

There is to exist in form, only because the vassalage of the North is unbroken.

4. What an absurdity it is for those who cannot hold a public meeting at the South in favor of freedom, and who would be lynched if they should make the attempt...

But we will add no more. Let us stand by our cause, by the slave in his chains, by the Standard of Right, by the event in the hands of an all-wise God, who leaves the end from the beginning.

Remember, true-hearted abolitionists! They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

REV. MR. CROSS, A COLPORTEUR, AND REV. MR. CROSBY, AN AGENT OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. Crosby preached for the Rev. Mr. Mills. (Baptist) of Salem, in the afternoon of Sunday, 28th ult. His sermon was not upon the subject of slavery; but in the course of it, he said that the system of slavery was the great Normal School of the African race in the United States!

The Rev. Mr. Cross preached on the same day—in the morning, for the Rev. Dr. Emerson, (Orthodox)—in the afternoon, for Dr. Worcester, (Orthodox)—and in the evening, for Mr. Mills. In the evening, his discourse was from beginning to end, a defence of American slavery!

In the pulpit with him were the Rev. Mr. Miller, Dr. Worcester, and the Rev. Mr. Crosby. Before Mr. Cross began, Mr. Crosby rose and assured the congregation that he would corroborate every statement which his associate, Mr. Cross, would make to them.

Mr. Cross said that he had resided a long time in Virginia, and other parts of the South—that the slaves were generally comfortable and happy, much better off than the free people of color—that the assertion that their religious instruction is forbidden is false—that the masters welcome teachers to their plantations—that slavery is a means of grace to them—that he had heard slaves thank God for slavery—that, in some respects, slavery was an injury to the masters, but that it was a blessing to the slaves—that he had heard an African Prince, who was a slave in one of the Southern States, beseech the Almighty to revive the African slave trade, so that Christianity might be extended to his beloved land—that Dr. Adams's South Side View of Slavery was a perfect daguerotype of the system—&c. &c. &c. He denounced all interference with slavery by Northern Christians, and all agitation on the subject. This on Massachusetts soil!!

STATE ELECTIONS. The annual State Elections took place on Tuesday last in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, in the result of which the greatest anxiety has prevailed among all parties, as foreboding what may be expected at the approaching Presidential struggle.

At the time our paper goes to press, the returns are too confused to admit of certainty of judgment—the Republicans claiming Pennsylvania by a majority of 5000, and the Democrats being equally confident that they have carried the State. They appear to have gained several members of Congress, thus securing both Houses on the side of Border-Ruffian spoliation and Slavery-extension.

Ohio is Republican by a probable majority of 30,000. Indiana has evidently gone for the Democracy. It is useless to attempt to give any particulars at present.

ADDRESS TO THE 'COVENANT WITH DEATH.' The Tribune says that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher addressed an attentive audience of 1200 people at Orange, N. J., on Monday evening, in the Republican Club House. The address of Mr. B. was an earnest, eloquent and powerful appeal in behalf of the Republican cause and its candidate. 'I would not,' said Mr. B., 'if I had the power, lay the weight of my little finger, politically, upon South Carolina to take from her the least right she holds under our Constitution, much as I hate the system to which she clings with such tenacity. She is fully entitled to all the rights she has under the Constitution, without let or hindrance, and in those rights she must and shall be protected.'

THE BRESS CASE. Before the Supreme Court last week, a trial of much interest was commenced, in which the case dated as far back as the famous 'Burns Trial.' The case was brought by Wm. A. White, Esq., a member of the bar, against James Reed, for damages for an assault alleged to have been committed by the defendant upon the plaintiff, by forcibly ejecting Mr. White from the Court House, in May, 1854. Mr. Reed then suing under the authority of the U. S. Marshal, John A. Andrew and Wm. L. Burr for plaintiff; B. E. Hall for defendant.

The plaintiff contended that his rights as a member of the bar had been outraged, and the defendant fell back on the orders of the U. S. Marshal. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$300.

