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THE LIBERATOR.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

☞ When the United States adopted the slaveholding lords 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 principle of representation for the slaves, an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of the Revolution, of a fugitive slave extradition for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons. Its reciprocal operation upon the free portion of the union, conferred on the slave a artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free States, in the National Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL PRINCIPLE AND SOUL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—John Quincy Adams.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XIX. NO. 25. BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849. WHOLE NO. 963.

Refuge of Oppression.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

House of Representatives, Jan. 16, 1836.

Ordered, that so much of the Governor's Speech as relates to the Abolition of Slavery, together with such documents on the subject as have been communicated by his Excellency to the Legislature, be referred to a Special Committee; and

Messrs. Morrill, of *Northampton*,
Cushing, of *Worcester*, and
Lucas, of *Plymouth*, are appointed.

Sent up for concurrence.

L. S. CUSHING, *Clerk.*

In Senate, Jan. 20, 1836.

Concurred:
And Messrs. Lunt and Chapin are joined.

CHAS. CALHOUN, *Clerk.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Joint Special Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Abolition of Slavery, together with certain documents upon the same subject, communicated to the Executive by the several Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, transmitted by his Excellency to the Legislature, and hereunto annexed, have considered the same, and ask leave, respectfully, to submit the following

REPORT:

Your Committee have devoted to this momentous subject, the deep and serious attention which its importance demands. The intense interest which the question is exciting throughout the whole country; the requirement of our great national compact, explicit respect for the legislative proceedings of other States; the common bonds of sympathy, interest, and brotherhood, which connect the various sections of the Union, could none of them fail of due weight in our minds. But your Committee find enough in the earnest and united appeals of the several Legislatures above-named, to induce them to assert the whole question promptly and fairly, and to respond, in the most explicit manner, to the strong demands which they make upon the justice (!) and honor (!) of the Commonwealth.

Your Committee feel themselves called upon entirely to disclaim the opinion, if it any where prevails, that the consideration of this matter is to be avoided by them, in consequence of its exciting nature. They feel that the time has arrived for its consideration; that it cannot and ought not to be avoided; that it ought to be met at its outset by all the powers of sanity and intelligent minds; and that every day's delay only hastens the progress of those tremendous consequences, which it is the duty of every good citizen to deprecate, and, by every honest means in his power, to endeavor to avert.

The language of the various documents in the possession of the Committee is such as needs no comment to vouch for its sincerity. The citizens of the slaveholding States evidently consider it the most important political question which could be presented to their minds. They believe, and state, that the tendency of the proceedings of certain abolitionists, and abolition societies, in the Northern States, is to unsettle the character of their slave population, and to prepare the way for all the horrors of a servile insurrection. In case of such an event, however the master might be able eventually to overpower the slave, it is certain that it could not be effected without the great sacrifice of their lives and of many; without an immense sacrifice of their own lives, and of the lives of those most dear to them; without the frequent commission of the worst crimes which fill up the black catalogue of human enormities. The mind revolts at once from such a spectacle. It is difficult to conceive how a humane man can regard an event like this as possible, without the profoundest sentiments of unmingled horror. It is not, perhaps, material to the question, whether the apprehension be well or ill-founded; or whether the contingency be near or more remote. It is sufficient that the slaveholding States, (infinitely the best judges in the case,) look upon it in this light, and call upon us, by every motive which can be to influence our conduct, to afford them such relief as is in our power to offer.

The opinion which first presents itself, as to the right of the non-slaveholding States to interfere at all in the existing relations between master and slave, is so plain and self-evident, that it is hoped no argument need be submitted to the Legislature upon this part of the subject. Whatever emotions such a view may excite in the mind of the philanthropist, the right of the master to the slave is as undoubted as the right to any other property. It is recognized by the well understood admissions of the Constitution. It is recognized by the laws of the land, and the tribunals of Justice; and any attempt, whether direct or *indirect*, (!) to deprive the slaveholder of his property, is a violation of the fixed laws of social policy, as well as of the ordinary rules of *moral obligation*. (!?) If slavery be an evil, the slaveholder declares to us that it is the evil of his own creating, but that he is able and willing to endure the burden, and neither seeks nor desires any intervention of ours. It it be a sin, he is equally ready to incur the entire responsibility; and will not submit to our interference, because it can bring nothing to him and his but disaster and ruin. Above all, his argument (and it would seem to be unanswerable) is, that *the property is his own*; (!) and that no man or body of men can impair its security, without doing him the deepest injustice and wrong. One would think this might be sufficient to satisfy the most ardent friend of abolition in the world. (!)

The abolitionist, however, alleges on the other hand, that his motives are entirely unmixed benevolence, and that it is no part of his desire or intention to produce those terrible results which are the imputed consequences of his conduct. He declares, he has no wish, not to operate upon the feelings of the slave, so as to affect the mind of the master, by arguments and appeals addressed to his moral and religious sensibilities. If such be the case, it would seem that the means employed are singularly inappropriate to the proposed end. The argument, however, at best, is entirely fallacious in its nature; although, if it were charitable to hope, it deceives the abolitionist himself. It can surely deceive no one else. It is too plain to be denied, that the direct and entire tone which have issued from the abolition press, most either directly or indirectly operate upon the slave himself; that they only effect can be, to suggest to him, that his position in society is not only different from his deserts, but that his detention in that state is contradictory of his natural rights, and sinful in the sight of Heaven. It is easy to foresee the consequences of such impressions fixed in the mind of the slave, and equally easy to see that no other possible consequences could result from the efforts of the abolitionist. The idea of thus affecting the mind of the master, so as in any way to promote the emancipation of the slave, would seem to your committee almost too unreasonable to be very seriously entertained. Apart from the consideration, that such a supposition necessarily involves the sacrifice of his sources of wealth, often of his means of living, and as would be, no doubt, frequently the case, the reduction of himself and his family to want, and perhaps beggary; the slaveholder, even in the most explicit language, that he will not for a moment listen to any such proposition; and that he cannot view it in any other light than that of the deepest injury which could be inflicted. There is no doubt of his right to make such an answer. There is no doubt, that the proposal to him to part with his property upon the terms suggested, is one to which he will never consent. It were unreasonable to expect it. No history exhibits any such instance. No deduction from any of the known principles of human conduct can shew it to be within the realm of, that it might be anticipated. (!) So far from having the least influence to convince the slaveholder that domestic slavery is a sin, the immediately expiated, the arguments of the abolitionist only irritate whatever is most excitable and vehement in his nature, and lead him, rather than to submit to their reiteration, to look with disdain on a cause which would disturb and convulse all the elements of our social organization, and would totally dissolve all those countless ties which God (let the abolitionist ponder!) which were cemented by the blood of an ancient ancestry, shed upon the field, and which should have become more closely knit by the efforts of wisdom and experience through the lapse of many succeeding years.

The question presented to us is obviously, therefore, one of immense moment; and it is our duty to consider what measures it may be proper for us to adopt, upon a reasonable and dispassionate view of the whole subject.

The Legislatures of the five States which have transmitted to us the documents above referred to, recommend that in immediate and decisive measures will *effectually suppress and prevent the formation of abolition societies, and the enactment of such penal statutes as will deter, or suitably punish, those who print, publish or distribute the productions of the abolition press.* It is for us to determine how far it is safe or proper for us to proceed in compliance with this request.

The liberty of the press is declared by the Constitution of this Commonwealth to be essential to public freedom; and, even if it were possible, it would be a matter of very grave deliberation, whether it were desirable to restrain or control it by any express statutory limitation. The consequences of such legislation, in its application to other contingencies, are such as cannot be altogether and fully anticipated. It is enough, in the opinion of your committee, that the proposition is of dangerous tendency; and not the less to be avoided because its probable results are, to a certain extent, indeterminate. It is well understood, that the licentious use, either of the press or the tongue, renders the party amenable to the common law jurisdiction of the courts of justice; and your committee are of opinion that this jurisdiction is amply sufficient to provide for all circumstances which can arise in this Commonwealth. Besides, there is a powerful influence already at work amongst us, stronger than any law—the force of public sentiment, directed by the best intelligence, and sustained by the highest character, which sympathizes with our southern brother, as well as with his slave, and which looks indignantly upon every movement calculated to disturb him in the possession of his JUST RIGHTS, or to endanger the peace and security of his domestic or social relations. And your Committee believe that an unsound and intemperate enthusiasm is best met by such influences. They believe that the experience of every warrants them in the belief, that passions have been excited, and powers concentrated, in resistance to the enactments of a positive statute, which might have slept in the absence of its provisions; that the wildest extravagances have sometimes triumphed against the execution of an untimely law, which would have sunk into oblivion, and dissipated themselves by their own fruitless struggles; and that nothing, which is not founded upon the eternal principles of truth and justice, can ever long withstand the force of the silent but irresistible force of public disapprobation.

The abolitionist, indeed, as might be expected, not only denounces the proposition of enacting penal laws upon this subject, but contends that the expression of any legislative opinion, against what he considers the right of free discussion, would contravene those well known principles of public liberty, upon which he justifies his own motives and conduct. *Your Committee differ entirely from this doctrine.* (!?) It might, perhaps, seem even a little inconsistent with liberal dealing, for the anti-slavery societies to claim for themselves the privilege of unlimited discussion, and the free expression of whatever opinion, and to deny to the Legislature the privilege of publishing to the good people of the Commonwealth its own deliberate conclusions, upon this or any other subject. Indeed, a reference to the fundamental principles of the Constitution will show at once, that the power of making laws is no more clearly defined, than is that the duty of Legislators, from time to time, to afford the people the aid of its advisement and direction upon matters of public moment. Especially, if the weight of its influence be requisite, in order to restrain licentiousness, (!) and to maintain the public peace and order, no duty, in the opinion of your Committee, could be more plain. *The right of free discussion*, which some may be infringed by any legislative action, is undoubtedly a most sacred right, and most inestimable privilege. But, as it is understood by extravagant men in the discussion of many exciting subjects, it would prove one of the deepest curses that could possibly befall any country. (!!) The truth is, that the unlimited exercise even of legal rights may be not only imprudent, but improper in the extreme. For all men uniformly to insist upon claiming all which might belong to them, would not only constantly embitter all social relations, but would disturb and overturn all civil society. The legal power may often be unreasonable, where moral obligation expressly contradicts it. The apostle himself instructs our weakness upon this point, where he declares *many things lawful, which are nevertheless lawful.* And, indeed, whoever has reflected upon the principles which connect and harmonize society, cannot but have perceived, that, without the constant recognition of the duty of social accommodation and mutual forbearance, no social organization could exist for a single day. Indeed, it is seen that the discussion of this very question, as it is discussed by the abolitionists, violates, (!) in the first place, defeat the very object proposed, by rivetting the chain more strongly to the neck of the slave; (!) and next, to rouse in the mind of the master, the warmest and most determined spirit of resistance to what he accounts an invasion of his property, and an infraction of his rights.

Indeed, the abolitionist, in addressing, to the extent claimed by some descriptions of people, would, in the opinion of your Committee, be absolutely destructive to the very principles and entire conversive of the most fundamental principles of all civil society. (!!)

The main argument, however, relied on by the abolitionist, to justify the consequences of his conduct are laid before him, is, that I we must discharge our duty, and leave the event.' The rule is acknowledged to be wholesome, but its application to the case is unequivocally denied. There can be no doubt that whenever a plain line of duty is set before a accountable being, he is bound to pursue it, regardless of personal consequences and dangers. But the rule will be found, in its application to the business of life, subject to many exceptions and many limitations. Besides, it can in no case be assumed as of general obligation, except where the point of duty is well defined and unquestionable. Whenever the question arises, that of doubt, the obligation becomes weakened, and sometimes wholly inoperative. Especially in those questions often occurring, where men entertain great and irreconcilable differences of opinion, to pursue a course of conduct supposed to be abstractly right, but inevitably productive of immediate evil consequences, is not only out of the line of duty, but inconsistent with either humane or disciplinarian (!) It is upon the constant and daily recognition of the principles, that all human institutions depend for their preservation. Upon any other theory, pursued to its legitimate results, the whole world would be involved in a state of indiscriminate and inextricable confusion. Religion, as well as the most obvious deductions of mere human reason, forbids us to 'do evil, in order that good may come.' A mistaken view of the pursuit of duty has often been productive of civil discord; has often kindled the fires of martyrdom; has shaken the world in a mass; and it may be fairly concluded, that he is an unsafe theorist, who forgets that we do not produce and preserve the very first elements of moral obligation.

