had weathered too many stiff breezes at sea to turn his back on one on shore—on, therefore, they went.

Passing the Bosco about two miles, the huge crater below Etna, called the Colossi, glared awfully, and shortly threw up large bodies of fire and smoke. Immediately after Etna vomited forth its fire and ashes, and as the wind set toward the Casa Inglese, it was not prudent to seek its friendly shelter, as in all probability it would be destroyed; their course was, therefore, changed, the Colossi being now the point to which it was directed.

The weather, which had been very cold, was increasing in its comfortless intensity, and when our travelers had got above the hight of the Casa Inglese, in a narrow defile, of which sand and small lava were the component parts, they were overtaken by a hurricane so violent, that in an instant seven mules and their riders were blown over; and not only so, but to render the scene more terrific, it was afterward found they were blown to the very edge of the crater.

For the gentlemen to descend in search of their companions was the result of a moment's decision. At this time the scene was indescribably grand—heaven and earth presented one magnificent glare of light—Etna above vomiting its sulphuric flames, the Colossi below belching forth its dense masses of smoke, lurid from the furnace below, the huge mountain pouring out from its interior prolonged moanings, without the hurricane roaring in all its mighty and awful majesty. Crawling on their knees and hands, unable to face the violence of the hurricane, the gentlemen sought the ladies, who were not discovered and collected together till after a search of 20 minutes. They were then placed under columns of lava, their light clothing literally blown off their backs, and a pyramid of living beings was formed around them for their safety and protection.

As by magic the scene suddenly changed. An earthquake shook the land. Up jumped the guides, bawling their unmusical *avanti! avanti!* (get on, get on!) mules broke from their keepers, and were abandoned to their fate, the hurricane increased in strength—the scene around was too majestic for contemplation, too diversified for description—in ten minutes the little party had fallen from sheer exhaustion on the pointed lava. To face the wind charged with sand and small stone was beyond their power. In this manner two hours passed away, and most anxiously did they look for the approach of dawn.

Within the crater, which some of the party courageously examined, 40 small furnaces were burning awfully; these, as they reached Catania, seemed to amalgamate, and one vast issue appeared to carry destruction to some villages and pasture lands, which, as reported, have been seriously injured.

Often has the indomitable courage of the soft sex, when tested, been proved to be greater than that of man. Nothing on this occasion could equal their more than heroism. On setting forth on their return the sharp points of the lava presented no obstacle; courageously did they undertake their six-mile walk, regardless of all the inconveniences, and reached the Bosco at 7 A. M., when after an absence of sixteen hours, a hasty *déjeuner* was a welcome event. After spending a few minutes in this employment they continued their journey by mules, and reached Nicolini by 10, whence they started for Catania, which they reached at 2 30 P. M. The Italian party which had preceded them had reported their obstinacy in proceeding against the opinion of their guides, and this led to the natural report that they were numbered with the dead.

Their safety, indeed, is miraculous; for had rain ensued, as often happens before an eruption, they would have been washed away; had the wind changed they would have died under the sulphur-impregnated air. As it was, the Catanese turned out, and hailed the return of the brave party as men and women miraculously saved from a fearful doom.

Richardson, Brothers & Co's. Circular.

Per Humboldt. LIVERPOOL, 8th month, 30th, 1852.

Since the 27th the weather has been mostly fine, but occasionally heavy rains have fallen here and in some of the surrounding districts. In this immediate neighborhood much Grain has been secured, but in Wales and further north, a considerable quantity is yet in the field.

But little New Wheat has been exhibited for sale in this or the markets around us, but in some of the Eastern and Midland, a fair quantity has appeared, the quality and weight very various, but mostly much inferior to last year.

We have had but little doing in WHEAT or FLOUR since the above date. Good qualities of each have nearly supported the currency of that day, holders feeling confident that good old WHEATS and FLOUR will be extensively required. Our imports from America have been liberal of WHEAT and FLOUR, but from other parts the fresh supplies are more moderate.

8th Month, 31st

The weather proving very fine this morning, (but much rain fell during the past night,) we have had a very slow demand for WHEAT and, although we do not quote prices generally lower, the turn of the market in favor of the buyer was occasionally conceded on the prices of Friday, especially on such parcels as were not in first-rate condition. Two samples of Irish new WHEAT were on sale; the condition of both was damp, and the quality inferior. We note no alteration in the value of good Baltimore and Philadelphia FLOUR, but Canada and Western were of uncertain value, and were much neglected. OATS and OAT MEAL were in much the same state as on Friday, both in demand and price.

INDIAN CORN—Some white and yellow were taken to-day to go into the interior for feeding purposes, white at 29/6, and yellow at 29/. No transactions were reported in C. F. & I. cargoes of CORN or WHEAT. Egyptian BEANS held for old advance, which checked sales. We have very little good FLOUR here—the supply and stock of French is very small.