THE PRESENT FESTIVAL AT DAIKERS, last week, was very successful. At the dinner table over 1000 guests were seated. The procession was over two miles in length and consisted over 5000 persons—and the whole number was gathered in the town to do honor to one who, in foreign affluence, has remembered well the town of his birth, was over 30,000. Appropriate and eloquent speeches were made by Gov. Gardner, George W. Adams, Esq., Hon. Edward Everett, President Walker of Harvard College, Prof. or C. C. Felton, Hon. George W. Warren of Charleston, Hon. W. Meserve, Ex-Chief Justice of Salem, J. D. C. Davis, Esq. of New York, Charles Hale and others.

Later in the evening a levee was held at the Institute Hall, and a ball was given at Warren Hall.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION AND ITS PRO-SLAVERY COMPROMISES. Copies of this work will be sent by mail on the receipt of its price and the amount of postage, viz., forty cents for those in paper covers, fifty cents for those in cloth;—the price, without postage, being 25 cents for the former, and 50 cents for the latter. Address the Anti-Slavery Offices, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or 138 Nassau street, New York.

CAPTURING FUGITIVE SLAVES. The London (Va.) Mirror says that the citizens of Carlisle, Pa., behaved very handsomely a few days since, when a party of Virginia went to their city to capture some slaves who had absconded. It says—

'When the fugitives were arrested and taken from the depot there, an attempt was made by the fugitives, and a few white men present, to raise a mob, but the United States Marshal was promptly in attendance and took them into custody. The Mayor of the town then addressed the crowd, and told them that the citizens of a sister State were there in pursuance of a law, to recover their property, and that they must be satisfied. The great majority of the audience loudly applauded his remarks, and declared that they would sustain him. After the investigation was had, the slaves were proved and identified, the officers accompanied a small posse to accompany them out of the State, and although there was a considerable crowd at the Marshal's office at the time, they were passed through without the slightest disturbance.'

How atrociously wicked is such conduct!

DENTIST. To those in this city, who wish to be cured of a skillful and accommodating Dentist, in any operations upon their teeth, we would heartily recommend Dr. DANIEL MANN, whose advertisement may be found in another column, and whose experience, long practice, and natural aptitude, qualify him to stand among the very best in his profession. His terms will be found very reasonable.

CONGRATULATIONS. The poetical effusion on our last page, 'The 4th of July,' should be credited to the *Columbian Centinel* of June 22, 1799.

REPUBLICAN STULTIFICATION.

SIXTH CORNERS, Madison Co., N. Y., October 7, 1856.

FRIEND GARRISON: I have just returned from a Republican mass meeting, at which there were able and eloquent speakers, and an amount of enthusiasm. I believe I succeeded tolerably well in preserving my mental equilibrium. As yet, nothing has entered my mind to disturb the conviction that the only wise and true course is to refrain from any participation in the election of Federal officers.

The Republican leaders stultify themselves and the party. With one breath they portray the horrors and damning character of the slave system, and with the next, swear allegiance to the Union and the Constitution, and disavow all intention to breathe with slavery where it now exists. With one breath they profess attachment to the government, and with the next, tell us that ever since its organization, this damning system of slavery has been gaining strength under it.

They tell us of the debauching effects of slavery on the Southern mind, of its effects in paralyzing all industrial interests, and of its horrible pressure upon the enslaved, and then accord to the system the sanction of that moral support resulting from the avowed sacredness of our political connection with it.

They can find no language to depict, in their estimation, the enormity of slave-hunting; and yet they are profuse in their laudation of the very instrument which guarantees the rendition of fugitives from this horrible bondage. But, say they, we demand for the fugitive a trial by jury. A trial of what? Simply whether he is a fugitive. Any thing more than this would be trampling upon the sacred Constitution.

They condemn all compromise with slavery, forgetting that the Constitution itself is such a compromise, and that they are proposing the worst of all compromises, by saying to slavery, 'Only be content not to come North, and we will not meddle with you!'

Although the salvation of Kansas might depend on the result of this election, (which I do not believe,) still I would not surrender an all-important principle for a partial and temporary check of slavery. If matters have come to such a pass as the Republicans preach up, it is time that they took higher ground against slavery.