The two other arguments chiefly relied upon, seem to be, in the first place, that *the principle of free discussion is permitted upon other questions of public interest*; and the temperance cause is the instance particularly adduced, and the next, *that in the infancy days of the Republic, the leading men of the South and elsewhere, Jefferson, Madison, Jay, Franklin, and many others, not only spoke, but wrote upon this subject, in the freest and most open manner.* Your Committee, however, are unable to perceive the justice of the parallel between this question and the temperance question. In the latter instance, the matter is of the most general interest possible, and of the most direct and positive application to every portion of the Union: in the other, the interest of the South is peculiar and exclusive, and the application incidental character; and, upon a strict construction, a matter in which he has no concern whatever: (!) With respect to the second argument, your Committee can only say, that these very gentlemen, with their colleagues, settled the question of slavery as it now exists, and then regarded it upon the ground, not of their being a sin; but they discussion of it was at a time when no immediate danger was anticipated, and when no irritated feelings had been excited upon the subject; that all their collective wisdom could devise no remedy for the evil; (!) that the abolitionist cannot now propose, does not offer to propose, any remedy for the evil, (!) and that no Southern man now expresses any opinions like those alluded to; and that your Committee believe it to be the unquestionable opinion of those who feel most deeply upon this topic, to leave the whole affair in the keeping of a *merciful Providence*, who will not require of any man or nation an unreasonable or impossible duty.

It is upon these views that your Committee wish to express their mature and deliberate conclusions as to this great question. They feel that *the conduct of the abolitionist is not only wrong in policy, but* ERRONEOUS IN MORALS. (!) However sincere an enthusiast may be, and there are, no doubt, many degrees of sincerity amongst this body, his zeal cannot excuse him from the weight of moral accountability. The evil consequences which have already ensued from his conduct, and those infinitely more evil likely to ensue, unless they should be in some *way arrested in their career*, must be answered, at some period, at a higher tribunal than even public opinion. Your Committee have no right to pre-judge this cause, or to anticipate how strict an account will be required of the grounds of motives; but it is the bounden duty of every man, who believes ableness as well as their sincerity, will be necessary in order to palliate the extravagances of human action. (!) It is the business of every man, to apply to the transactions of life, the ordinary causes from which they result; and, so far as may be in their power, to ascertain those motives which have been most adapted to stay the progress of evil. They feel that there is a deep responsibility resting upon them, and while they cannot avoid their duty, they hope to be guided aright in the path of duty.

Whatever, indeed, may be the action of the legislature upon this subject, your Committee are determined to do what they believe to be the duty of a common country, in the most firm and faithful manner. In remembering that they are men of Massachusetts, they are incapable of meanly forgetting that they are also Americans. (!) However they may regret the condition of slavery every where throughout the world, they have no sympathy with that disordered sensibility, which its consequences for the slave, wilfully shuts its eyes against the fatal consequences of conduct which is likely to involve both parties in ruin. (!) In our country, particularly, (!) They have no sympathy with that *false benevolence* which, in order to liberate the slave, is willing to destroy the hope of liberty itself, by plunging the country in all the horrors of civil war, with bloodshed, anarchy and despotism, the sure attendants in its train. (!) In a word, they cannot but deem that philanthropy is spurious, that is selfish, extravagant and inexcusable, which will intermeddle in the proper and peculiar affairs of others, not only against their will, but to their manifest and inevitable injury. To those who are strangers to no other argument, there is an appeal, which this Legislature cannot safely resist. One of its first duties here, is solemnly to pledge itself to every member of the Confederacy of the United States; and your Committee beg gentlemen to consider how they will answer the observation, that they are also, in promoting or countenancing those *wild schemes*, which cannot but deprive their brother of the guaranty which that Constitution does provide for his security in the possession of his property, (!) and all its legal rights.

The appeal which is addressed to us by our sister States is indeed *of the most solemn and affecting character.* It is, in many respects, such that the question of some it may be reprehensible. But your Committee believe, that the character of the good people of this Commonwealth is somewhat too well understood; that its spirit and honor are too well known, to allow the Legislatures of other States to expect to extort any thing from us, which does not comport with our dignity, or interfere with our duty. They appeal to our justice as men; to our sympathies as brethren; to our patriotism as citizens; to the mementos of our common ancestry; to the memories of our fathers and theirs; to all the better emotions of our nature, and to our respect for the Constitution; to our regard for the laws; to our love for the institutions of this country; to our hope for the security of all those blessings which the UNION, and that only, can preserve to us.

In view of these motives, therefore, which surely cannot be disregarded, and for the reasons above set forth, and after the most mature deliberation, your Committee have unanimously agreed, and do recommend, the following Preamble and Resolves to the acceptance of the Legislature:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year of our Lord one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Nine.

Whereas, the Legislatures of our sister States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, have transmitted to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, certain memorials and resolutions, relating to the subject of domestic slavery within their limits; whereas, the acts of certain societies, or of certain persons, therein styled abolitionists, are dangerous to the public peace, are calculated to excite the slave to insurrection and rebellion, to the destruction of property but the lives of our Southern brethren insecure; and whereas, they call upon us by the most fraternal and solemn motives, to aid them in arresting the progress of this evil; and whereas, in our opinion, the institution of domestic slavery is one by which, as it is neither by the Constitution of these United States, we have no title to interfere, especially against the consent of the parties concerned, and is most firmly and severely, in such a course; and whereas, it is our highest political duty to endeavor to maintain the most friendly and fraternal relations with all the States of this ancient and happy Union, and to discountenance every thing which may tend to its disturbance and dissolution; therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That the Legislature, regarding the Constitution of these United States as the most sacred and inviolable political inheritance which could have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, looks indignantly upon every attempt, dictated to impair its permanency; and that we deem it our high duty to maintain the Union which it secures, at every hazard, and by every sacrifice, not inconsistent with our known duties as men, citizens and Christians.

Resolved, That this Legislature distinctly disavows any right whatever in itself, or in the citizens of this Commonwealth, to interfere in the institution of domestic slavery in the Southern States; it having expressed therein before the establishment of the Constitution, it having been recognized by that instrument; and it being strictly within their own keeping.

Resolved, That this Legislature, regarding the agitation of the question of domestic slavery as having already interrupted the friendly relations which ought to exist between the several States of this Union; and as tending permanently to injure, if not altogether to subvert, the principles of the Union itself; and believing that the good expected by those who excite a discussion in the non-slaveholding States, is, under the circumstances of the case, altogether visionary, while the immediate and future evil is great and certain; does hereby express its entire disapprobation of the doctrines upon this subject avowed, and the general measures pursued by such agitation; and does and does earnestly recommend to them carefully to abstain from all such discussion, and all such measures, as may tend to disturb and irritate the public mind.

Resolved, That this Legislature entirely disapproves of all those tumultuous and serious proceedings, in property where, which have arisen from the agitation of this question; and, believing that the good citizens of this Commonwealth entertain a sacred regard for the authority of the laws, and for the preservation of the public peace, this Legislature earnestly recommends, that, by their influence and example, and by their quiet and peaceable demeanor, they will do all in their power to prevent the recurrence of such scenes; and to uphold the civil authorities and civil officers, the firm and faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to them, to maintain order and decorum; and to uphold the dignity of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit copies of this report and these resolves to the executive of those States which have addressed us upon the subject.

By order of the Committee.

GEORGE LUNT.

The Liberator.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

London, May, 1849.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison:

Dear Sir—I send you enclosed, a long extract from the Morning Chronicle newspaper, on the subject of slavery. You can use what portion of it you please, or throw the whole into the waste basket. I thought you would like to see that this important subject was exciting the attention of leading minds here.

Our attempt to put down the traffic in slaves, by a naval expedition was utterly useless, and the enormous expense to which the country has gone in the unsuccessful execution of this mode of suppressing this great wickedness is drawing men's attention to other modes of realizing the abolition. You will see in the last paragraph of the extract, that the question is entertained by a large section of the public here—that when once slavery is modified, experience teaches us as it will soon be destroyed.

The writer of this paragraph is no lover of liberty upon principle; but he is the great organ of what (borrowing a term from you) may be termed 'dollar-loving humanity.'

It will not be long ere we shall cultivate cotton in the East Indias, and that will at once excite the monied interest to invest large capital in its production there, if, as it is confidently believed, it can be cultivated cheaper than it can be bought of you. Our empire in the East is becoming too large to render it safe for us not to attach the people by introducing freedom, and giving them rights more rapidly than we have hitherto done; and the moment we raise the natives from slavery to comparative freedom, that moment their minds and their wants enlarge, and they will become customers instead of dependants.

I observe that our statesmen and writers are getting uneasy about Canada, and the idea that she will one day become a part of your Union is constantly obtruding itself upon those who give attention to colonial questions. It will be a glorious day, if we have perfectly free trade,—and the struggle for it is daily increasing,—that we shall retain old colonies in subjection.

They will necessarily, if we can no longer give them privileges as the consideration of continuing under our rule, to the exclusion of your trade, to the cheapest market, and the monied interest in any colony will become by necessity the ruling interest. Commerce, the desire to exchange, will always seek the thing it most desires in return. We have a saying, that 'the ruling passion is strong in death,' and in conquerors, the ruling passion, is the cheapest and easiest mode of exchanging what we have for what we want; and if government do not yield to the good sense of the thing, the smuggler comes in and teaches them, and ultimately the desire is too strong for the government, and it either yields or is overthrown.

With our colonies it is a question of time—with the West Indies and Canada, the question will probably ripen first. Either way, as it strikes us here, slavery is doomed. The superiority of the free States to the slave States will raise the question in the commercial and trading mind, and it will be seen that it is policy to be honest, or, to express the old adage in the old form, that 'honesty is the best policy.'

I hear that Mr. Brisbane, an advocate of Fourierism, has been ordered to leave France; that he appealed to the American Ambassador in vindication of his rights; and that he refused to obey, and said the authorities must.

The struggle of those in power in France is to arrest the democratic principle half way; just as the English Reformation in Religion was arrested half way by the princes and aristocracy, who got hold of the lovers and tithes.

The tendency of power is to corrupt the holder. Every man thinks he is a fitting person to hold it, and his own a good class to retain it, and looks upon those who are not contented with his whims, as the seeds of dissatisfaction; and for the individual tendency, there is no remedy but in a complete and full adoption of the democratic principle, which is the equal right of each in the eye of the law in a free soil and a free people—in a just system of taxation, good and economical administration, and equal representation; but our aristocracy and our old institutions are great checks.

The ambition of our aristocracy is a supernatural ambition. They seek to keep the world stationary, that they may maintain the feudal fantasies; and whilst they remain the nominal leaders of society, they check what in the uprising and successful activities of mean agencies, and enlarged conditions would result in new institutions, suited to the increased knowledge of the world. They offer in a selfish and now useless feudalism, an inducement to the prosperous merchant and successful lawyer, or trader, to stop short in his career, and, to stay out of his class into the nobleses, and to seek for respect by intermarrying into their families, or by receiving a knighthood, or a baronetcy, and a forbearing sort of toleration in the fashionable world. The late Lord Ashburton, and the Barings, and the Peels, are illustrations of this class, and the mode in which the active and practical minds of the day are checked in their progress, and prevented from leading the people onward. The man Hudson, the great railway schemer, is another, though rougher, instance in which the successful rich man is permitted recognition and encouragement by our aristocracy. The Brougham's and the Lyndhurst's, and plain John Campbell,' as he once called himself, now Lord Campbell, and a host of legal titles, are instances of the way in which our aristocracy manage to absorb into their ranks the sharper minds of the people, and fix them as a barrier upon the Bees of the future generation of workers.