We are, respectfully,
RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO.

Latest Liverpool Cotton Market.

[By Telegraph to Southampton.]
LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 1—Noon.

The COTTON market has been quiet this morning. The closing quotations of yesterday are firmly maintained, but no variation is perceptible. The day's business will probably sum up 7,000 or 8,000 bales.

The Latest from Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1852.

Our market to-day was animated, and Goods and YARNS were firm. The demand has considerably increased, causing producers to maintain the extreme prices of the past week.

Latest European Intelligence.

The Liverpool Standard of the 31st Aug. has an account of the arrest of an American forger, named Murphy, in Dublin. He had employed an engraver of that city to execute a plate on the Bank of Hartford, which was duly completed, a trap having in the meantime been set for Murphy's conviction. An examination before a Dublin Magistrate had been gone into, but, as it was suggested that the prisoner was probably the agent of some other parties, the case was remanded for a week. Murphy had numerous bills on other Banks, which he told the engraver he should also want executed.

CANADA.

Importations—The Trunk Railway—Commercial Convention, &c., &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Sept 8, 1852.

The following is a statement of the imports of Canada for the last three years, also from what countries the goods and merchandise came:

Where from.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Great Britain	$6,676,060	$8,828,920	$12,048,152
United States	4,971,420	6,574,960	8,363,764
N American Colonies	185,856	385,620	498,972
West Indies	12	4,452	13,628
Other foreign States	167,300	363,216	1,454,788
Total	$12,010,400	$16,982,168	$21,435,728

Some difficulty has occurred between the private company incorporated to construct the portion of the Trunk Railway between Montreal and Kingston and the Government. While in England, Inspector General Hincks made a provisional agreement with Messrs. Jackson & Co. to construct the line. In order to the completion of that agreement, it was necessary that the local company should subscribe one-tenth part of the stock; Jackson & Co also taking a certain amount of the stock, and the Canadian Government finding one half of all the required capital. When Jackson arrived in this country, the one-tenth of the local stock was not subscribed, and it was then proposed that Jackson & Co. should take all the stock, to which the latter assented. The Railway Committee of the House of Assembly wrote to two of the private stockholders of the company, apprising them of the arrangement, and asking if they were willing to surrender their stock, in order that Jackson & Co. may take it all. It happens that, in the meantime, certain parties in Montreal have already taken all the stock, and they are not very willing to surrender it. They allege that they are prepared to go on with the work at once; but they finally offer to transfer their stock, on the condition that they shall be allowed to approve of the terms offered by Jackson & Co. for the construction of the road.

The Railroad Committee refuses to grant this condition, and here the question stands at present. It is certainly a curious idea that parties about to part with their stock should make it a condition of surrender that the terms on which their successors are to conduct the enterprise should have their approval. It is rather a novel spectacle for Canada that two sets of capitalists should each claim to be the sole contributors to an enterprise involving an expenditure of millions of dollars. No doubt the road will be much sooner made if the stock fall into the hands of English capitalists.

A Commercial Convention, consisting of delegates from the different Boards of Trade in the Province, is now sitting at Quebec. They are discussing the commercial policy of the country. They have declared in favor of throwing open the St. Lawrence to American vessels, on condition that the coasting trade on either side of the Lake be also thrown open alike to Colonists and Americans. Mr. Hincks, however, it seems by a declaration he made a few days ago in Parliament, is inclined to favor the policy of closing our Canal against American vessels. He says it would ruin the Western trade; but he refused to say whether Government would resort to that policy or not.

In Parliament nothing of a very exciting character has come up. Mr. Hincks has introduced a series of resolutions, strongly and emphatically worded, on which to found an address to the Queen, on the subject of the Clergy Reserve; claiming from the Imperial Government the repeal of the existing act and the retransfer to our Parliament of the right to legislate on the question. They will pass by a large majority. Some of the more ardent Reformers recommend the passing of a bill instead of an address; but it is deemed better to take the more respectful course.

Mr. Cameron has introduced a bill to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in this Province. L. C.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY....EVENING SESSION.

Specially Reported for The N. Y. Tribune.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1852.

Mr. MAY, in the afternoon of to day, read a letter from WM. H CHANNING, expressing sympathy with the Convention, and in which he spoke of the sickness of his little daughter as the reason of his absence from the meeting.

EVENING SESSION.

The PRESIDENT in the chair.

The resolutions presented during the day were read by Miss ANTHONY.

Mrs. E O SMITH read a letter from JOHN NEAL, of Portland. She introduced the reading with some remarks respecting his literary and reformatory character. I send you the letter.

Miss ANTHONY read an address by ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, which was well received.

The following resolution was presented by Mrs. GAGE.