Very sincerely, yours, A. HOGEBOOM.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

'Is it come to this?' 'Yes, it is come to this.' 'Well, now, what do you propose to do? That is the question that must now be answered. The time is come to do as well as to suffer. This then is what I propose to do: Divide the Union, and with the North as a free, firm and united Republic, form a league, offensive and defensive, with Canada, leaving to the South the liberty to do as she pleases, and by no means wishing to control her in any way whatever.

If she object to this arrangement, and threaten to withhold her cotton from our markets, well, let her keep it; she cannot eat it, nor can she eat until she sells it,—the whole South, as it may almost be said, being mortgaged, both crop and estate. A late traveller observes that he offered for sale a plough to a planter at New Orleans, whose estate was many hundred acres, with twenty slaves upon it, and he replied, 'Yes, I will have it, and give you an order on my estate-agent for payment; but when that will be, he only knows. He will give you a promissory note for the money, payable on a given day, and on that day, long or short credit, it will be paid; but I have no money, nor will you get it before that time, to my certain knowledge.'

I see that Bolly Brooks proposes to dissolve the Union, and seize upon the treasure and national archives at Washington. But two can play at that game. he will find to his cost.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GRAFTON, Oct. 3, 1856. FRIEND GARRISON: I wish, by your permission, through THE LIBERATOR, to ask your correspondent 'J. T. C.' how he can interpret the three-fifths representation clause in the Constitution in favor of freedom? If he can make as plausible (not by any means conclusive) an argument in this case as has been done with reference to the other two clauses named in his article, he will do what I have yet to see done, and will at least oblige me; and whether he succeeds or not, may do something to aid the cause of truth.

Respectfully, yours, T. LEONARD.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY.

The Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society held its third quarterly meeting in Westminster, Saturday and Sunday, the 4th and 5th inst. Speeches were made by S. S. Foster, William Wells Brown, and William S. Hayward.

The meetings were not large, but the speakers were listened to with much attention and apparent interest. The addresses were earnest, able and eloquent, and characterized by radical anti-slavery sentiments, such as the exigencies of the times demand.

The just criticisms of Mr. Foster upon the Republican party drew from some of its members an attempted defence of its measures; but the effort was a futile one.

It is believed that the speeches made during the meetings will open the eyes of many to the folly and sin of attempting to bring peace and quiet by compromising with the Slave Power, or hoping to abolish slavery by adhering to the Constitution and the Union.

At 9 o'clock Sunday evening, the Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the officers of the Society.

On Monday evening, Wm. Wells Brown read his unique and highly entertaining Drama. We have heard but one opinion expressed by those who had the pleasure of listening to it—that of unqualified satisfaction.

D. M. ALLEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Pledges in aid of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, made at the Annual Meeting in January last, or at any previous time, are now payable; and friends will confer a favor by sending the amount due to the Treasurer, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, or to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., General Agent, No. 21 Cornhill, Boston. Donations to the Society may be sent in like manner.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION POSTPONED.—The Seventh Annual National Woman's Rights Convention, advertised for 8th, 9th, and 10th October, is temporarily postponed.

LET THERE BE NO SECRETS IN MEDICINE, or rather no pretended secrets. The Medical Faculty publish, as soon as made, all their discoveries, and almost all that is known of real value for the cure of disease, has been discovered by them. Dr. Ayer takes the honorable, honest course, and right because it is honest. He goes to work and invents the best remedy which medical skill can devise for the cure of certain complaints: then publishes what it is, and maintains his monopoly of it solely by making it cheaper, better, more perfect than any body else can. If the people would exact this of all who offer medicines, they would have much less trouble and trash to swallow.—New Orleans Organ.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION. We would call the attention of our readers to Mr. Ryan's card in our paper. As a teacher of Singing or Piano, we would warmly recommend him as being among the best our city affords—being a member of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club is a guarantee of his being a thorough artist. Our Brooklyn friends must not forget that he visits his pupils there, and any person in need of a teacher will do well to call on Mr. Ryan.—Transcript.