Yours, EDWARD SEARCH.

☞ The following is the article referred to by our attentive correspondent:—

From the London Times.

There never was any public object that excited such enthusiasm in England as the suppression of slavery and the slave trade. With all due deference to Mr. Cobden, we may assert that neither the repeal of the Corn Laws, nor Financial Reform, nor any popular movement of later years, was so assiduously prosecuted, so enthusiastically supported, had so great, so powerful, and so religious an organization amongst all classes of the community, as that which was directed against the traffic in slaves. Now that many of the inducements which formerly existed have lost their charm, and the first and most sequences of that great measure stand forth, stripped of the illusions with which not philanthropy and piety, but imagination and credulity, had invested them, it may be difficult for the of a later and sobrer generation to realize the intensity of purpose, the stubbornness of will, and the prodigality of labor which the first disciples of Wilberforce and Clarkson exhibited fifty years ago. But there are men now, living whose pride it is to have assisted those earnest and single-hearted champions of humanity, who commenced public life by voting with Grenville for the abolition of the British slave trade—whose most eloquent speeches were devoted to the extirpation of colonial slavery—and whose official abilities have been engaged in attempts to suppress on every sea the cruel traffic which still supplies the labor market of Cuba and Brazil. Perhaps just rising up from the protracted torpor of a lassitude and detested bondage. Let the free blacks of the British West Indies, let the free population in northern the progress of Virginia, Carolina and Alabama be emancipated, and a very few years would suffice to create a negro party in the colonies which England and the States of America which should be a far more formidable obstacle to the slave trade than the fleetest of steamers, the lightest of schooners, or the most adventurous of cruisers.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF SLAVES.

In the Southern Baptist Convention recently held at Charleston, a committee to whom the subject was referred, reported the following resolutions of the Legislatures of the respective States for the repeal of such laws as forbid the teaching of slaves to read. On this report, a discussion ensued, of which we find the following abstract in the New York Recorder:

Rev. Mr. Dargan, of S. C., said, that on that Committee he represented South Carolina; that those resolutions were most important to them all. For years, his own mind had been troubled by the responsibility taken on themselves by our State Legislature, to prevent God's Word from being read; that it was a high-handed measure. He begged of brethren to consider the step proposed, and to remember the injunction, 'Bear one another's burdens.' Bear your fellows and your children in the place of our blacks; see yourselves deprived of the ability to read God's Word; what would be your feelings? Suppose, that a fact such as this should be made, that the law is evaded, that many masters encourage their servants in learning to read; some of his own could read, and he rejoiced in it. The law is a dead letter, and it is a foul stain, and had better be removed from the statutes.

The Hon. Thomas Stocks, of Georgia, said, that the report contained sentiments which he approved, but which he believed could not be reduced to practice; that the Legislatures would regard it as an insult, if they should be asked to repeal a statute of Georgia at the time that the law was passed in that State, and that from Milledgeville down, there was not a dissentient voice.

Rev. B. M. Sanders, of Georgia, chairman of the Committee, said, that he was desirous the report should accompany the resolutions, and respectfully of the law, but affirms that the law is wrong, and suggests what are its defects; it could not treat a law more respectfully. It would be a constrained view of the property, to take our views of it. There can be no doubt that the law has failed. Why, then, maintain it, when it can avail nothing to do so, unless it be put in execution? The dignity of the law is disregarded, and the interests of the country injured. What benefit can there be in a law which the people universally disregard? It has begot a spirit of rebellion; if there be any obligation resting on this body to do any thing for lost sinners, he maintained the position, that there was an obligation to disseminate the Word of God (than the blacks). It is our duty to instruct, it should be done in the best manner. We must not only preach, but also teach the people to read the Word. It is very necessary to maintain slavery by this means, he doubted the proposition that it was a divine institution. The same argument would prove polygamy to be a divine institution. It would be a crime to forbid the children to read, lest they should be beguiled into corruption or infidelity. He said that he was willing to do what he could, it all other means failed, yet he thinks it is a crime, and why we should disobey God's Word? Yes, let us encounter them by God's Word. We have never encountered the Word of God in opposition of these resolutions, and the respective duties enjoined upon servant and master, we shall have less danger to expect, than to expect to be silenced by them. We oppose them, and that we fear to open to them the Word of eternal truth. There must be no concealment. Never mind the danger! Truth will come, if they can be obviated only by concealment. Let us act openly. Honesty is the best policy. It will be profitable to our slaves to act so. It will honor us; it will honor our country.

I have given you an abstract of these addresses, that you may see to some extent the feeling which prevailed among the ministers of the South. The clause was finally stricken out of the resolution, and a large majority was in its favor. It was thought best to seek more united action; and as but two or three brethren were opposed to the measure in itself, and the others of the minority objected to it only because they felt unwilling to commit their consciency without instruction, it was agreed unanimously *to strike out the clause*. The majority desire to prevent God's Word being read; and it is to be hoped, in fight, and act with vigor, to bring before the State Conventions connected with the Triennial Convention.

From the Louisville Examiner.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN CASSIUS M. CLAY AND GEORGE R. MCKEE.

LANCASTER, (Ky.,) May 23, 1849.

MESSRS. EDITORS: This has been a glorious day for the friends of emancipation in old Garrard. By invitation of a portion of the citizens of this county, Capt. Cassius M. Clay addressed the people to-day in the Court-house in this place, in one of the most powerful and impressive speeches I ever heard from any man on any subject. The appeal which he made to the slaveholder and non-slaveholder in behalf of emancipation, was not only able, but earnest and eloquent. Stout and stalwart men, who have politically been the pillars of slavery, were melted into tears by his pathos and eloquence in vindication of the right of the poor man to his home in a free Kentucky, and the higher and inalienable right of every man of every color to himself and his own labor. The cause of emancipation has no abler advocate in the State, and but few, if any, so well and thoroughly acquainted with the subject in all its history, religion, statistics, political economy, indeed, all the branches of learning, as they are connected with or relate to this great subject, are perfectly familiar to him, and are readily brought into requisition in his advocacy of the great principles involved in its discussion. Mr. Clay demonstrated the irreducible and unimeachable statistic, that the free States were far in advance of Kentucky in all her physical and moral developments. In railroads, canals, colleges, school-houses, churches, manufactories, for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, hospitals for the sick and poor, in agricultural productions and agricultural implements, in manufactures, in common schools, in general and diffused education of the people, in benevolent and charitable enterprises—in a word, in every thing which constitutes national greatness and prosperity, the slave States are far, very far behind the free States of the Union. He demonstrated that this great disparity between the free and slave States was to be ascribed to the institution of slavery, as the great prominent and controlling cause. So convincing were his arguments that I heard strong pro-slavery men declare that they believed the truth of them could be no longer denied.

The slavery advocates of the county put up Geo. R. McKee, Esq., to reply to Capt. Clay. Mr. McKee is a man of talent, of great wit and humor, and tells well many and very laughable anecdotes. He created a great laugh, made many sarcastic touches at upon the prejudices of the people, especially slaveholders, but could not, and scarcely attempted to answer or refute the arguments of Mr. Clay. Mr. McK. made a plausible, pleasant, laughable speech, but such as will serve no good purpose to his party in this great crisis. Mr. McK. treated his adversary with politeness and respect, and throughout conducted himself well.

At the call of the audience, Capt. Clay replied in a perfect extinguisher on Mr. McKee. He turned upon the gentleman his own battery of anecdotes, and fairly defeated him in his own field, where he has won so many laurels. I had feared that Mr. McKee 'had got the Captain, but here Mr. C. Clay was perfectly at home with every variety of anecdote to illustrate his own and his opponent's positions. Mr. Clay's reply was more powerful in argument and in true eloquent feeling, though fraught with anecdote, than his opening speech. It was the only time I ever saw Mr. McKee 'looked whipped,' and all his friends looked as though they sympathised with him. A slaveholder and pro-slavery man said to me: 'Sir, that was a great speech of Clay's—it can't be beat. He spoke the truth boldly, like a man. It's all true, and no man of sense, with a spark of conscience left, will deny it.' He said he believed the truth would yet prevail, and slavery would end, and he would not set all his negroes free, he would sell some of them, and that pretty soon. This same gentleman appealed to a neighbor to come up, to hear a man, 'if Clay did not speak the truth, and nothing but the truth?' The man said it was a great speech. I didn't know Cash Clay was so great a man—'That is just what I asked you: I said if it was the truth.' The gentleman replied, 'I to be honest, I can't deny it, and nobody else, it was the truth.' The same man continued to 'Everybody knows I am a slave-holder, but Gov. McKee; I am for him and have always been, I like him, but I never before saw a man so badly whipped—he couldn't stand it at all. Why, Clay did his work many, very many men were this day convinced of the truth of the great principles advocated by Mr. C. I feel assured with the best reason, that this speech has made some new friends of emancipation. It was heard by a large audience. Our Circuit Court commenced its session to-day, and the people were here from all parts of this county, and all of the adjoining counties. The truths this day spoken forth so boldly in behalf of Emancipation and the rights of man, will yet produce their fruit.

The friends of emancipation have much reason to hope for success here. The cause, I believe, is growing every day. If the Emancipationists can but unite their strength upon their candidate, with the candidates now on the track, they will succeed. Indeed, if they continue to grow as they have to a few weeks past, and can concentrate their whole strength in the support of a candidate, there is reason to believe they can carry the county in spite of slavery and the influence of the slave-holding men.

Some of the pro-slavery candidates in this county and in other counties are opposed to the open cause. They are unwilling that the majority of the Legislature shall recommend alterations and amendments to the Constitution, and a *majority* of the people ratify or reject. They are unwilling that the poor man, the non-slaveholder, shall have an equal voice in this great matter as themselves—they are fixing it down so that the poor man and non-slaveholder hereafter can't trouble this subject of slavery, however great a burden it may be to them and the State. If they can get a provision that amendments are to be made by a vote of two-thirds, they think themselves safe, as the strength of the slaveholders and such as they can influence, will hereafter always give them the control of the Constitution. This is a great outrage upon the great principle upon which our Government and its institutions are based. It is opposed to every principle of Democratic Republicanism; and if the people understand their rights, they will maintain them, and scout the advocates of such principles from the candidacy. A majority should govern. Will the people let it? Will they deny it to themselves? No, never! Then let them see who they elect to the Convention. Let them see to it that a Constitution is not merely for a slaveholding Aristocracy.

The 'Garrard Banner'—a pro-slavery paper—speaking of the debate above mentioned, says:

'The debate throughout was one of the most interesting to which we have ever listened. It was conducted in a spirit of harmony and personal friendship. All who attended were doubtless well paid for their time and trouble. After these gentlemen concluded, Col. Hall Anderson was called for, who responded to a few brief and appropriate remarks. He attacked Mr. Clay's positions with great force and earnestness, and showed them to be utterly fallacious and calculated to the country and community.

Here closed the debate, but we feel that it is due to Mr. Clay to say that he made an able effort—one which will long be remembered by our people. He is doubtless a man of talent and true courage—and is actuated by the purest motives—by feelings of patriotism and humanity; but, like many other good men, we think that he is wrong upon this question. We believe that the doctrine which he advocates, if carried into operation, would be productive of the worst consequences—that it would destroy the peace and happiness of our community, and make Kentucky the land of recreancy, dishonor and shame; and perhaps endanger this glorious Union.' [!!]