Inasmuch as the peace of society depends on the promotion of virtue, and the happiness of mankind on the enjoyment of their rights, and as the absolute rights are natural equality of both sexes are self evident, and cannot be given by favor, but eternally exist, therefore

Resolved, That it is the imperious obligation of every Woman to enter into the discharge of the duties arising from these natural rights to the greatest possible extent, and that we will hereafter direct our strenuous efforts to the acquiring of those rights now forcibly withheld.

GERRIT SMITH—You women complain of usurpation, on our parts; that we infringe upon your rights. You sometimes infringe upon us, for you have put your heads together this evening to get a speech from me without my consent. I had much rather listen to you than to speak myself. However, as you have so much to complain of, and I so little, I will yield and comply with your demand.

I object to the language used by Mr. NEAL. Women are not angels; no such thing. They are only women, nothing more, nothing less; as such, entitled to all human rights. Every person here this evening, who heard the four speakers upon the resolution before the meeting, must have felt, as he listened to the clear and forcible reasoning, to their impressive eloquence, that such souls, such persons as they are, have *equal rights*.

Women are charged with ambition, desiring to have the position of doctors, lawyers, ship captains, &c. Admit it, for the sake of argument, and it is admitting a great deal for me, and that she is also wholly incompetent for these positions; that they are unfit, and ever must be; this is not the issue. The demand is for rights, STRONG, and unbending, and undeniably just is inalienable claim to human rights—to what is inherent and inalienable, and must be. They demand the right to their own persons—to their right to the ballot box. Suppose when I would go to the polls to vote, they should say to me: "O! you want to be Governor; do you?" Suppose I should lose my purse and should demand it again. You should say: "O! you want to go to Congress; do you?" Such a course would be unutterable meanness, a barefaced, wanton insult. Yet such is the taunt hurled at women when she asks only what is self evidently hers. When she demands her *rights* she does a glorious thing. You applaud our fathers for the spirit with which they thus claimed their rights. I don't say that *woman* is fit to go to Congress; but I say, "Let her try it; give her a fair chance in the responsibilities and toils of life, and then we shall see what she can prove to us.

I was glad to hear how well informed the women of this Convention are in regard to their legal position. I am glad to see how well they understand their disabilities, and how truly they express themselves in relation to it. When you have conceded to woman the right to her person, the right to property, you have not done all; the greatest and most important yet is the right to the *ballot-box*, a right *sacred* to every human being. Mr. S did not intend to make a long speech.

SUSAN ANTHONY, of R I, read very distinctly an address from ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, which was listened to with great satisfaction.

Mrs LUCY STONE, being called upon, took the platform. She wished to say a word in relation to *taxation*. Many women who felt the injustice of taxation without representation, had rather bear the injustice and patiently put up with the wrong, than to bear the odium of resistance to the law. She wished to urge women, however, heroically to resist it, bear the reproaches, receive the disgrace, but resist firmly oppression. Property may be sacrificed, but no matter for that; a testimony will be borne that will tell upon the minds of people, and a healthful agitation will be caused. What did our fathers say about taxation without representation. She appealed that this nation should be consistent in its declaration that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Make your practice consistent with your theory. She advised women, when the tax gatherer came, to refuse, and when brought to justice to reply that taxation and representation are inseparable, and keep saying it in reply to every question asked. Boston Court House was hung in chains, and Thomas Sims, in the prime of his manhood, was cast down to seethe in the caldron of Slavery, and Boston women were taxed to defray the expense. You of Syracuse may have such another case to settle. But you will here rescue the fugitive. Yet another. She said the testimony of our fathers, so nobly borne against tyranny, was heralded across the wide waste of waters, and rung through the Halls of England, making itself heard and felt and acknowledged. She urged woman, with thrilling eloquence, to come up to its glorious spirit, ready to make all noble sacrifices, to be firm, heroic, but calm and gentle. Her speaking was often interrupted by bursts of applause, and was throughout most impressive.

Mr. BRIGHAM asked if he was in order to speak. He spoke against Mr. SMITH's positions and insisted upon woman's keeping her home sphere—that here was a higher mission than man's, and although he said it respectfully, yet he thought the whole movement of women's rights originates in a wish to be seen and heard.

Mr. SMITH replied to correct a misapprehension. He would not go into an argument, as LUCRETIA MOTT was ready to reply to Mr. B. No. When ABIMELECH besieged Thebes a woman cast a mill stone upon his head—he commanded his armor-bearer to thrust him through, that it might not be said a *woman slew him*. He would not leave his friend that privilege, but would turn him over to Mrs. MOTT.

