no more connexion with our characters and destiny—can do no more lon with our characters and destiny—can do no more Besides the classes we have enumerated, there is a to heal our diseases of body and soul-than the sufferings and death of Josephine Griffin

Man's only power to save is in him. I wound your tree. Where is the power to heal that wound? In that tree itself; and not in another tree. I wound my body. Where is the recuperative power? In that tree itself, and not in another tree is the recuperative power? In the majority are hen-pecked my own body, to in that of another. The life, hyshands and all of them ought to were rettiered. principle in my body must heal all the injuries inflicted on my body; or they can never be healed.—

flimsy, flippant, and superficial. If Lucretia Mott Mrs. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Paulina Davis, Lucy Stone The life-principle in the body of Jesus, or any other and man. Jesus had in himself a power all-sufficient to been written on the subject, (no great praise recover his own soul from all injuries that might be all,) we are wholly at a loss

do evil, and learn to do well. On no other condition can God save a single soul. I cut my finger. Nature rallies to the cure. As the wound is partially healed, I repeat the injury; and continue to repeat it as often as a partial cure is effected. Can the cure ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, ever be perfected? No more can the soul be healed, the soul be healed to be healed, the soul be healed to be saved, while, by violations of the laws of his nature,
man continues to inflict injuries. So deeply is the
the world to the present time, in all ages, in al moral nature of man diseased, that it may take a countries and climes, in every variety of the moral nature of man diseased, that it may take a species, the male has been predominant, and the long time to arouse it. Yet, there is an eternity be, female subject politically, socially, and in the family female subject politically, socially, and it the lamber as enduring as the soul; and it will work out for all a complete salvation. What is lacking when the soul leaves the body, will be made up in the great soul leaves the body, will be made up in the great ing places with the men in the work of legislation.

tion, it is a fiction, and not a fact. Its savior is a negro is and, always will be, to the end of time phantom, having no existence but in the imagination inferior to the white race, and, therefore, doomed to of its votaries. The true savior is in the soul of each one, not on Calvary. The power to heal is in cach one who is sick, in body or mind, and not in this law reversed. It is a significant fact, that even Jesus. Jesus, the pure, the true, the self-forgetting martyr of Calvary, sealed his principles with his blood; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestioned; but all he said, did, and suffered, was necestically and the said of sary to the perfection of his own nature. He was sary to the perfection of his own nature. He was of unfruitfulness, she has at length got her rights i saved, and by the process by which I must be saved; the shape of a baby. This is the best cure for the i. e. by fidelity to his own nature, just as we must be mania, and we would recommend a trial of it to a who are afflicted.

It is said, this religion will do to live by, but not o die by. I answer, the religion that will do to live by, is the only religion that can sustain the soul in lect and mean bodily strength are numerous enough by, is the only religion that can sustain the soul in lect and mean bodily strength are numerous enough by, is the only religion to the soul in lect and mean bodily strength are numerous enough by, is the individual cases prove nothing—it is the prevail
100 time lived by this religion and find by it. She left time, lived by this religion and died by it. She knew not, spoke not of Jesus as a Savior; she thought not of his sufferings and death, nor of faith in him, in her last moments. She thought and spoke of the outcast, the enslaved and despised among men. She dwell in love to himmon kind. Peaceful and mind, and the result of the union is harmond calm was her soul in death, as all could witness who were around her; conscious of having sought to do what she could, to promote the redemention of the perceptions, woman is superior to man; but in the high intellectual endowments, and in the air to do what she could, to promote the redemention of in him, in her last moments. She thought and spoke to do what she could, to promote the redemption of tributes of physical power, she is inferior, and hence man from slavery, and all crime. She dwelt in love her domestic, social, and political subordination, and and in God, and this was her heaven; this, her crown of glory; the diadem of beauty to her soul. She had no death-bed confession nor repentance.—

She said nothing of duice and gring. It is a more also the impossibility of ever accomplishing what Mrs. Oakes Smith, in her speech on the first day of the Convention, avowed to be the object and aim of this movement, 'an entire subversion of the She said nothing of dying and going to Heaven. existing order of society, a dissolution of the whole Heaven was in her, and she took it with her. She existing social compact thought not and spoke not of being saved by the blood What do the leaders of the Woman's Rights Con of Christ, nor of any other innocent victim; salva-tion was in her, as the result of conscious love to all, and innocence of purpose in her life. In her life, she was dear to all who knew her. Her death we

Unequalled Moving.—On the 23d and 24th of August, one of Ketchum's mowing machines cut thirty acres and a quarter of hav in a day and a half, on the farm of Melvin Powers, Eq., in Farmington, Ontario farm of Melvin Powers, Eeq., in Farmington, Ontario county. Twenty acres were moved the first day, and the balance on the second. We venture to say that this fear has never been equalled in the United States.