☞ At the recent Emancipation Convention in Lexington, Cassius M. Clay pertinently asked—

'What if it be true that the politicians and money power be against us? Will our silence bring them to us? No, sir. They were against us in 1792. They have been against us for fifty years; they have grown strong from our supineness, and powerful because of our inaction. The last Legislature put its leaden heel upon us while we slept. They put the lynch of that heel has broken our slumber. I have looked to the coming of this day with the deepest, the profoundest solicitude. It is but yesterday that I was denounced as a disturber of the peace—yesterday we were threatened with the halter—to-day we speak in the capital of the State, and we may speak to be heard in every part of the State. The tongue is again free to speak the language of the heart. This is a mighty progress in the cause. It is but the feeble foreshadowing of the great results in store for us. Talk to me about party alliances! Have not the parties forgotten their allegiance to the right in all the highest legislation of the State—Democratic, Whig, Locofoco? Tell me of the party that the Bans were celebrated in Fayette, between Whig and Democrat, that slavery forever was established! Shall we, with bound down by old party ties, while our adversaries are forgetting or forsaking every thing for slavery? The party in favor of freedom is the party to which I belong. It has broken through party restraints at the North. It will do so here.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Feb. 17, 1849, upon the bill to provide for carrying into effect the late treaty with Mexico.

Mr. Giddings, after alluding to the late Southern Congressional Convention for the protection of Slavery, and their Address written by Mr. Calhoun, says:

'They first complain that we lend them no aid in the arrest of their fugitive slaves. They evidently think, that by the terms of our compact we are bound to aid the slaveholder in arresting the fugitive slave from oppression! [!!] . . . . . Our obligations are embraced in the following clause of the second section of the article:

'No person held to service or labor in one State, fleeing into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulations therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

These are our stipulations. We are to pass no law, make no regulations, by which the person escaping shall be discharged. Our duty thus far is negative. We are not to act; we are to refrain from all action, to leave master and slave to themselves.

The latter part of the clause says, '*He shall be delivered up on claim of the person to whom such service shall be due.*' Delivered up! Delivered up! This expression is distinctly answered by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They say he is to be delivered up in the same manner that we deliver up our friends to the civil officer in our own State. We are bound to let the master take him, wherever he finds him. We must secretly seize him on claim of the master. We must not secrete him from the master. We must not defend him against the master; nor are we to rescue him from the master's custody after he shall have taken him. This is the way in which he is to be delivered up, according to the high tribunal which is authorized to give construction to the Constitution of the United States. Such is a majority of the court making this decision were slaveholders. They have determined our duties; I believe them to be correct. We are bound to be accomplice or sustain slavery; on the contrary, they solemnly declare that our whole duty is to abstain from accomplicity, abetting, or sustaining the slave. These obligations we observe to the letter. They may have been violated by individuals; but I have never known an instance of the kind. I have heard and read of cases in which our own State laws have been convicted of violating these stipulations, and have suffered the legal penalties attached to such violation; but I never heard of a river come under my own observation, nor have I heard of such an instance in Northern Ohio.

It is proper, on such occasions as the present, that we should speak with a perfect frankness. I therefore remark, that our people consider these obligations as restraining the exercise of our moral duties. They therefore feel no go any farther than is required by the Constitution. Their sympathies are with the slave—such is the ordained law of the human intellect. We cannot suppress the feelings of our nature. We cannot look with indifference upon the panting fugitive as he flies from bondage. We will not do it. We will receive him into our houses, we feed and clothe him, and we will then say, We inform him, teach him his rights, and point him to that immortality which awaits him. Sir, our people know their constitutional obligations on this subject. It is useless to say to them that it is their duty to assume the character of bloodhounds, and give chase to those who is being pursued by the hand of chains and tears. No, sir, they have neither sympathy nor respect for the slave-catcher. We look upon him as a moral pestilence. We shun his paths. We will not admit him to our dwellings; we drive him from our premises. We regard him as unworthy to associate with any portion of our race.

I understand that gentlemen from Indiana, [Mr. Thompson,] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Brown,] and my colleague [Mr. Taylor] to say, that in their districts they never pursue the fugitive slave is treated with hospitality and respect. They further said their people aided the master in tracking out the fugitive slave. I am happy to say, in the candor that I should assure southern gentlemen that no such beings reside in my district. They would find no associates there. In the language of that eminent patriot, Henry Clay, we say to them that '*nothing to do with slavery in the States; but we will be careful to lend it no sanction.*' We rejoice when we see our fellow-men, who have been subjected to all that is wrong, and barbarous, and cruel, breathing the air of freedom, and wending their way to a land of safety. Nor will we intermpse the slightest obstacle; but we will lend them all the aid in our power, without violating the Constitution or laws of the land.

Sir, these gentlemen are correct when they assert that we regard slavery as a *sin*. We look upon it not only as wicked and sinful, but as a compound of the worst of crimes. It robbs the poor of their labor; it steals from them their domestic and intellectual enjoyments; it degrades, brutalizes and murders them. For my own part, I consider it more of no greater crime than that of slavery; it is on that account that the Christian world are opposed to it.

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. DIX, OF N. Y.

On the Bill to establish Governments in the Territories. Delivered in the Senate of the United States, July 26, 1848.

I wished to notice, at the moment, and on the spot, the inaccuracy of Mr. Butler, of S. C. He had cast on the State of New York, in language I regretted to hear from any Senator on this floor. He said a requisition had been made, some years ago, on the Governor of the State, by the Executive of Virginia, for the surrender of persons convicted of stealing a slave within the jurisdiction of the latter State; that the Governor had refused to surrender them, and that this refusal had been sustained by both branches of the Legislature; and on this statement, he charged the State of New York with a crime of a common honesty. Sir, these are harsh epithets—epithets which should not have been applied to us without a full knowledge of the facts. The Senator labors under a great misfortune in the responsibility which he charged upon the State, rests on the Governor alone. The facts are these:

In 1841, a requisition was made by the Executive of Virginia on the Governor of New York, for three persons charged with stealing a slave in the former State. The Governor declined to surrender them. The reason assigned in the following resolutions, which was adopted by both branches of the Legislature of New York, early in 1842:

'Whereas, the Governor of this State has refused to deliver up on demand of the Executive authority of Virginia, Peter Johnson, Edward Smith, and Isaac Gansey, alleged fugitives from justice, charged with the crime of stealing a slave, and being within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia; and, whereas, the Governor has assigned as the reason for such refusal, that the stealing of a slave within the jurisdiction of and against the laws of Virginia, is not a felony or other crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States:

'Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia is a crime within the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States.

'Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit the foregoing preamble and resolution to the Executive department of Virginia.'

These resolutions, as I have said, passed both branches of the Legislature. I am unable to state the vote; I believe it was unanimous in the Assembly, and I remember that it passed that body by a very decided majority.

Thus it appears that the Legislature of New York, in both its branches, representing the people of the State in a double capacity—for the Senate was at that time the High Court for the Correction of Errors—by the highest legislative authority in the State, declared, and confirmed the act of the Governor, and left the responsibility to rest on him alone. Beyond this it could not go. The act was purely Executive, and Executive, and the Legislature had no control over him to compel the performance.

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The members of Congress from the North have voted as freely and readily for the admission of slaveholding as for non-slaveholding States into the Union. If we look round the spacious floor, we shall find all propositions founded upon the supposed prejudices or the unkind feeling of the North utterly fail. We have seen six States admitted into representing slaveholding States formed from territory acquired since the Constitution was adopted. How many are there representing free States formed from that territory? Not a single one! Look at the magnificent strip of Texas north of 36 30, which, so far as agricultural productive value are concerned, is, for all purposes of a fair and equitable division, the merest mockery. The area of this fine State is more than one-fourth of the entire area of the thirteen original States. This the North has done for the maintenance of slavery. Sir, I might say, for the extension of slavery and the multiplication of slaves; for this vast surface was almost uninhabited when it was acquired, and it is to be cut up into five States, if possible. Nothing There are more than half a million of slaves in those five States, not one-tenth part of whom would have been there, if the right to exclude them had been insisted on. But we have acted on the ground of non-interference. When we have found slavery, we have left it. We have not countenanced any measure of abolition or emancipation. On the contrary, we have uniformly opposed all interference with slavery in the States. With the single exception of the Wilmot proviso, we have never even proposed in itself over the area on which it existed only nominally. We have almost gone, at the North, to the extreme of nobbing rights of freedom, when it contemplated interference with the question of slavery in the States, and of instituting a scrutiny of the public mails, to arrest the circulation of incendiary publications. And now, I ask you, what has been gained in the promotion of the objects and interests of the slaveholding States, how are we met? By charges of aggression, and of hostility, and of violating the constitutional compact.

Sir, we stand firmly by the compromises of the Constitution. We have ever done so. We shall continue to do so. We can go no more further. We have opposed all interference by Congress with slavery in the District of Columbia, over which Congress is exclusively bound by the Constitution to exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever.' Beyond this we cannot go.

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I do entreat our Southern friends, earnestly, solemnly, not to press this measure upon us; I mean that of insisting on the right to carry slaves into New Mexico and California. I say to you in sincerity, and with the deepest conviction of the truth of what I say, that the Northern feeling can go no further in this direction. I appeal to you, I appeal to the memory of the past, to do us the justice we have rendered to you. You asked for Florida. You said it stuck you out from the Gulf of Mexico. It was an insult to your flag. We gave you that accommodation. It was necessary for your safety. We united with you to obtain it. Our blood, our treasure, shall be consecrated to the object for which it is given. We gave it up to you without reserve. You asked for Texas. It was said to be in danger of falling into the hands of a foreign monarchy. You said it would become a theatre for the intrigues of abolitionism. Your slave population might be endangered without it. We united with you again. We gave it up to you, by legislation and arms. We have lost a quarter of a country before by diplomacy. We have now acquired free territory. We ask you to do what we have done, to do what we unite with you in extending slavery to it. We abstain from all interference with slavery where it exists. We cannot sanction its extension, directly or indirectly, where it does not exist.

SLAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

It is frequently asserted by those who oppose the Wilmot proviso, that slavery cannot exist in California, unless established by law, and that a positive prohibition is entirely unnecessary. That is asserted in the face of the fact, that the institution has already been taken to that territory, by Southern men, who are writing on for more. L. W. Boggs, at one time Governor of Missouri, but now a resident of California, has recently published a letter, which is a fair description of the country and the richness of the mines. The letter has been published, and from it we extract the following:

'In connexion, let me say, IF YOUR SONS WILL BRING OUT TWO OR THREE NEGROES, who can work and attend at a hotel, YOUR BROTHER WILL MAKE MONEY FOR THEM as a good profit, and take it as a great favor.'

What better commentary can we have upon the weakness of the position of those who insist that no legislation is necessary to keep slavery out of California? Already, a resident of that territory is willing to 'PAY CASH' for negroes. By-and-by, if Congress does not interfere to prevent it, there will be a slave market at San Francisco.

N. B. CONVENTION.

A correspondent of the Dover Morning Star, (Free Will Baptist,) gives in that paper an account of the Bowa Anniversary, concluding as follows:—

We have reserved a little space in which to say something of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. We were in several times. It is a difficult matter to speak of, without being misunderstood. It has been said and sung, that Free Will Baptists indiscriminately; that much is uttered, adapted to root out all reverence for sacred things from society, and prejudice, than to produce conviction, we cannot deny, and while we think so, have no reason to deny. But they have had, and still have, much to make them sifty. They turned to the church and ministry with sympathy and hope, and received frowns and sneers. The terrible charges they bring against American Christianity are by no means groundless. Their denominational organization, and mind, are not levelled at images of straw. There are many warm and benevolent hearts among them, and they have been kept by God in the path of duty, and have been sustained by the moral force of what calls itself the Zion of God.

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There are piercing intellects there, such as every where gain honage. There is force of thought, and strength and felicity of expression, bespeaking native talent and careful culture. And there is true moral heroism, that may come to deplore, but dare conviction, and unyielding integrity, alone can inspire. They courteously invite the public to examine their position; and they have no other great time to assail it. They will be to be tried before any tribunal which even their opponents may select; provided that tribunal be composed of men. They are finding their way into the sympathies of many of the wisest and best among us. It is not wisdom to sneer at them. That sneer may return again, changed to a sneer that will be felt, and make many men blanch. These words may render us liable to the charge of sympathizing with them, or of being afraid of their coming to Congress. No matter. We do not fear to give our sympathy to righteousness and truth, even though public clamor be lifted against it. We do feel that it is a time when we must speak, if we dare;—we do tremble at the faintest footfall of moral retribution, when we know that we have invited its resistless charge.