Mrs. MOTT cited many examples from other countries to prove that women were equal in strength, having been robbed of womanly delicacy by stern necessity. She would not say that Mr. B. measured the ability of women by his own. Mrs. M. argued the general question with great ability. She said she did not expect to make our opponent feel how necessity had robbed women, or how man's oppressions had affected her physically and mentally. It was impossible for one man to have arbitrary power over another without being despotic. Women feel this. Slave-owners do not feel themselves oppressors, but slaves do. GERRIT SMITH alluded to one woman whom our friend would call out of her sphere. If he believes the Bible he must acknowledge that one woman arose by Divine command—DEBORAH, a mother in Israel—to lead the armies of Israel. She also referred to HEBER the Kenite, who drove the nail into the head of the Canaanite General and was celebrated for the deed in the songs of thanksgiving. She thought female preaching in harmony with the Bible. She referred to PAUL's directions to women how to preach, and not to pin their faith on minister's sleeves. She cited PHEBE, the *diakonos*, deacon or minister of the church at Cenchrea, alleging that that same expression was applied to Tychicus and men who were preachers.

She alluded to Mr. N. P. WILLIS's Unwritten Philosophy, and advised Mr. BRIGHAM not to stake his wisdom against the allotment of the Almighty. Mrs. MOTT then went on to point out the present idleness of women—a little housework, a little sewing, &c., "in her sphere." She referred to CATHARINE BEECHER in an eloquent strain—of her efforts for the improvement of the physical education of children. Our schools were opened at last to women, and had now sent out teachers. Colleges were now opened, and LUCY STONE and ANTOINETTE BROWN had entered and obtained diplomas, and now went out and pleaded the cause of the slave, and their own sex with an eloquence almost equal to that of our young friend here. Miss BROWN is welcomed to pulpits, and has salary offered her, but she hopes she will refuse, as she believes in a free gospel. The medical world is open to women, and noble examples have been set by talented women in that profession. The reform causes of the day had called woman out, and shown her true and proper sphere. It was enlarging and widening its influence, till it was now filling not only the whole earth, but also heaven.

Mr. BRIGHAM could not appreciate the propriety of their mode of logic. He had not the eloquence of Miss BROWN or Miss STONE, for he had not the feminine element. He did not object to woman's being heard. He would have them visit the City and seek out the breathing holes of perdition, and then come and appeal in behalf of the sufferers. Their voices were *weak*, to be heard in public.

Mrs. MOTT inquired whether he had sent a protest against Victoria's proroguing Parliament? Some women here made themselves heard quite well, with almost as little trouble as her young friend Mr. B.

Mrs. NICHOLS very pertinently addressed Mr. B.

Mrs. MOTT said Miss BROWN and Miss STONE wished to treat the subject further, and she hoped that Mr. BRIGHAM would be present to morrow, and discuss the matter with them.

Mr. PAYNE then made some remarks, which were very well received, and was followed by Mr. HOWLET.

LUCY STONE said Mr. B. lacked faith in God, she feared. *He* had made them women, and the work of danger.

The President adjourned the meeting until to morrow morning.

The meeting has been crowded through the evening, many going away, finding it impossible to get in. Among the audience are some of the most influential citizens of Syracuse. No written account can give a just idea of the brilliance of the repartee, or of the keenness of the sarcasm, or of the irresistiveness of the appeal. The eloquent address of Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, presented yesterday, I send you to-day. Mrs. DAVIS has not yet spoken; all are anxious to hear her.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 9.

Meeting called to order by the PRESIDENT. The minutes read by Mrs. FOWLER, one of the Secretaries. Some discussion was entered into respecting the report read. It was decided that it should be condensed, to be presented again in the afternoon.

Mr. MAY moved the appointment of a Finance Committee, to act for the present in the reception of funds and disbursement thereof, toward the defraying of immediate expenses.

Mr. B. S. JONES, of Ohio, made inquiries respecting the organization of the National Convention.

Mrs DAVIS explained the origin and manner in which the first was called and organized.

Mrs MOTT was not aware that there was a Standing Committee.

Mrs. DAVIS remarked that the Committee was selected yearly.

Mrs. ROSA SMITH and Mrs. SAVAGE, of Syracuse, were appointed that Committee.

The Committee of Nomination have nominated CAROLINE SEVERANCE, of Ohio, as one of the Vice-Presidents of the meeting. It was moved and seconded and voted by the Convention that Mrs SEVERANCE should be added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Mrs. GAGE, of Marilla, proceeded to read an address. Although her address was feebly read, it was well written. I herewith transmit to you a copy. The meeting is becoming densely crowded, many going away unable to obtain admission.

JANE ELIZABETH JONES, from Ohio.—She would be glad to make a speech to satisfy her friends who keep urging her; and she has no other way to satisfy them of her ignorance of the subject before the Convention, than to get up and express her ignorance.

She is glad to be where there is so much evidence of progress and investigation. She spoke in a very eloquent strain, full of poetry and fine imagery. She is one of those women who believe in taking their rights, and not talking much about them. She could not tell what these women want, for fear she should not rightly represent them, but she will tell what she wants. She wants the right to vote and the right to be voted for; the right to go on the Judicial bench, and into the halls of legislation, and into the Executive *chair!* Now, do you understand me? I want my legal rights; I want the control of my earnings. Common law says when a woman is married, all the personal property goes under the control of the husband.