WE most cordially endorse this commendation of Mr. RYAN as well merited, regarding him as we do as an entire master of his profession, and one of the most accurate and faithful teachers to be found in the State. We hope his patronage will be equal to his deserts. His residence is No. 15 Dix Place, between Washington and Eliot Streets.

THE UNION FOR MAN, NOT MAN FOR THE UNION.

YEARLY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF PROGRESSION IN MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 7, 1856. DEAR GARRISON: This meeting has been in session three days, and is about to close. Free and searching have been its discussions. It has been what it purports to be—a meeting of the friends of progression, in which free expression has been given to a great variety of subjects.

Sojourner Truth is here, and has made a most touching appeal on slavery. A. T. Foss, Joseph and Kath Dugdale, Warren Chase, and various others, are present, who have helped to aid to the interest of the meeting. Resolutions on Slavery, War, Tobacco, Woman's Rights, the Church, the Government, the Bible, Home, the transmission of our physical, intellectual and moral conditions to our children, have been before the meeting, and discussed with great earnestness and ability. One session was given to the subject of membership in our slaveholding Union. It was admitted by all, that in voting for Fremont, we must vote for the constitutional right of slavery to exist, to be represented, to be protected, and to rule the nation—if it can get the majority—because whoever votes for Fremont, votes for his views, as declared by himself, and he assures all his supporters that, if he is elected, he shall protect slavery in the enjoyment of these four constitutional rights.

Joseph Dugdale must be regarded as the founder of this movement of the Friends of Progression. The following is his testimony, given in 1849—

'Believing that the religious sentiment is deeply laid in man's nature, that it is essential to his true interest to bow in allegiance to the divine laws of God, written in our being, and that in the worship intelligently performed by rational creatures, man should never concede to any combination or order of men his individual freedom; but, recognizing the infinite source and centre of all mind as Sovereign Lord, we now associate in the capacity of an Annual Meeting, which shall be advisory in its character, and designed to aid us in more effectually carrying forward the testimony of the Gospel, which legitimately result from communication with the Source of all good, and in their nature and essence are designed to make man the friend of man, and give right direction to the noble faculties with which we are endowed.'

On this basis rests the movement of Progressive Friends, or the Friends of Progression. There is no organization, no creed, no discipline, but simply an associated effort to find truth, and invite one another to follow it.

Slavery has been a leading topic for discussion and illustration, as it must be in this land, till it, and all that sustains it, are abolished. That you may see how radical and free the meeting has been, I send four resolutions, each of which has been unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we affirm the supremacy of man over his incidents as the foundation principle of human progress, and that all institutions, all creeds, constitutions and dogmas that cannot exist and be perpetuated without killing, enslaving, or in any way injuring man, ought to be at once changed, and for ever abolished.

Resolved, That the one great and only true end of life is to elevate and perfect the nature he bears, and in selecting means best adapted to that end, we have no confidence in any religious or political organization, but look solely to HOME, and the relations of domestic life, to accomplish this object.

Resolved, That we feel deeply impressed with the fact, that the men and women of the present are responsible for the existence, organization and development of the men and women of the future; that our diseases, our appetites and passions, must be transmitted to them; and that, as we would save our posterity and the generations of the future from the physical, social and spiritual sufferings and woes of which we are the victims, we would earnestly urge all to seek to be in themselves just what they would wish their children to be.

Resolved, That we would urge all the friends of Progression to investigate the facts, the philosophy and claims of Spiritualism, because it so openly and confidently arrays itself against the popular ideas of the origin and authority of the Bible, of the birth and mission of Jesus, of the vicarious atonement, of total depravity, of salvation by grace, of the presence and power of disembodied spirits, of a fixed and eternal hell, and of some other doctrines and practices, supposed to be essential to Christian character and destiny; and thus to show themselves not only true to their present light, but also as ever ready to admit new ideas, and to embrace and embody them in their lives, without regard to consequences, whenever they shall see them to be more truthful and beneficial than their old ones.