Williams, Ellen Crafts, the fugitives from slavery, and Henry Brown, who also lately escaped by having himself fastened in a box, and directed to Philadelphia, are now in Boston. On Monday evening, related the particulars of their escape. Never did we see an audience so stirred as was that assembled to hear those thrilling narratives. We hated slavery before, and our readers may be assured we have hated it none the less since.

Even this half-and-half notice of the Convention is evidently a little too favorable to suit the captious editors of the Star, and they therefore are careful to add—'The writer of the above is also responsible for the statements and sentiments which it contains!'

The Liberator.

BOSTON, JUNE 22, 1849.

No Union with Slaveholders!

GRAND RALLY

OF

THE FRIENDS OF EMANCIPATION!

The approaching anniversary of Independence will be devoted by the Managers of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, in special conference with friends in Plymouth County, to an Anti-Slavery gathering in ABINGTON. The well-known beautiful GROVE, near the Town Hall, has been engaged for this purpose. Distinguished friends of the cause will be present, and a portion of the time will be given to addresses. A generous *ante-prandium* of refreshments will be adopted as at once the most convenient and least laborious. Refreshments, however, will be for sale at the Grove.

We have the pleasure of saying, that the Old Colony Railroad Company have engaged to transport passengers to and from the Abington Station, for half fare, at a reduction of one half from the regular fares, that is, *twenty-five cents* for adults, and *twelve and a half cents* for children, each way. Tickets for this purpose will be for sale at the Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, and at Bishop's bookstore, Plymouth. Persons, also, will be dropped down on the morning of the 4th, from 8 to 9 o'clock. A train of cars will leave the depot, corner of South and Kneeland streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the Grove. Returning, leave the Grove at 5 1-4, P. M. This train will stop at the way stations, both morning and evening. The tickets will be at half-price as far as Quincy, from the north, and Kingston from the south. No special train from Plymouth, but every possible accommodation will be afforded on the passenger trains.

Among those who may be expected to be present, we may mention the names of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, Caleb Stetson, Theodore Parker, Wm. W. Brown, William and Ellen Crafts, HENRY D. BROWN, THE MAN OF THE BOX, James N. Buffum, and others.

On this day, devoted so long to the cause of civil liberty, let all friends of the slave give preference to this over all other celebrations, and thus rase out the disgrace of our fathers by completing what they left unfinished on the 4th of July, 1776.

The following persons will act as Committee of Arrangements:—Samuel May, Jr., Francis Jackson, and Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Benjamin Spooner, of Plymouth; Lewis Ford, H. H. Brigham, Thomas L. Hunt, Briggs Arnold, Elbridge Sprague, and Philander Shaw, of Abington.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

PROMPT AND MODEST.

The following letter comes to us anonymously, enclosing the sum of *fifteen dollars*, for the advancement of the anti-slavery cause. Thanks to the donor; he may be assured that his gift, so modestly conveyed, shall be consecrated to the object for which it is given. We have placed it in the hands of FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the American A. S. Society. May this prove only the first drop of a coming shower of similar donations from every quarter of the land, (the North giving up, and the South not keeping back,) to the exhausted treasury of our society. Let it have but the means, and the land shall be shaken afresh. Remember the victims of slavery are constantly multiplying, at the rate of *more than two hundred daily!*

CANTON, JUNE 19, 1849.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

In perusing the article from the New York Times and Messenger, and your comments upon the same in the last Liberator, I was struck with the comparative difference in the amount contributed to carry on Missionary operations, and that to carry on slavery enterprise. I perfectly coincide with you, that 'a simultaneous financial revival is very much needed in the anti-slavery ranks,' as the revival of our cause is of infinitely more importance than sending pro-slavery missionaries to the heathen of Africa.

While the harvest is so great and the laborers so few, abolitionists should contribute liberally to send forth faithful agents to plead the cause of the crushed and bleeding slave. I herewith enclose $15, to be appropriated as may be deemed expedient.

Yours for the onward progress of truth, C.

MAY IT BE PRINTED. Last Sunday forenoon, THEODORE PARKER delivered, at the Melodeon, a most impressive discourse on the great question of Human Liberty, with special reference to American slavery, in which he spoke with great boldness and plainness. We are told that he was at times deeply affected during its delivery, and that it was one of his best efforts. We hope to see it in print.

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CASSIUS M. CLAY. The morning papers of Monday received the following announcement from Louisville, Ky., June 16.—A rencontre took place to-day, in Madison county, at a public meeting, between Cassius M. Clay and Joseph Turner. Both parties snapped pistols, and then attacked each other with bowie-knives. Clay was stabbed through the heart. Turner was severely wounded in the abdomen, and is not expected to live.

This horrible intelligence is somewhat modified by a late report, that Mr. Clay survives his wound, but that his antagonist is dead. It is to be hoped that the whole story is a fabrication. Mr. Clay has recently shown some of his former zeal and boldness in the cause of Emancipation in Kentucky, (see an account of his labors in another column,) which has probably led to this desperate rencontre, if it really took place. We defer our comments until we receive more certain intelligence.

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DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK. The death of the late Ex-President of the United States is announced to have taken place last Friday night, near Nashville, Tennessee. His complaint was chronic diarrhea. The transition from the Presidential chair to the grave has been swift and startling. Neither humanity, nor justice, nor freedom, may come to deplore his loss. He probably died an unrepentant pro-slavery adherer. His administration has been a curse to the country, which will extend to the latest posterity.

FREE SOIL AND SOUTHERN SLAVERY. The extracts we have made in present number, from the speech in Congress of the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings and the Hon. John A. Dix, (the late Free Soil candidate for Governor of New York,) in regard to protecting and defending fugitive slaves, and to the pro-slavery compromises of the Constitution, indicate how little the millions now sighing in bondage have to hope from Free Soil morality and love of liberty, under that instrument. 'No Union with Slaveholders!'

THE TRAITOR REWARDED. The *Hon.* (?) GEORGE LEVY has been appointed by President Taylor, U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts. Why? Just for his infamous pro-slavery Report on our first page, made in the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1836, and you will have the answer. It reads queerly now.

ANTI-SCRIPTURAL PARADOX. A gentleman of this city, with whom we are acquainted, has called upon us to state, that having been induced to try this Panacea in his own case, he has found it very efficacious, and he has no doubt of its being an excellent remedy in scrofulous complaints. It may be obtained of Dr. Clark and Porter, 33 Cornhill, Boston. Sold by R. Redwood, No. 4 Hall 16, under the old State House.

J. DOUGLASS AND JOSEPH BARKER.

We copy the following extracts from a letter from Rochester, N. York, of the 12th, which appears in the last Anti Slavery Standard:—

'The ability, earnestness and energy of Douglass are shining brighter and brighter in the pages of the *North Star*. His fellow-editor is an able writer, also, and from the vigor of their appeals to the self-respect of the colored race, good effects must ensue. I think the *North Star* manifestly improved and improving. Politically speaking, it is the class paper for the special *entirely* under water, but to a merely practical, and secular similarity; both are pro-slavery.

'This is the man, concerning whom, at its formation in 1840, John C. Gore offered a place of trust and worth six hundred dollars, in a situation convenient to them, upon which to erect their house of worship; subject to the following condition:—

'The only favor I ask in return is, that they (the young Society) shall permit me, (after having to be had twelve times a year, of a week day, and not on a Sunday, for five years from the opening of the Society's religious service, by the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,) who will point a responsible person, and not personally disposable to the Society, to lecture in lecture times, in order that the crueties and villiany, practised towards twenty-seven hundred thousand human beings, in this nation, may be exposed. Christianity professes to be the most free and enlightened of religions, and it ought to be exposed. After the expiration of which five years, the whole property vested in the Baptist Society, without condition, or drawback, or agreement of any kind.

The reply to this offer was made to the clerk of the new Society in the following words:—

'JAMAICA PLAIN, May 18, 1840.

MR. J. C. GORE:—

SIR—At a meeting of individuals interested in forming a Baptist Church at this part of the town, your communication offering a lot for the site of the contemplated meeting-house, was read and thereupon a committee was specially appointed to consider the same. The committee met for the purpose on Monday evening last, and after due deliberation, voted unanimously to decline the offer, with kindness Mr. Gore's offer, yet under all the circumstances in the case, it is inexpedient to accept the same, with the conditions and restrictions named by him.'

So much for the Baptist Church at Jamaica Plain, in which we question whether the Rev. William Hague is at sheperd for much longer. But, let him consult the annals of the Rowe street Baptist Church in Boston, over which he recently presided, and there will be found abundant evidence of Mr. Hague's 'good and regular standing,' as far at least as his relation to the colored people is concerned. The title deeds of the pews in the Rowe Street Church (now Rev. Benjamin Stow's) permit the sale of said pews to 'any respectable WHITE person,' and that fact must certainly secure the clergyman under whose ministry this phraseology was adopted, from suspicion of any taint of abolitionism. There can be no doubt of the good fellowship of Rowe Street and Jamaica Plain churches, or of the safety of exchange between their respective ministers.

The Rowe street matter is worth looking at a moment longer. Can there be a richer specimen of cool impudence than for a body of men, whose very business is forming organizations, and meeting together from week to week, to confess themselves miserable sinners, deserving of perdition, and certain to meet it unless they are saved through infinite riches of free grace, to comfort themselves by the protest, deliberately put on record, printed and distributed among them, that, after all, they are, and are determined to remain, no less than repeated warm sinners, and have no idea of mixing themselves up with niggers, or with ragamuffin whites, either; if any of these are miserable sinners also, they must go for salvation to some other ship. Like the barber in Nicholas Nickleby, who shaved a Jew, 'he would not shave a coalman, they must draw the line somewhere and they have drawn it *there*; directly under 'white and respectable.'

No doubt, humility is a Christian virtue; but it cannot be designed to break up all distinctions of society. There are some who are to be said to 'you have always with you'; and it is no doubt our duty to patronize them, and speak to them, on proper occasions, with a degree of familiarity. Even the poorest and neiest of them have some appropriate work to do; perhaps blacking boots or sweeping chimnies; and we would not unchristianize such benements in the hands of Providence by employing them in such work when we have it to give. But as to allowing them to confess themselves miserable sinns in the next pew to that in which we confess ourselves miserable sinners, (as if there were any resemblance between the two,) that is another affair; that's not to be thought of.—c. k. w.

MEDICAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

MR. EDITOR:

Your readers are aware that efforts are making to provide a school in Boston for the education of female apprentice students in medicine, under the direction of the department of Midwifery. Something has been accomplished. The American Medical Education Society, for promoting this object, numbers five hundred members, among whom are representatives of all the professions, and of all sections of the country, including the friends of all the different denominations. The President of the Society, E. C. Rolfe, M. D., has instructed twenty intelligent females, and they are getting into a successful practice.

But in order that the efforts to enlighten the public and supply the increasing and urgent demand for professional services may be continued, pecuniary aid from the friends of the enterprise is, of course, indispensable. Immediate assistance is needed to sustain the movement until it shall receive the patronage of the wealthy or of the Legislature. The object commends itself to all the friends of humanity and propriety, and it is cordially approved by all disinterested persons who understand its importance; but not all who are liberal towards other benevolent objects are sufficiently independent and courageous to aid this. Without intending invidious comparisons, the writer can say, that during the two years in which he has been engaged in this enterprise, he has found the readers of your journal more ready than others to appreciate, and more ready to aid his efforts.

Gentlemen become members of the Society by paying in their names, and one dollar as a fee of membership. All fixtures are gratuitously. The Society's course, which will at time become an interesting Anatomical Museum, will be open to the members and their families—and also to all others, ladies or gentlemen, who contribute one dollar or more. Contributions and remittances can be sent to the subscriber.

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Sec'y A. M. E. Society, 25 Cornhill.