She spoke in a loud, musical voice, and was evidently listened to with much pleasure. Her reasoning was logical and conclusive.

She urged woman to go forward and take her rights; engage in business—commercial as well as mechanical.

LYDIA A. JENKINS, of Waterloo, rose to inquire whether there was any law to prevent women taking their political rights.

It was replied that there were enactments prohibiting her voting.

Mrs JONES remarked that as these rights were natural rights they could not be taken away from her.

Miss BROWN remarked upon the legality of Woman's voting.

The discussion is entered into with great spirit by B. S. JONES of Ohio, Miss BROWN, Mrs. JONES, and others.

Mrs DAVIS arose to remark upon the point in question. She said when the Rhode Island Constitution was being adopted, it was brought forward for adoption, but it being discovered that the word *male* was left out, it was referred back again for revision. But to turn the attention from this subject, she proposed reading a letter from Rev. A. D. MAYO, of Gloucester, Mass, which I send you.

Rev. SAMUEL MAY read a letter from Miss ANDREWS, which I also send you. Mr. MAY announced a letter from WM L GARRISON a part relating to the Convention. Mr. MAY also announced a communication from ANGELINA QUIRKE, upon the subject of organization. He would not read it now, it being too long. He proceeded to remark upon the objects of the Convention, fully sympathizing with its spirit, &c.

Mr JONES remarked at length upon the impropriety of discussing organization until the resolutions are passed, and moved that the resolutions presented by GERRIT SMITH be taken up early this P M.

Mr. MAY wished to hear from LUCY STONE, upon the subject alluded to by B. S. JONES.

Miss STONE moved that the resolutions might lie over, as they covered the whole ground. She thought the interest of the meeting, so long continued, evinced that we knew what we were about, notwithstanding the supposed violation of Parliamentary usage. She cared little for old established rules, compared with the utterances of the free soul. She protracted her remarks with great eloquence, and was listened to with great interest, notwithstanding the long session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The minutes were read by Mrs. L. F. FOWLER and accepted by the Convention. The resolutions of the morning were then read.

Mrs. NICHOLS, of Vt., presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That equals involved as they are by the ordinance of God, in the natural relations which lie at the base of all Society, the sexes are equally entitled by original claim to all the rights which cover means for the discharge of the responsibilities involved in those relations.

Mrs NICHOLS took the stand to define her position, politically, as Editor of a political newspaper. It had been reported that her paper supported Pierce and King. This she denied. She could not belie her Democratic principles by supporting a pro-Slavery candidate. She then spoke of her property relations, giving great acquaintance with the structure of the law's relations. She made several strong points—answered the objection that women were feeble, comparatively, [illegible] and could not earn so much, therefore they should not have an equal voice. She asked which was worth the most, the children which the woman bore, and nursed, and trained, or the bread and butter which the husband earned?

ABBY H. PRICE, of Hopedale, offered an address based upon Woman's position in the Church.

At the close the meeting was addressed by Mrs. DAVIS, in a speech of great beauty of diction and importance of matter—referring to the social relations of Woman, particularly to marriage—at the conclusion of which she offered the following resolutions:

Inasmuch as the Family is the central and supreme institution among human societies, so that all other organizations, whether in Church or State, depend upon it for their character and action, its evils being the source of all evil, and its good the fountain of all good, involved in the destiny of the race; and inasmuch as marriage, the bond of this primary and principal of human associations, was the only institution given by the Creator in the innocence of Eden, and is the chosen symbol of relation for the union of the Church to her Redeemer in the Paradise to come, we are thereby taught as much as we can yet comprehend of the deep significance of its idea and the sacredness beneficence of its office.

Resolved, Therefore, that the correction of its abuses is the startling point of all the reforms which the world needs, and that Woman by every fact of her natural constitution, and every circumstance of her actual position, is the fitting minister of its redeeming agency, and that answering to the claims of her great mission, and acting within her appropriate sphere, she is authorized to demand the emancipation of her sex from all the slaveries of law and custom, which hitherto have made and kept her incapable of her heaven-appointed office. And that Woman may perform her duties and fulfill her destiny we demand for her, moral, social, pecuniary and political freedom. We demand that her proper individuality be held sacred, her rational independence respected; her faculties all educated, within their aims and objects freely opened to her aspirations; her physical and mental health justly regarded, and all her natural strength strengthened without limit or restraint, reward or punishment, other than the laws of her own nature and of general harmony impose, in order that, with enlightened conscience and untrammeled energies, she may do her proper work and contribute the peculiar elements of the new era—the era of civilization, now opening upon the world, in which love shall overrule force, and equal liberty and justice shall replace the degradation of castes and the oppression of individuals.

After the close of Mrs. PRICE's address, Mrs. DAVIS came forward to take the platform.