Is the Union for man, or man for the Union? This question was discussed under the first resolution here quoted. More than 600,000 human beings have been literally assassinated and murdered to sustain and perpetuate the Union. Four millions are at this moment dehumanized, and used as chattels, to accomplish the same end. What is the value of a political party, or a church, that would enslave or kill men, women and children to save this Union? No man can belong to such a church or such a party without the utter degradation of his moral nature. The first step towards God and Purity leads out of all such organizations.

The discussion on the second and third of the above-named resolutions was of deep interest and abiding influence. Home! What associations cluster around it! A home for the soul; first, a home for the body. What is essential to such a home? The whole question of marriage and parentage came before the meeting, and some forty copies of the work entitled 'Marriage and Parentage, or the Reproductive Element in Man as a means to his elevation and happiness,' have been sold on the spot. The transmission of our diseases of body and soul was dwelt on by several speakers.

Well may all dwell on this theme, for it is most intimately connected with the destiny of the race. Christianity, as embodied in the church and clergy, is based on the idea that the devil-nature must be generated into children before they are born, and that they are all boxed up, as it were, and labelled 'for hell-fire and damnation, put on board the devil's express, and started off for eternal burning, sixty miles an hour. And then, after they are born, and fairly under way for their fearful doom, in come the church and clergy, with their Bible, vicarious atonement, prayers, baptisms and revivals, making after them to snatch them as brands from the burning. Better generate the God-nature into them at the outset, and have them labelled for heaven, and started for glory and eternal life, and then all the trouble and expense and uncertainty of regeneration could be dispensed with. If rightly born of woman, they would not need to be born of God, for that would be the true birth. To be born of Love is to be born of God. The Love-child is the only God-child.

Men and women should be themselves just what they want their children to be. Let those chew, smoke and snuff tobacco who wish to curse their children with an appetite for it. Let those indulge in wrath, revenge, murder, tyranny and licentiousness who wish to curse their offspring with these cruel, murderous and brutal passions. Let those plead for and use swords, bow-knives, revolvers and Sharp's rifles who wish to generate in their children those murderous passions which prompt to the use of such deadly weapons. Let those who wish their children to soid and fret and tease, as a birthright inheritance, scold, fret and tease themselves. But let all who would have their children dwell in love and in God, dwell there themselves.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

P. S. TUESDAY, Oct. 9th. This day some twenty persons of the meeting here spent on and around St. Mary's lake, four miles from Battle Creek, by invitation of Henry Willis, whose home is by the lake. I have never, in connection with water scenery, spent an hour so happily and profitably as I have this day, in rowing with friends on that lake. It was a season of true, beautiful God-ship. But more of this beautiful lake and its surroundings at another time. H. C. W.

Still glorying in their ruffianism and villany!

O. Infamous South Carolina, THE BROOKS!

THE BROOKS DINNER. From the South Carolinian, Oct. 4.

The dinner given yesterday to Col. Preston K. Brooks, at Ninety-Six, was a grand affair. The number of persons, males and females, present, is estimated to have been from 5000 to 7000.

At about 11 A. M., the speakers and several other distinguished individuals being on the stand appropriately erected for the occasion, Dr. Cain of Greenville, the Chairman of the Committee, after a few pertinent remarks, introduced Gen. Samuel McGowan, who delivered a complimentary address, concluding it by the presentation to Col. Brooks of a gold goblet from the citizens of Abbeville District, and a gold-headed cane from the people of Chester and Darlington.

Major R. A. Griffin then presented a silver goblet from the citizens of the immediate neighborhood, and Mr. presented a walking-cane from Col. Brooks responded at some length, in a most feeling and eloquent manner.

Samuel R. Coburn of Georgia, then occupied the attention of the vast audience in a speech of near two hours' length, glowing with eloquence, depicting the wrongs of the South, and most heartily approving the act of our spirited Representative, which he stated that he saw it with an eye-witness. He saw it done, and he saw it well done. (17)

After the gentleman had concluded, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude, dinner was announced, and every one proceeded to attend to the wants of the inner man. Notwithstanding the immense throng, there was abundance of the best to eat, and plenty of good cool water to drink.

Dinner having been finished, the Hon. A. P. Butler was introduced, and riveted the attention of his listeners during about three-quarters of an hour. After which, Gov. J. H. Adams being called on, that gentleman made a few pertinent remarks.