☞ We are highly gratified at this encouraging 'report of progress' in this praiseworthy experiment, which we heartily commend to the patronage of enlightened public.—*Ed. Lib.*

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I wish to call attention to one point not particularly alluded to by Mr. Whipple, in his article under the heading of 'The Night Funeral of a Slave.' It will be remembered that, in the article in the Boston *Journal*, the slaveholder is represented as expressing himself thus: 'I lost this morning the *truest and most reliable friend* I had in the world—' . . . a faithful servant, an honest man, and a sincere Christian. The correspondent of the Home Journal, however, unwittingly, has in this portion of his communication given us the plainest condemnation of slavery we could ask, for what a condemnation of wickedness so pestiferous must be, that would so pervert the nature of man as to make him guilty, *by his own testimony* of making a SLAVE of 'the truest and most reliable friend he had in the world!'

C. W. SIMONDS.

THE GREAT BULWARK OF SLAVERY.

Finding best Jamaica plain, the other day, a friend pointed out to me the Baptist meeting-house in which the Rev. Mr. Hague preaches. I could not but notice this as a striking instance of the Christianity of which was spoken by the prophet, 'Like people, like priest.' With your permission, I will refresh the memories of your readers with one particular of the likeness between priest and people in this case; promising that I do not refer to the great and important resemblance of both parties having been dipped *entirely* under water, but to a merely practical, and secular similarity: both are pro-slavery.

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"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

LISTEN (GERMANS);

Humanity is alive, and apparently awaking to a higher life, in old Plymouth. Step by step are the masses approaching the true standard. I am confident they begin to have clearer and purer perceptions of truth. Prejudice, that blinded the eyes of reason, begins before the light and warmth of human reason. They begin to see things as they really are, and slightly to discriminate between good and evil. After years ago, an anti-slavery lecturer must needs fight the fight of faith' only—there was hissing, groaning, yell, yell, yell, yelping, single-handed and alone' fought he.

'And they who sowed the light, shall reap the golden sheaves of morning.'

Now a glorious change may be witnessed here. Many are they who are for us, few against us; and those few quiet, peaceful persons, judging by their manner. Perhaps in some cases they may be more quiet than their true position would seem to justify; and, although a peace man, I would that they might show their colors; for deceptive peace is no better than open war.

I like the serpent when he hisses;
I do not care the devil's malice,
It is not fear his loudest roaring,
While truth from God's own urn is pouring.

Still, as yet there need be no apprehension on the part of the champions of truth, that any lack of employment will occur even in this quarter. Here, as elsewhere, in the church, with her hypocritical, cantling, whining complaints of 'false accusations,' &c., on the part of abolitionists. And, friend Garrison, when, where, how, has any abolitionist accused her wrongfully? I have been as much opposed to the abolitionists as any 'law-abiding' man ever can be, and maintain his sacred rights; and in all my strivings, never could I place my finger on a word which might, by any usual construction, be deemed a false accusation or implication against the church.

Who has ever accused the church of pleading for the captive? Of undoing heavy burdens? Of lending a hand to remove any load from the shoulders of the oppressed? Of breaking any yoke to relieve the oppressed? Of going about doing good? (What could be more ludicrous than the latter charge, if preferred against the church?) Who has charged her with leaving the ninety and nine, and going after one stray sheep? Much less would she

'Sail the hem of her white vesture,'

by pulling one of the flock out of a ditch! Not at all—she is clear of the crime, entirely: clear of the mud also. Her dignity is uncompromising in all such cases. If a sheep stray—no matter how green the pasture into which it may ramble, no matter how remote from the fold, and thickets—it is the church that is accountable, and from and from heaven, too, if it were possible, for 'walking disorderly.' Say, ye divines, is it not so? True as it surely is, do ye deem it any 'improvement' on the Master's 'new commandment'?

But, what great good has the church accomplished? She has established missionary, Bible, tract societies; quoted Shakspeare,' and borrowed sayings from ancient wise men, and the foolish, too, when it suited her purpose—always taking especial care to give the heathen barda a due modicum of her preference. She is remarkably discriminating in her sympathies. So the heathen of distant lands,

'And plants the Rose of Sharon there;'

but she will not give a thought to the heathen of her own country—native-born Americans. How generous—yet how unjust!

Alas, for the church! Long years has she been sitting, with folded hands 'keeping the Sabbath,' and nothing else. She has grown old in immobility. Her sins of omission cry to heaven, and burn to the lowest depths of infamy. The thin, threadbare mantle of her faith, love and charity, wanes scant; scarcely serving to cover her leanness. She is becoming an unloveable burden of uselessness, even in the honest estimation of her reputed friends. Long has she 'kept the Sabbath.' Peradventure the Sabbath may 'keep her' during the uncertain remnant of her existence. It will be well for Humanity when the church shall go 'to her place.' Peace to her ashes!

OLD COLONY.

Plymouth, June 9th, 1849.

BINGHAMTON, June 11th, 9, A. M.

Accident and Loss of Life.—About 20 minutes before 8 Saturday evening, a man by the name of Smith, having a lady and girl about fifteen years of age in a wagon with him, attempted to cross the track ahead of the passenger train from New York. The engine came in collision with the wagon, killing the lady outright, and pitching the girl out of the wagon under the engine, killing her on the spot, upsetting the wagon down an embankment, and breaking the lady's leg in two places, and dislocating one of her shoulders. Smith was somewhat bruised, and is wholly in fault, as he saw the train approaching, and attempted to cross the track. One of the passenger cars was thrown off, but fortunately no one was injured. The coroner's verdict attaches no blame to the Rail Road Company.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Joseph Washer, aged 38 years, while attempting to jump from the Chestnut street passenger train of cars, fell under them, and was instantly killed.

Railroad Accident.—While the 'fast' train was coming west, near Auburn, the day before yesterday, a man on board the cars, imagining the train, he could jump off without risk of injury, tried the experiment, and was killed instantly. We have not learned his name.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Horrible Railroad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, a man named Henry Thorn fell from a portable boat train upon which he was asleep, on the Willow Street Railroad, in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and was horribly mangled. Three sections of boats and thirteen wheels went over him. His left leg and left arm, and all the toes of his right foot, were cut off. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. The character of his injuries, however, was so serious, that no hopes of saving his life was entertained.—*Philad. paper.*

☞ A little child only one year old was run over by the train on the railroad near Rochester, on Thursday of week before last, and one of its legs was completely severed from its body.

Fatal Accident.—A German laborer named Keyser, having taken the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City at Bergen Hill, (which had stopped for him,) fell from the platform, through the jolt of the train, into a stream, and one of the wheels ran over him, cutting off his arm and breaking his leg—killing him instantly. His body was taken back to Jersey City.—*Newark Advertiser.*

☞ A man named Warner has had his head cut off at St. Clair, Pa., by a train of cars passing over his neck.

Railroad Accident.—A melancholy accident occurred on Tuesday evening about five o'clock, by which three persons were badly wounded. The New Haven train from New York was coming down upon the five o'clock special train for Brooklinn, at the turn-out on the Mill Dam. The latter train was thrown off the track; and the engineer, Mr. James McCoy, had both legs broken, and received such other bodily injuries as to make his recovery extremely doubtful. The fireman of the engine, Mr. Tempe, as Andrews, was also badly hurt, and fell or jumped into the water, a distance of some twelve feet. His wounds are not considered as serious as those of his engineer. A brakeman on the New Haven train, named Fletcher, had one of his legs shockingly fractured, and sustained a bodily wound or two; but he is not thought to be dangerously hurt.

The baggage of the New Haven train was somewhat jammed, and the Brooklinn train was considerably injured.

☞ The up-train on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, on Sunday night, when some distance this side of Cockneysville, ran over a man who was lying drunk upon the track, and instantly killed him.

☞ John Hanrahan, aged 30, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, was run over by a train of cars on the Worcester railroad, at Auburn Pike, Saturday afternoon. He was literally cut to pieces.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cambria, Capt. Shannon, with dates from Paris to the evening of the 31st ult., and London and Liverpool papers of the 32d instant, arrived at New York on Friday evening.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable accounts which still continue to be received from the Continent, a better feeling has been manifested in all departments of business, since the departure of the last steamer, though no marked improvement can be noticed as having taken place.

American securities continue in good demand, both in London and on the Continent.

The steamer America, from New York, made the passage in eleven and a half days, the quickest on record.

There has been no further debate in Parliament on Canadian affairs.

Up to the departure of the steamer, the Government had given no intimation of its intention as to the final disposal of the State prisoners under sentence of death for high treason.

The cholera has broken out in Dublin, and still continues its ravages in various parts of the country.

The dissolution of the French National Assembly took place on the 26th ult., and passed over without a tumult. The new Legislative Assembly met for the transaction of business on the 28th, and on the 30th, was the scene of the most violent debates that ever occurred in any Deliberative Assembly.

The French expeditionary forces are still encamped outside,—M. Lesseps, the negotiator, having totally failed, thus far, to persuade the Romans to admit the French, either as friends or enemies. The utmost dissatisfaction is said to be prevailing in Paris, and who openly avow their sympathy for the Roman Republic. Whilst negotiations are going forward at Rome, Gen. Oudinot is busily employed in strengthening his army, is far from pleasant. Every day furnishes him with fresh proofs of the precarious nature of his connection with the Pontiff, and certainly that the troops will refuse, if called upon, to enter the city by storm. The Neapolitans having been beaten, have withdrawn, collected their own territories, and with Austria, seem inclined to let the French have the quarrel all to themselves.

The war between Austria and the Prussians continues, without, from present appearances, the remotest prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. The town of Frederica has been reduced by bombardment, and the Prussian troops are advancing to Arhaus. The Danish cruisers are strictly enforcing the blockade of the German ports.

A division of the Russian fleet has appeared in the Danish waters, which is considered significant of the intentions of the Czar.

From Austria and Hungary, little is positively known, beyond the fact, that vast armies from Russia in concert with Austria, are now bearing down upon the Hungarians, large bodies of whom have returned into the Hungarian territories, from where they had fled to fall upon the enemy with almost a certainty of success.

By the latest news, positive information has been received that the city of Buda has fallen into the hands of the Hungarians, who are said to have gained possession of the city by treachery, and put the garrison of 400 or 600 men to the sword.

In the South, the Magyars are said to be in possession of Pesth, the capital city of Hungary; which, if true, will give a vast impulse to the cause.

The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, at Warsaw, lasted but one day. Nothing has transpired as to the interview.

Upon a close analysis of the result of the late election in France, it appears that there are about 210, or, at most, 240 ultra democratic members, which is something more than double the number that they were expected to elect, and will give them a very greater influence in the present, than they possessed in the old Assembly.

Marshal Bugeaud is spoken of as most certain to be placed at the head of the ministry.

A motion on the last day of the late Assembly for a general amnesty was lost by 5 in a house of 567.

The last act of the Assembly was to pass a vote of thanks to the Army and to the National Government, which concluded by proclaiming that citizen soldiers, as soldier citizens, have deserved well of the Republic.

The new Legislative Assembly was formally opened on Monday. In the early part of the sitting, every thing was perfectly tranquil, and business was proceeded with in the usual quiet manner. Later in the day, however, immense bodies of disorderly people collected around the chamber, and in the fear of an insurrection by the mob, it was so great, that the troops, previously instructed, were ordered to advance and clear the adjoining streets. The tumult continued for some time, and, before all was over, and few arrests were made.

The result of the elections in Algeria, for which five members are required, is that M. Bixio Girardin first on the list, and Henri d'Orleans, Duke d'Aumale, second. The votes given to the Duc d'Aumale were declared inadmissible, but, they were in three sections, but not in others. Unless the decree of banishment is abrogated, the Duke will be unable to sit. If he is prevented, he becomes the member at once a political martyr. It remains to be seen what the Legislative Assembly will do.

Provisions at Toulon are growing dearer, for the French do not allow any to pass; but the scarcity was confined chiefly to luxuries. Bread and ordinary articles were still in good supply.

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, of England, is dead.

All the tendencies of the day, throughout Europe, seem to be for war, hastening onward with no tardy approach. Losing ground in Hungary, Austria has invited the aid of Russia, and the Emperor Nicholas instantly advances, with a declaration that he comes to put down the spirit of disorder—by which, he evidently means the spirit of freedom. Rome, Italy, and, to the rule of Absolutism.