From Bennett's New York Herald. THE WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION-THE LAST ACT OF THE DRAMA.

THE LAST ACT OF THE DIAMA.

The farce at Syracuse has been played out. We publish, to-day, the last act, in which it will be seen that the authority of the Bible, as a perfect rule of faith and practice for numan beings, was voted down; and what are called the laws of nature set up instead of the Christian code. We have also a practical exhibition of the consequences that flow the consequence is the practical exhibition of the consequences that flow the consequence is the consequence of the consequence practical exhibition of the consequences that flow from woman leaving her true sphere where she wields all her influence, and coming into public to discuss questions of morals and politics with men. The scene in which Rev. Mr. Hatch violated the The scene in which Rev. Mr. Hairn yiolated in decorum of his cloth, and was coarsely officisive it such ladies present as had not lest that modes 'feminine element,' on which he dwelt so forcibly is the natural result of the conduct of the women themselves, who, in the first place, invited discussion about sexes, and in the second place so broadly defined the difference between the male and the female as to be suggestive of anything but purity to the andience. The women of the Convention have no right to complain; but, for the sake of his clerical character, if no other motive influenced him, he ought not to have followed so bad an example. His speech was sound, and his argument conclusive, but his form of words was not in the best taste. The female orators were the aggressors; but, to use his own language, he ought not to have measured swords with a woman, especially when he regarded her ideas and expressions as bordering upon the obscene. But all this is the natural result of woman placing ventions is by no means to increase the influence of woman, to elevate her condition, or to command the gathering.
Who are these women?—what do they want?—

class of wild enthusiasts and visionaries y own body; not in that of another. The life- husbands, and all of them ought to wear petticoats. In point of ability, the majority of the women are Bimsy, flippant, and superficial. If Lucretia Mott

man, can never heal my physical diseases. So when tions, they but confirm the rule. Even of these by violations of the laws of my soul, I injure that, Mis. Rose alone indicates much argumentative where is my sonl's recuperation. In the soul itself; which so much has been said, and which the Westin my soul, not in the soul of Jesus, nor of any other minster Review pronounces the ablest work that has inflicted on it; but this recuperative power could not possibly avail to save others. God has placed in While it contains a great deal of truth that is not possibly avail to save others. God has placed in each soul a life-giving, recuperative power, competenate save from all injuries; and that power is ever saying, 'Look unto me and be ye saved; for I am the true power and wisdom of God to salvation."

There is one condition, and only one, on which this internal power can save; i.e. we must cease to others contended that there was no difference, where the saves except the saves are contended that there was no difference. and those other objects and pursuits that Just so far as Christianity, or any other religion, superior force of body and mind. How did woman directs us to a power outside of ourselves for salvation it is a fiction and not a fact. The savier is a fiction and not a fact. We are well aware that women of great vigor

mind, and some of immense power of body, arisen from time to time, while men of weak must determine the relative positions of both.—Accordingly, the very laws of nature, which the '//oman's Rights Convention profess to respect, as well as the Bible, whose authority they scout, settle

to death with the idea of being one day a great realization of their rights; and man shall be con sincere, but very mad-having the same vein as the

Mrs. Rose, particularly the latter, are excep

she was dear to all who knew her. Her death we cannot but deplore; for, instead of being a wise and mysterious providence of God, it was the result of human folly, ignorance, or wickedness. Har only language to us now is, 'Know the laws of life and health, and obey them, and Heaven is youre.'

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Unequalled Moving.—On the 23d and 24th of Augus, one of Ketchum's mowing machines cut thirty acres and a quarter of tax in a day and a half, on the farm of Melvin Powers, E.g., in Farmington, Ontario man or woman child—perhaps twins. A similar event might happen on the floor of Congress—in a storm at sea—or in the raging tempest of battle, and then what is to become of the woman legisla-

tor, the female captain of the ship, or the i general of the army? The bare idea as beyond measure.

It is worthy of remark, that the wome folks complain that they find women more to their pretensions than men. It is no we all true, discreet, sensible women would their sex is turned into ridicule by such that they evince their bostility to it in a regard form. It is the natural observations and form. It is the natural observations and abolition describes that and form. It is the natural offspring of has socialist and abolition doctrines that have to this country for a number of years; so as this country for a number of years and that the same men and the same worea, Lloyd Garrison, Rev. W. H. Channin, May, Gerrit Smith, the Joneses, Lucy Sin Greeley and Lucretia Mott, that have be Greeley and Lucretta profit, that have been tool engaged in those agutations, are equally but this. What a pass are we brought to at hat



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The Boston Directory

FOR THE YEAR 1958.

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