Col. Orr was then loudly called for, but the hour for the return of the extra train to Columbia having arrived, our reporter left at that juncture, together with the largest portion of the crowd.

As stenographic reporters were present, and we presume all the speeches will be given in full to the press, we will not attempt to fill out our imperfect notes of the proceedings. We will only add the conclusion, that the most orderly enthusiasm prevailed, and everything that was done was 'well done.'

Col. Brooks. The citizens of Cheraw, S. C. have resolved to tender Col. Brooks a public dinner, and have appointed committees to carry into effect the resolution.

A cane for Brooks was voted some time since by the chivalrous young men of Alexandria, Va., who wished to show their admiration of the assault on Mr. Sumner. The money was raised, but when they came to look about among their fellow-citizens, they found there was none that could make it, and they were compelled to send to a Northern city to have it manufactured!

BRITISH EMISSARIES AND DOMESTIC TRAITORS.

To the Editor of the Post: Dear Sir—Perhaps your readers may not be aware that Henry C. Wright, the well known abolitionist, yesterday, in which the American Union is stigmatized as a GIGANTIC LIE, is a loyal subject of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Wright will never forgive the American Democracy for the THIRSHING they gave his fellow Britons at Yorktown, and Saratoga, and at New Orleans under the glorious Jackson; hence he has written a book, 'The Disunion of the Union, and his affiliation with the Black Republicans,' because, 'to use his own words, 'THEY HELP TO HASTEN THAT GREAT CRISIS.'

A few years ago, George Thompson, M. P. was sent over here by our kind British friends, to help us manage and put to rights our domestic affairs. What George left unfinished, he has undoubtedly authorized his son, Henry C. Wright, to see perfected. Hence the active co-operation of the last named gentleman with the Black Republicans, and his ardent desire that they may succeed in the present contest.

Smithfield, Oct. 7, 1856.

What ignorant or knave wrote the above article? Henry C. Wright 'a loyal subject of Victoria'! Just as much as he is her own father. He is a native of the State of New York, and 'a loyal subject' of the King of heaven.

KANSAS NEWS.

St. Louis, Oct. 9. A letter in the Democrat says, that at a meeting at Lawrence, on the 1st inst., the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, expediency and principle alike enjoin the people to ignore the coming election of members of the Senate, and whereas, Congress rejected our delegate on the ground of the invalidity of the election law, another application, identical in fact and principle with the one just determined, will undoubtedly be refused; therefore,

Resolved, That the people of Kansas, regarding the so-called election law invalid, refuse to participate in any election held by virtue of its enactments.

St. Louis, Oct. 11. The Democrat learns from a gentleman just arrived in this city, that on Thursday last, a report having reached Platte City, Missouri, that Messrs. Barry & Walker, merchants of Weston, had sold some citizens of Kansas a quantity of flour, a party of one hundred marched to arrest the same, and on arriving at Weston, they laid their hands on the flour, and the former, denouncing him as an Abolitionist, and threatening to hang him, the citizens of Weston, who assembled in force, and ordered the flour party to leave the place in ten minutes, which they did. The people of Weston publicly denounced Mr. Stringfellow's conduct, and commanded him to leave the county in five days, or suffer the consequences.

St. Louis, Oct. 13. We have meagre returns from Kansas, indicating the election of Mr. Whitfield to Congress without opposition. No disturbances took place.

Chicago, Oct. 17. The Rev. Mr. Higginson, and Mr. Moore, who was recently reported as a prisoner at Wyandott City, arrived in this city from Kansas to-day. Mr. Moore takes the field immediately for the Republican cause. Gov. Geary is doing a splendid work for the Republicans by driving the best men of Kansas out of that Territory to take the stump for the Pathfinder.

KANSAS A SLAVE STATE.