M. Duchene, the editor of M. Proudhon's journal, *Le Peuple*, was condemned, by default, by the Court of Assize of Paris, on Wednesday, to imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of 15,000 francs, for his first publication, in a seditious libel, headed 'Napoleon and the Peasants.'

Spain.—Letters from Barcelona state that the troops forming the expedition to Italy had been embarked. Gen. Cordova is to land his men at Terracina, and to proceed subsequently to Gaeta, to take the Pope's commands.

Italy.—The Austrians have entered Florence to the number of 12,000 men. The official intelligence of this fact arrived at Paris on the 26th inst., by telegraphic despatch from Genoa.

The *Reforma*, of Lucca, announces from Civita Vecchia, that a counter-revolution took place at Naples on the 19th. The white flag was hoisted, and the constitution burnt.

Sardinia.—General Ramorina was shot at Turin, on the 23d inst. He died with intrepidity, standing, and his eyes uncovered. He in a firm voice gave the word of command, to the platoon who put him to death.

Letters from Heidelberg of the 25th state that on the previous day, a combat took place in Darmstadt. The people attacked the castle. A captain and many soldiers were killed.

Bavaria.—A provisional government was proclaimed at Spire on the 22d inst. The red, black and gold flag was displayed on the cathedral in the 22d, amidst the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the people.

Russia.—Several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburgh. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hanged. It would appear that the army is discontented, and that is the reason of the guards having been sent from St. Petersburgh.

In the French Assembly, Dupin was elected President, and Lamoricire and Lefru Rollin were rejected. The new President, in his address, thanks forcably.

Darmstadt.—We have accounts from the city of Worms, stating that it was attacked on the 29th ult. by the Hessian and Prussian troops, who carried by assault the barricades, the insurgents flying in all directions.

STILL SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship Hibernia, which left Liverpool on Monday afternoon, Paris dates to the 7th, London to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th of June, have been received.

The accounts from England contain nothing of importance. The sentence of death on the Irish State prisoners has been commuted to transportation for life. Parliament has taken no decisive steps in relation to the affairs of Canada. It appears probable that the government will continue to sustain Lord Elgin.

The President of the French Republic has commenced his intercourse with the Legislative National Assembly, drawn up in the American style, a Message, setting forth the condition of the country, and the administrative policy of the government.

The Romans continue to maintain a firm and undaunted attitude. Their champion, Mazzini, has announced, in the name of the Roman people, that they hate the Pope and the priests, and will not be governed by them.

The entire French force before Rome is now 30,000 men. May their defeat be certain.

The Hungarians continue to gain and lose important victories, but no particulars are given. Nothing is said of the march of the Russian armies. The Austrians continue to gain ground. Saturday, June 2, they entered Vienna.

A Steamer Captured.—Capt. Pope, of the whaling bark Jasper, arrived at this port yesterday, last from St. Helena, bring the following interesting report:

'On the 23d March, 1849, arrived at St. Helena a schooner called the Zenobia, of Baltimore, for adjudication, from the coast of Africa, with 500 slaves, which had been captured by H. B. M. sloop Philomel, on the west coast of Africa, with a cargo of slaves numbering 1,200 on board when she left the last anchorage, but having over 100 tons burthen. She was 11 days on her passage to St. Helena, and lost 10 or 11 of them. The poor creatures were in a most deplorable state of nudity, and many of them (the women in particular) bearing the brands of a hot iron recently impressed, on their breasts. The Zenobia was fitted for the number of negroes so great, that it was next to an impossibility to go from one end of the vessel to the other.

It appears that when the schooner was despatched by the Philomel, she was about giving chase to an American brig which had just gone into port on the coast of Africa, suspected for the purpose of taking on board a cargo of slaves. It is only lately that a brig has been brought to St. Helena, which upwards of 500 slaves on board; her name was the Harriet, late of Philadelphia, and commanded by Capt. Thomas Chubbuck, the owner of the vessel at Amherst in Brazilian, leaving his crew, (Americans,) 8 in number, to shift for themselves, and being unable to get away from the coast, were obliged to remain in the vessel, and were captured by H. B. M. sloop Crisper.

These seamen have given the Consul at St. Helena a pitiful account of their hardships, and of Captain Dulling, and have been provided with vessels to get away from the island. At the time the Harriet was boarded by the British cruiser, 300 of the slaves were lying dead on the deck, and in consequence of the brig lying upon the boats, one of the American seamen was shot in the shoulder, and is now in the hospital at St. Helena, under medical treatment.

Also lying in the harbor of St Helena, a slave vessel, formerly belonging to the bark California, of Boston.—*Neo Bedford Mercury.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 7th—P. M.

The remains of the late lamented General Gaines are to be removed to Mobile for interment. The Louisiana Legion and first Brigade are to escort them. Flags, hours, Cox pounds (railroad), bells will be fired at sunrise.

The steamship Globe had arrived from Brazos Santiago, with the Brownsville Flag of the 2nd. Captain Edward Deas, of the 4th U. S. Artillery, was drowned from the steamer Tyrano near Fort Orando. He ventured in a boat with a few Mexican war, and was taken prisoner and carried to Matamoras.

A violent and destructive storm occurred at Brazos at 3 P. M. on the 31st ult. The steamer Herrera was wrecked at the mouth, and driven ashore. Several schooners were also driven ashore. The Gulf, Captain, Lawrence, a Mexican, were lost, and another named J. H. Levy, killed. The strong fence surrounding the Depot was blown down, leaving the wharf exposed, and the water rose 18 inches over the island, threatening the entire destruction of every thing within its reach.

We have most melancholy details of Indian ravages, which sweep, tempest like, towards our own homes, bearing off thousands of valuable property of horses and mules, which they plunder, and leave desolation in their tracks. The most populous villages are deserted, they fearing an attack, which is at least opposition, and are taking prisoners with large amounts of property. Families are seen along the whole line of the road, hurrying across it to the American side to seek protection, supposing that the river once crossed, they are safe.

The accounts received of the treatment of women and children are heart-sickening in the extreme.

DUBLIN, May 2nd.—The Protestant rector of Ballinlough, in a letter addressed to the Premier, narrates the following horrifying tale of human misery:—

'In a neighboring union, a shipwrecked human body was cast upon the shore, and, on opening, extracted the heart and liver, and that was the maddening feast on which he regaled himself and perishing family! Another instance of a poor female, in hearing, that her mother was seized with cholera, hastened to the rescue; alas! too late; but, with a deep religious and filial devotion, determined to have a last interment for her dear departed parent, was driven to the shocking necessity of carrying the corpse upon her back for three long miles, to their own union, so that she might make her wants known, and simply obtain a coffin from the relieving officer. Need I tell you, my Lord, the sad sequel? She herself died of cholera on the following day!'

Trial and Escape of Colored Persons.—Those negroes of whom we spoke a few days since, who were taken on a charge of migrating into the State, in contravention of the law of Kentucky, were found guilty. The charge was that they migrated to the Ohio by said State, being one-quarter mulatto, and remaining thirty days, shall by warrant be summoned before a jury of twelve men, and if found guilty, such shall be required to give bail in the sum of $500, that they will leave the State within ninety days, in default of which an order shall be issued to the Sheriff or other officers, to sell such negro or negroes into servitude for the term of one year.' The aforesaid negroes had five days, three before the trial, and two before Esquire Perrin. The jury disagreed in all the trials, until the last, when they were found guilty, and because they refused to give bail, in their cases, they left the State for this city. Messrs. Phelps and Fisk appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Wall and Carpenter for the defendants. Considerable interest was manifested.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

☞ The family of the late ALVAN STEWART are preparing to publish a volume of his speeches and writings, with a memoir of his life, including two interesting sections of his autobiography. Mr. Stewart's great zeal and eloquence in the cause of Temperance, and in the kindred cause of Slave Emancipation, will be found to have, during a period of 20 years, contributed to the reformation in Intemperance, addressed to the Corporation of the city of New York, was published in the Tribune, and sold to the price of $800. His masterly argument on the Slave Laws of New Jersey, delivered before the Supreme Court of that State, has received the highest commendation from some of the best jurists of the land. Several of his able addresses before legislative committees produced powerful effects in the delivery, and are already been read with interest as reported in the newspapers. His experience as a Yankee schoolmaster in Kentucky, in the year 1815, and his travels during a tour of Europe in 1833, never published, open rich specimens of his acuteness of observation and peculiar originality of mind.—*N. Y. Independent.*

Another Slave Abduction.—Slave property is getting to be quite precarious in Maryland and Virginia. Hardly a week may elapse but we hear of some effort at escape or abduction. The last is the following, which we take from the Cumberland (Md.) Civilian:

On Wednesday, a man named George Scott got on the cars at Green Ridge Depot, accompanied by a negro woman belonging to Joseph Harness, Esq., residing near Old Oldtown. Scott came down and arrived at Cumberland, took seats for himself and woman in the coaches for Brownsville. In about two hours and a half after the train reached Brownsville, Scott with the intelligence. Messrs. Asa Willson, Wm. O. Spriggs, of Jos. and James Stoddard, Jr., instantly started in pursuit. The pursuers reached the coach at King's, twenty miles from this place, and returned yesterday morning with Mr. Scott and his mamorata, who seems aalgh delighted at the idea of being sold South. Scott, Mr. Scott to an institution in Baltimore—(meaning the penitentiary, we suppose.)

LOUISVILLE, June 12, 1849.

Dreadful Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.—The steamboat Embassy collapsed both flues of the starboard boiler, on the 2nd inst., on Saturday morning, at sunset, and a number of the crew and deck passengers were killed and blown overboard by the bursting of the boiler, and many others, though some severely scalded; some of them, it is feared, so seriously that they will not recover. The killed and wounded are principally Mexican war, though some of the cabin passengers were also injured. The cook was blown overboard and drowned, and the second pilot scalded to death. The boat was much shattered, and shortly after the lamentable disaster, was towed to Evansville, Ind. The scene on board was of the most heart-rending character. The Embassy was from Pittsburg, bound to St. Louis.

Philadelphia on Sunday.—The Philadelphia Bulletin gives the following agreeable picture of a Sunday in that city:

'Two dreadful railroad accidents in the outskirts of this city, three frightful cases of stabbing, four murderous collisions between firemen, two horrid deaths from intemperance, one suicide, a serious accident at Manayunk, the destruction of the steamer Gen. Green by fire at Red Bank, and an accident at that place to a young man of Southwark, an accident to an omnibus driver, numerous other accidents, run-aways, &c., make a continual clothing in which whites and blacks were engaged, in the common jest of the Sabbath-breakers, and the serious jest of the Sabbath-keepers.'

Libelling Slaves.—Some days since, the premises of Mr. Cournette, a jeweller in the Third Municipality, were entered, and the watchmaker's room ransacked. He charged the larceny to John, a slave to Mr. Lavelere, of the Jeweler, of Mr. Courcelle. The case was investigated before Recorder Genella, it was dismissed, as there was no evidence to support the charge. On the dismissal, the slave John was immediately re-instituted a suit in one of the District Courts, against Mr. Cournette, for heavy damages, for charging their slavish crime falsely.

Not Contagious.—The following extract from the report of the Medical Council of the New York Board of Health will relieve many minds who are in doubt as to the danger of contracting the disease from the attendance upon persons afflicted with this much dreaded disease. The Council say: 'In not a single case, as yet, has physicians, nurses or visitor of our cholera hospital been known to contract the disease. In confirmation of the impression designed to be conveyed by this statement, we may add, that during the prevalence of cholera in Paris in 1832, the nurses who attended cholera patients suffered less than the average mortality of the city in a period of general health.'