Miss SUSAN ANTHONY moved that no woman should be allowed to speak who her voice could not fill the house, giving as her reason the uneasiness of the audience in the back of the house.

Mrs. DAVIS remarked that she would not consent to the *gag* being thus placed upon the Convention; that although she cared not to speak herself, yet many of her sisters had come here with full hearts, but with weak, untrained voices. She would not consent that they should have their rights thus restricted, as such a course would only perpetuate the tyranny that we came here to destroy.

Mrs ERNESTINE L. ROSE then addressed the meeting with great force and power of argument. She was introduced as a Polish lady. This was cheered by the meeting, and she went on to say that, as a daughter of oppression, claiming rights for all oppressed, and also as one of a despised sex, she stood in that meeting a representative of an outcast race, to plead in behalf of herself and others. The meeting listened with great attention throughout.

The room was densely crowded all the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 7 o'clock.

LUCY STONE read and commented upon a letter from Mr. BRIGHAM, who felt that injustice had been done him in the report of the meeting published in *The Star*. Mr. B., evidently candid in dissenting from the positions advocated by the meeting, was nevertheless somewhat unfortunate in the attempts to make his views fully appreciated.

Miss STONE proceeded to remark upon the idea that ascribes peculiar weakness to Woman, and deeming such weakness *feminine*. She did not believe that the weakness that starts at spiders, or screams when a horse starts, is in its nature peculiarly feminine. To her view, there is no quality of mind peculiarly feminine. Nothing in Woman, save her maternity, that should make her the Woman. The virtues should all blend in the character of both sexes—courage, firmness, gentleness, mercy—all as in Jesus, the great Pattern. Her remarks were at some length.

Mr. BRIGHAM did not expect to listen to his own letter to Miss STONE. He thought Woman was in her present position from choice, and that it is best adapted to her nature as well as to her tastes.

The following resolution was then read:

Resolved, That the Bible recognizes the rights, duties and privileges of Woman, as a public teacher, as every way equal with those of Man; that it enjoins upon her no subjection which is not also enjoined upon him; and that it truly and practically recognizes neither male nor female in Christ Jesus.

Miss BROWN made a strong argument against the idea that the Bible sanctions the restrictions of Woman. She placed text after text in strong array to prove that if Christianity requires submission in Woman, it also requires submission in Man.

In the beginning, God gave dominion to Man to rule over the beasts of the field and over the earth, but not over each other. She regarded the expression that the stronger should rule over the weaker as a prophesy, as the curse of sin.

The text, "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands," is met by the text, "Submit yourselves to one another." Man is called the head of the woman; but what is it to be a head? Only the first of a class. Adam is the head of the human race. Homer is the head of a race of princely poets—the head, as Christ is the head of the Church.

Miss B. referred to an incident in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in which a minister told Uncle Tom that an inscrutable Providence placed his race in servitude: "Cursed be Canaan," &c. Uncle Tom decided that such doctrines did not go down with him. Woman was thus circumstanced. It seemed to be read, "Cursed be Woman—a servant of servants shall she be." But this don't go down.

Mrs PALMERTON, an aged woman, long a preacher of the Gospel, amused the audience for a few moments by great eccentricity of manner and quaintness of style. She had received great opposition in her ministration through her life.

LYDIA A. JENKINS, of Waterloo—Tyranny always seeks to fetter the tongue. The utterances of the soul-stirring thoughts of Jesus of Nazareth, borne upon the winds over the wide world, were the most potent of all his influences for good. Thus it is ever with truth. She spoke of the improvements of social life. He is a craven who will not admit truths to be uttered because the world is not prepared to receive them. When our carriages rival the eagle in speed; when the fire of heaven conveys intelligence through the earth; when a crystal palace is upraised with progress depicted in every department, and nations are shaking hands in anticipation of future peace; when education is receiving a new impetus; when religion is disburdening itself of ties which bind it to earth, and the very atmosphere is pregnant of freedom, is it wonderful that Woman should endeavor to lay aside some of the bonds which confine her? Her voice was clear and her utterances very distinct. Her remarks were short.

Mr. ROSE—If the able theologian who had just spoken had been in Indiana eighteen months ago, when the Constitution was being amended, and a minister present objected to a recognition of woman's rights as contrary to Scripture, she might perhaps have answered him. But to her mind it was unwise to appeal to written authority, which may admit of different interpretations, upon a matter as plain as that two and two are four. There is an authority of *truth*, plain and self evident to all, that can never be doubted. She introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That we ask not for our rights as a gift of charity, but as an act of justice. It is in accordance with the principles of the Republic that as Woman has to pay taxes to maintain governments, she has a right to participate in the formation and administration of it; that as she is amenable to the laws of her country, she is entitled to a voice in their enactment, and to all the protective advantages they can bestow; and as she is liable as man to all the vicissitudes of life, she ought to enjoy the same social rights and privileges; and any difference, therefore, in the political, civil or social rights, on account of sex, is in direct violation of the principles of Justice and Humanity, and, as such, ought to be held up to the contempt and derision of every lover of human freedom.