According to the latest accounts the new Governor Geary is making Kansas a slave State beyond all hope and redemption. We all know supposed that this would be the result of the new appointment. Jefferson Davis knows what he is about, and he did not concur in this appointment without ascertaining his man.—N. Y. Herald.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. On the evening of the 15th occurred the regular monthly meeting of the Association. The charges preferred against the officers of the Association by Mr. Stephenson for alleged insults on the 17th ult., occupied the attention of the members the entire evening. Mr. Nell introduced the matter by submitting a resolution calling for a Committee of investigation; and after such discussion, a committee to nominate an investigating Committee was appointed. The result was a majority report, recommending that no notice be taken of the matter, and a minority report by Messrs. Henshaw and Hayes, which affirmed that the committee was bound to report an investigating Committee, and nominated a Committee of five.

The majority report was voted down, when Mr. Chase, the President, made an explanation as to his connection with the occurrence on the 17th. He denied that Mr. Stephenson was expelled from the procession, and further stated that he told him he had a perfect right to maintain his position, and, possibly expressed a desire that he would oblige the officers by taking a lower position. Mr. Chase gave a version of the whole affair, and expressed a desire that the Association would meet the subject at once, and settle the whole business.

Mr. Chase's remarks seemed satisfactory to a majority of the Association, and an immediate vote was taken to lay the subject on the table, which was declared carried, and while the doubters were calling for a division, the meeting was declared adjourned, the eyes alone being taken.

Many members who expressed themselves satisfied with Mr. Chase's remarks, and who would have liked to make a like explanation. Although no investigating Committee was appointed, it seems now but fair to suppose that a majority of the Association are opposed to the barbarous system of caste, and it is to be hoped that no public display of this sordid prejudice will again take place.—Boston Telegraph.

THE TWENTY-THIRD National Anti-Slavery Bazaar

Will be held as usual in BOSTON, during Christmas and New Year's Week. (Time and place of opening to be decided hereafter.)

The Anti-Slavery cause has at length, after a quarter of a century of labor, taken possession, in one form or another, of almost every mind in our American community. To men of great sympathies, it has shown the sufferings of the slave; to men of a profound sense of right, it has shown his wrongs; to men whose hope is in another life, it has shown him deprived of Bibles, and Sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges; to men whose hope is in this life, it has shown him deprived of education and the means of self-improvement and success.

To patriots, it has shown their country's shame and danger. To politicians, it has shown one most selfish and accursed interest devouring every true one. To Christians, it has shown their Redeemer crucified afresh in the persons of these his least of his brethren. To philanthropists, it has shown human nature degraded and ruined in the person of both master and slave, by the outrages of the one against the liberty of the other.

The function of the undesignated, whose privilege during all these years it has been to give themselves to the work, has been to arouse their countrymen to the necessity of taking an onward and upward step with the advancing century. We print books, sustain newspapers, and send out agents, to disseminate truth, and to follow it up with argument, appeal, entreaty, with statements of facts on every department of the subject,—theological, financial, political, social,—in order to bring about the abolition of slavery.

The coming occasion of the TWENTY-THIRD BAZAAR, is for the purpose of raising funds to that effect; and we confidently call on every compassionate, just, patriotic, Christian and philanthropic heart in the land for aid.—NAY, WE CALL ON EVERY HEART, WITHOUT EXCEPTION; for the power and beauty of this Cause is shown in its faculty of changing the public heart into its own excellent likeness. But especially, let all who pity fugitives help us; for our funds go directly to awaken that public sympathy which gives the slave a refuge on every threshold. Especially, let all who wish to see Abolitionists in Congress, help us; for our funds go directly to arouse the sensibilities of every patriot, politician, statesman, legislator, elector. By our precept and example of NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS, we lead the van of a national movement towards the abolition of slavery, which every profound thinker clearly sees would stop without such leading; and we especially beseech all to help us, as it is the only means whereby worthier and swifter than we can take the lead, which only the necessity of the case has bound upon us.

We solicit correspondence, counsel and assistance from all friends of the slave, whether at home or in Europe, and we pledge ourselves to employ most conscientiously whatever of influence or money may be committed to our hands, and to make faithful account of the same at the close of our undertaking.