Were she before NICHOLAS of Russia, his imperious but despotic coadjutor of Austria, or the Nephew of "my Uncle" of France, who governs by the grace of NICHOLAS and the POPE, she should feel herself bound to defend the positions taken in the resolution. But in this country of such high republican pretensions, where the government derives its power from the consent of the governed, and when even here universal suffrage is a mockery, and one half the people are excluded, she felt indignant at the falsehood of such pretensions, and would call attention to the first principles of the government. She read an extract from Mr. ROEBUCK's letter, and commented with great severity upon its flattery and the degrading light only in which he contemplates Woman, as the "little thing waiting at home to administer a dose of purification." When cowards and tyrants cannot question, they take refuge under expediency.

Mrs. ROSE's speeches are all characterized by great power and clearness of reasoning and are listened to with profound attention. The interest of the meeting continues great, and, although the heat is intense, the audience is attentive.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10, 1852.

The Convention being called to order by the President, a letter was read by the Secretary, Mrs. FOWLER, from SARAH FISH, of Rochester. Mr. MAY announced the reception of a letter from Rev. Mr. STICKNEY, of Mineola, Oswego Co., sympathizing with the Convention.

The following resolution was offered by Miss ANTHONY, and supported by a speech of some length:

Whereas, The Press is the most efficient means of enlightening and elevating public sentiment; and, *whereas*, there already exists in several of the States most excellent Journals edited by women, for the promotion of these objects; therefore,

Resolved, That we will sustain those rather than establish others.

Mr. C. A. HAMMOND offered the following:

Resolved, That if Woman has a right to the Ballot-box and to the other rights of a common humanity, then it is the duty of those who thus believe, to act consistently with those with whom they vote for civil rules, or use their influence in their choice.

Resolved, That as neither the Whig party, the Democratic party, or the Free Democracy, take this ground, therefore, we cannot vote for their candidates, and as the Liberty does take it that we commend that party and its candidates as being trustworthy in that respect.

The PRESIDENT then said there was opportunity for any in the house to offer prayer.

Prayer was then offered by ANTOINETTE BROWN.

The roll of members of the Business Committee was then called, and they were directed to prepare the resolutions in form and meeting in a properly arranged form for adoption.

HARRIET K. HUNT presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That if in the present state of society man prescribes as physician for woman in her sick chamber, he must also be prepared to meet her in the medical lecture-room, otherwise an unwillingness to meet her there may argue a low state of morality in our medical colleges.

Resolved, The present low standard of morals, as exhibited through the public papers, calls loudly upon woman to lend a helping hand to amend these abuses.

Resolved, That inasmuch as our editors are, in one aspect, our public teachers, and help to give tone to public opinion, therefore, we regard the practice of inserting in their journals, for the sake of lucre, vitiating and demoralizing advertisements, as in the highest degree reprehensible, and as indicating the need of a new medical institution of the woman movement.

Mr. MAY read a letter from from ANGELINA GRIMKE WELD, expressing reasons against organization.

Mrs. DAVIS said she was not in favor of organization. She was not willing to be bound herself, and fully agreed with the views expressed by Mrs. WELD.

Miss HUNT expressed herself strongly in favor of spontaneity, and strongly opposed to organization. She argued from her medical experience that Freedom is necessary. Individualism is the only basis of *responsibility*.

Miss HUNT said we were all interiorly organized. That inner vitality which stamps itself upon the face and expresses itself through every look and word. She alluded also to Mrs. WELD. It is perfectly remarkable to feel the electric power of the truth that has operated upon all our hearts.

Mrs. NICHOLS said organization was a bringing together of fragments. She hoped that we felt already a union.

Mrs. SMITH made a playful remark upon some inference of Dr. HUNT respecting the speakers noticed in her remarks as invalids to be doctored, &c. No great movement can be achieved without organization—not to bind us to all eternity, but to drop when outgrown, in order that we may work more systematically and more orderly in furnishing something to do for all.

Mrs. DAVIS would have the responsibility divided more than at present; it resting now upon a few individuals; but she felt opposed to any arbitrary organization.

Mrs. ROSE concurred fully in the remarks offered by our friend, the Doctor, and by Mrs. WELD, in the letter read from her. All artificial bondages have prevented the moral growth of man. She spoke of the great evils of Association, yet acknowledged that union is strength; but such should be spontaneous from within, not the union of form. She is decidedly opposed to organization. She was born into a sect, and she knows what it costs to cut loose from such shackles. She would not put her head in again.

Mr. B. S. JONES admired the beautiful letter from Mrs. WELD, but he did not think her objections to organization met the question. He was not to discuss organization in the abstract; but whether we should continue, as at present organized, or whether we should change our arrangements for the Convention. How would ANGELINA GRIMKE's letter have been presented had there been no organization? How should we have honey were there no organization in the hive? How would our Fire Companies get along without it? How our Common School system? He was in favor of organization to promote human growth, but not to hinder.

Mrs. MOTT replied in reference to some special mistake in regard to the arrangement of the present Convention.

Mr. JONES said the objection to organization applied as much to this Convention as to any. He would have all arrangement for use, in order to carry on operations better. His remarks were very spirited, and to the point. He did not think the time had come for a National organization, but when it is needed then prepare for it.

Mrs. SMITH said the organization at which we aim is full as spontaneous as the friends can desire. She was in favor of system—of *order*. She spoke of the sectarian organizations of the world, and cited the Jesuits as an example of *extreme*. If *that* had been so strong—so prolific of evil—should we not take a hint from it as to its instrumentality for good?

Mr. PAYNE thought there was a confusion of terms; that organization should not be confounded with association. He added other pertinent remarks.

Mrs. DAVIS presented an amendment to Mrs. FOWLER's resolution, which amendment she supported with good reasons. Mr. JONES spoke of the report of the several Committees, and inquired why they did not report. This Convention is the *report* of the Central Committee. For the others she could not answer.

A call was then made for the several Delegates to respond to their names, in order that it might be known how many States are represented.

Resolved, That this National Convention earnestly recommend to those who are members of it from the several States, and all of our States who are interested in this great reform, that they call meetings of the Counties in which they live, certainly as often as once a year, that they may consider the principles of this reform, and advise measures for their promulgation, and thus cooperate with all throughout this nation and the world, for the elevation of Women to her proper place in the mutual, moral, social and religious world.

JOHN KETCHUM, of Long Island, wanted to ask whether it being called a National Convention precluded representatives from Canada.

It was said that it did not.

LUCY STONE wanted to speak to the question of organization. Those who have been thus cramped dread the fire. For her part, she wants no thumb-screws nor soul screws, but organizations that are not perpetual may be of use. Thus of Temperance, thus of Anti-Slavery, but when these evils are destroyed, then drop the form. We do not want the organization to petrify us. When the idea that we seek to incarnate becomes in each soul a living principle, we can act from time to time as seems to each good. To her it seemed not best to organize until we become better acquainted with each other and know better our materials.

S. J. MAY thought the resolution offered by Mrs. DAVIS covered the whole ground, all at least that we ought to cover. He thought to scatter tracts and explanatory documents broad cast over the land, would be well. He thought the demand should be made at once for *education* thorough and equal, and referred with great commendation to Mrs. DAVIS's Report on Education in last year's proceedings.

Miss STONE did not want separate schools; let us go to those already endowed with apparatus amply provided.

Mr. KING was surprised to hear it advocated that concentration is not needed to effect a more rapid advancement. He alluded to the effect of magnetism. After certain differences of opinion respecting minor points,

Miss BROWN's resolution, presented last night, was read.

THOMAS WM. CLINTON—Because that resolution was based upon a traditionary faith, and not upon the internal convictions of the human soul, he opposed its passage.

Miss BROWN thought there was a call for its adoption, as so many based their faith upon St. Paul.

Mr. HATCH would like to know whether the Convention discards the Bible or accepts its authority.

Mrs. MOTT replied that question had not been considered yet. Each had their private opinion.

Mr. HATCH made an explanation, which again induced Mrs. MOTT to repeat that that question had not been acted upon.

Mrs. NICHOLS felt called upon to speak upon that point. She was not afraid to defend her faith from the rock of ages, and she was herself a member of the Baptist Church.

Mrs. ROSE, acknowledging and claiming perfect and entire freedom herself, would not infringe upon any one's rights. Miss BROWN has as good a right to her interpretation of the Bible as any other minister; but she would not have her interpretation go forth as the voice of the Convention. Adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention being called to order by the President, one of the Secretaries read a letter from Mr. LANSON, of Syracuse, expressing great sympathy with the objects contemplated by the meeting, and stating that business at the County Court, then sitting, prevented his attendance on the Convention.

The resolutions were then read by Mrs. FOWLER.

Mrs SMITH remarked, that in consequence of the great number of resolutions which had been presented as the expressions of individual opinion, those which do not embody abstract truths, have not been approved by the Business Committee, to be adopted by the Convention as the expression of its united voice. She then read the list to be adopted.

Mrs. MOTT remarked, that as many or all of the resolutions had already been accepted by the Convention, and to readopt them would be only child's play. She therefore advises that the matter should be as it was rather than make the change, in view of the consequences that would follow.

Mrs. SMITH, as Chairman of the Committee, felt bound to exonerate the Committee from blame. The course was adopted to avoid repetition and preserve a unity of id