Communications may be addressed to the Committee at 21 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., or to 138 Nassau street, New York.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, MARY MAY, LOUISE LOBBING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, ANNE WARREN WESTON, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, HELEN E. GARRISON, ANN REBECCA BRAMHALL, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, ANNA SHAW GREENE, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, ELIZABETH GAY, HENRIETTA SARGENT, SARAH RUSSELL MAY, CAROLINE WESTON, SUSAN C. CABOT, MARY H. JACKSON, SARAH BLAKE SHAW, LYDIA D. PARKER, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ELIZABETH VON ARNIM, AUGUSTA KING, ELIZA H. APTHORP.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The co-operation of all friends of Female Medical Education is earnestly invited to an effort which is now being made in New York for the establishment of a practical School of Medicine.

The great want which is felt at the present time by women, who desire to follow the profession of Medicine, is the opportunity of studying at the bedside of the sick; for the hospitals are all closed to them, and yet hospital instruction is as indispensable to the student of medicine as the musical instrument to the musician.

To meet this want, a number of ladies are engaged in collecting funds for the establishment of a HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, to be organized by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL, Dr. MARIA ZAKREWSKA and other physicians. This Hospital, while it furnishes an opportunity for the thorough training of medical students, is designed to meet another want, not supplied by Hospitals, viz: the earnest religious influence on the patients. The principle on which it will be founded is that of a Christian charity for the sick poor. Scientific instruction will always be subordinate to the welfare of the patient; each individual, no matter how degraded, being regarded as a human soul as well as body. The instrument mainly relied on to influence the patients will be a body of carefully trained nurses, free from sectarian prejudice, but imbued with those great principles of truth which form a Christian life.

Private rooms will be preserved in the institution, where ladies of limited means may be admitted, for a moderate charge. Such provision is much needed by a multitude of refined women, who are suffering from want of medical aid, which they are unable to pay for. New York is chosen as the seat of this Institution, because it presents peculiar advantages to the organization of a fine Hospital; and regarding it as the great medical centre for women, it is hoped that all parts of the country will aid in founding and supporting an institution, whose benefits will be shared by all.

The sum of \$5000 will be sufficient to carry on a Hospital of forty beds for one year; at the end of that time it is believed that its value will be so clearly proved as to ensure continued support. All friends of the movement are urged to call on to aid in the collection of the amount needed for this practical trial.

POETRY.

Atwart the midnight sky
Shoot tongues of flame and gory streamers forth
From the glowing North;

In sorrow clad, she oft repairs
To SUMNER's tomb with floods of tears,
Exhausts her grief, and seems to cry,

THE LIBERATOR.

MISS HOLLEY IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

DEAR MR. GARRISON:
Our summer has been passed in one of the most
interesting and profitable of our lives.

TO PENNSYLVANIA.

O! State pryer-whittier! never hung
Such choice upon a people's tongue,
Such power to bless or ban,

are now excited as never before by the signs of slave-
ry—stop short of Anti-Slavery in their platform?

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND HORRORS.

NEW SERIES—CHAPTER IV.

A Horrible Tragedy.—A gentleman from Pope
county has just given us a few of the particulars
attending one of the most tragical and revolting

Execution of Murderers.

Execution of Murderers.—Goodland, Va., Aug.
1st.—Yesterday a negro convicted of the
murder of Mr. Thomas Terry, of this county,

A Tragedy.—The Louisville Courier says—A
very dreadful tragedy was enacted in Ballitt court
very near Mount Washington, on Saturday eve-

Distressing Homicide.

Distressing Homicide.—A lady poisoned by her
servant.—The Denton (Md.) Journal records the
death of a wealthy and most estimable lady of

A Shocking Crime.—A man has been arrested
at St. Louis, charged with the murder of his wife
by starving her to death.

Fatal Affray.

Fatal Affray.—On Saturday last, an affray
occurred at California, Monticau County, between
Frank Rollins and Henry Hadley, which resulted

AYER'S
PILLS
Are curing the Sick to an extent never
before known of any medicine.

THE KIDNAPPED
AND
THE RANSOMED:
Being the Personal Recollections of Peter
Still and his Wife Vina, after forty
years of Slavery.