A Strange Disease in the Alms-House.—We learn that a very singular disease has broken out among the negroes, at the Alms-House, which has proved so fatal in thirty cases. The flesh of the body becomes yellowish. The physicians consider it fever of a typhoid character, but yet a peculiar type of the fever, in the fatality, cause some surprise and uncertainty as to its true character. No whites have as yet been attacked with the disease. The disease is confined to among the blacks it would seem to be contagious.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Murder in the New Jersey State Prison, at Trenton.—A murder was committed in the New Jersey State Prison on Monday, by a convict named Cox on another named Sherman. Cox had been sick, and Sherman, in attending to his necessities, had put into the cell with him. As Sherman was lying asleep with his face towards Cox, the latter drew a sharp knife, and deliberately cut his throat, from the part of Sherman's neck, cutting the muscles, several small veins, and the jugular vein. The man lived a few hours. Cox pretended that he was insane, but it was found completely naked, wiping the blood off his arms, and said to the keeper,—Oh, Mr. Gaskin, all this blood will be upon you at the day of judgment,—this man was to kill me this morning—I know it. He used to shave the keepers, until some of his singular freaks attracted their attention. He has been a dealer of his insanity, which seems to have been but too well founded. The murdered man's time would have expired next Saturday.

An Eagle Shot by a Woman.—A correspondent states that a few days since, in a newly settled part of Milo, in Piscataquis county, a large grey eagle, measuring nearly six feet from tip to tip of wings, was shot by Mrs. Bagley, under the following circumstances: Her husband was away from home, and while her child was at play in the garden with a hoe, she saw this eagle pouncing down upon the child, and immediately seized a gun and ran to his rescue. The little fellow seeing her, ran for a screen to keep off the eagle, and he alighted in a tree. Mrs. Bagley fired and brought the 'proud Bird of the Mountain' to the ground.—*Bangor Mercury.*

☞ The Alexandria Gazette says that a large bald eagle was captured alive last week, in the Potomac, between Alexandria and Washington. He pounced down upon a stick of wood, in a fish hook, was attached, and the hook passing through his foot, he was unable to rise with the stick, and was held in the water until caught.

The Ruling Passion.—A convention is proposed to be held at Memphis, to consider the scheme of a Railroad to California. Among the distinguished persons invited to attend, is the Hon. John C. Calhoun, who, in his reply, acknowledges that this is one of the greatest projects of the age; but, at the same time, thinks the undertaking too great for the means at present made, it will, he says, cost millions, some of which the South may be expected to pay; and before a dollar can be expended, he fears, he thinks that the South should absolutely know whether slavery will be permitted to exist in the territory through which it passes, or if the Southern States will stand with reference to the rest of the Union.

☞ Bishop Doane publishes a statement of the manner in which he has become so deeply involved in debt, and embarrassed in his property. He is foolish and sustain schools and a college to advance 'Church Principles' in his Diocese. He says he has made an annual expenditure of his property, for years kind, for the benefit of his creditors, and only desires time and opportunity to meet and pay the whole of his indebtedness. He intends, however, to devote private income being more than sufficient for his private expenditure.

Richmond, Va., June 14th. Donovan's splendid Panorama of the Mexican Battles, exhibiting at this city, was burned to the ground, early fire last night. The hall was but slightly injured, while the painting will prove a total loss. It was insured for five thousand dollars.

☞ The daring aronaut, Monsieur Verdalle, continues to make his balloon ascensions at New Orleans and Mobile, with himself attached, heels up and head down, and performs the most wonderful and curious feats of gymnasia, while suspended thus high in air. His ascensions are witnessed by vast multitudes of people, with wonder and admiration.

Slaves Absconded.—Eight slaves, two belonging to Mr. John Vandiver, one to D. Gibson, Esq., one to Mr. Isaac Pancoke, one to Mr. I. A. I. Inskeep, one to the estate of Mr. Jonathan Jackson, one to Mr. Jonathan Cavakdon, Esq., and one to Captain Ephraim Herriott, absconded from Hampshire county, Va., on the 20th ult.

☞ Cholera is still committing fearful ravages among the negro population of the plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. Mr. Briscoe and fifteen of his negroes have died in Madison parish, and Mr. Lockett has lost twenty-five negroes. At Milliken's Bend, seventeen persons had died of it in two weeks. The parish of Tensas has suffered greatly by it.

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Horrid Murder.—At Lockport, N. Y., 29th ult., a German man was killed by an abandoned Scotch woman, assisted by a big bull dog. The deceased was passing by the house of the latter, when, in that dog's proceeding, though described as one of the most shocking depravity and cold-blooded malice, was unassessed by any provocation or without any interference on their part. Indeed, they seemed to regard the torture and butchery of the man, lasting through a whole hour, as an amusing incident.

Land Slide and Escape.—The Cincinnati Times states that Mr. William De Groff, a contractor on the Little Miami Railroad, made a leap of fifty feet from a bank, to escape the consequences of a land slide; and, alighting on his feet, escaped without injury. He was standing at the time on a ledge, midway between the top and bottom of the bank, and seeing the earth caving in above, took the alternative of jumping off, to being buried under the mass.

Remarkable Health.—In Worcester, with a population of seventeen thousand, there was but a single death during the last week.

The Fourth District.—In thirty-three towns, Mr. Palfrey has 3605 votes; Mr. Thompson 2617, and Mr. Robinson, 1169. Mr. Palfrey's gain since March, 222.

Distinguished Arrival.—Among the notable persons who have arrived in this city, is Mr. Ole Bull, the famous leader of the band of Ixarians, who, having been driven out of Texas, have made a settlement at Nauvoo, and are now embarked, on his way to France again.—*Phila. North Amer.*

Yucatan.—Advices from Sisal, to the 24th ult, received by way of New York, inform us that another battle has been fought at Sacalum, on the 12th of the same month, between the 15th ult., in which the latter were defeated with much loss, 300 of them having been killed. The Indians are said to have, at a Spanish slaver, to be sold into slavery. Almost all of the American regiment had returned home.

☞ Theodore Parker, in a late discourse, said that as much matter was printed in Boston every week, as would make a pile reaching from the whole world during fourteen centuries before the art of printing was discovered.

Novel Importation.—A vessel lately arrived at this port from Havana, having on part of her cargo, 50,000 *wooden toothpicks.* Are Yankees done whittling?—*Boston Transcript.*

☞ We learn from the New York Independent, that the steamboat Lyman Beecher, on Lake Erie, capsized at Boston soon, to spend the remainder of his days.

Maine Legislature.—The motion to forward the subject of the Mexican Indemnity, to the President Elect, was lost in the Maine House, on Friday, by a vote of 43 to 35.

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE SLAVE GONE.

Died, in Concord, on Thursday, June 14th, Miss HELEN THORNY, aged 35 years.

Our friend, Miss Thorney, was an abolitionist. Endowed by nature with tender sensibilities, quick to feel for the woes of others, the cause of the slave met with a ready response in her heart. She had a mind of fine native powers, enlarged and matured by cultivation. She had the courage of a martyr, and dare to acknowledge it when sufficient evidence was presented to her mind, and the moral courage to act in conformity with her convictions, however unpopular these convictions might be to the community around her. The cause of the slave did not come before her, when it did not, followed by as soon as it was presented, she set herself to inquire how it was, that a system which imbrutes man so cruelly, which tears asunder all the tenderest ties so ruthlessly, which puts out the life of the soul, by denying it the means of growth and progress so effectually, was supported. She saw the religious denominations with which she had been connected vehemently crying out against the Catholics for denying the Bible to the people, and yet one-sixth part of the people of the Protestant United States were legally deprived of the right to read God's word, and, worse than the Catholics, the right of learning to read. She ascertained that the actual number of slaveholders in the land was not more than two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand. How, she said, can these keep three millions of people in bondage! She saw that the church did not faithfully follow the revolution, and demand their rights at the point of the bayonet? She ascertained that the bayonets of the North were pledged to unite with those of the Southern tyrants, in case of any attempt at insurrection, and put down the poor crushed bondman, if, in going his weary way, he should strike down the oppressor. She saw that the nation had written in its Constitution the grievousness it had prescribed to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of the people, that widows might be its prey, and that it might rob the fatherless. This Constitution, everyone, either by himself or his deputy, held up his hand to heaven, and swore, So help me God, I will sustain. She saw that in the same Constitution, they agreed, by the same solemn oath, if the poor victim of oppression should flee to any of the so-called free States, bearing incredible dangers, facing death in its most terrible forms, in order to deliverance from his oppressors, and appeal to Northern men for protection, being pursued by his enslaver, they must perjure themselves, or allow his being delivered up to his pursuers, and sent back again to the most cruel bondage, without lifting a finger in his defence—thus stifling the noblest feelings of their natures.

In despair, she turned to the church. Surely, she said, the church of Christ is free from these abominations. But she found the church made up of men from all the political parties, alike pledged to the support of the Constitution. She saw in keeping with this, she saw the church, almost universally, giving to the slaveholder or his abettor, the right hand of Christian fellowship—calling him dear brother in Christ. She saw the pulpits of the North open to Southern divines, while the advocates of the slave system, if not entirely shut the door of almost every church in the land. She said to herself, Is this the church of Christ, and has it come down so low? She repudiated such a church. Immediately did she turn her back upon its communion, and if she went to the house of prayer, as she occasionally did, she went to see if the spirit of Christ was there, and was not to rising among them. Again and again has she called upon the writer of this notice, when returning from church, and said, with strong emotion, it is all darkness and gloom. It was not eloquent declamation which she sought in the church; it was the spirit of Christ, the spirit of strong, incontrovertible facts, which impelled her to the course she felt called upon to pursue, and she knew that the eloquence of anti-slavery owed its source to these same facts, and endowed with eloquence the most unglitted tongues. To her, as to many others, the Sabbath was a day to be the church on the Sabbath, and worship with her friends; and nothing but an entire conviction of its wrongfulness, in her case, would have prevented her constant attendance upon the institutions of religion. But the call to her was imperative—'Come out of her, that ye be not partaker of her plagues,' and she obeyed. The obedience brought peace in her, and peace in sickness. Not an hour of gloom did she experience during her protracted illness. Though constitutionally timid, the gloom of death was all taken away, and the king of terrors became to her an angel of hope and joy, opening before her bright visions of beauty and joy, even her own expression. One day, in conversation, she expressed her gratitude for what anti-slavery had done for her, in 'opening new and juster views of God, and truth, and duty, and exclaimed—'O how much has anti-slavery done for me, and how little I have done for it! I feel that I should, if I might keep school, and in this way do something for the cause I so much love. But it is ordered otherwise.'

She experienced in its fullest extent the fulfilment of the promise—'Blessed is He that considereth the poor: the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.' Languishing, and make all his bed in his sickness.' Her long continued illness made the suffering virtues, patience and resignation, to shine brightly, and smoothed away the sharp edges of her character, fitting her, we doubt not, for a polished stone in the great temple above.

The abolitionists of Concord will mourn deeply her loss; for, few and feeble as they are, they can ill afford to lose one so intelligent and so true. But they feel, that though no longer present with them in the flesh, she will still be a co-laborer with them in the great and good cause in which they have so long been associated.

Astounding Slaves.—Quite a number of slaves have lately fled from Loudoun county, (Va.,) and when some of them were arrested they produced well executed forged papers, which proved to be forged. Eight male slaves got off, also, from Hampshire county, Va., and were not retaken.

Brown vs. Stone.—This was a case brought for whipping a black boy and causing his death from a severe injury, against his late master, who had come into Upper Canada on a visit, and had been arrested for the claim, but was released on finding the boy was living. The first last week, at the Home District Assizes, and resulted in a verdict for defendant.—*Montreal Gazette.*

☞ The barque John W. Cator, of New York, at San Barbara, sold her cargo of Cooking Stoves for $100,000, on a cargo that cost $60,000. Cooking stoves costing 18 or 20 dollars here, sold there for $135 each.

☞ The Free Soilers of the North-western States contemplate holding a convention at Cleveland, on the 18th of July next, to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the Ordinance of 1787.

☞ A Roman Catholic paper in Boston calls the newly-appointed Minister to the United States from the Republic of Rome, 'an envoy from ruffians and robbers,' and denounces Gen. Taylor, in advance, *should he dare to receive him!*

Letitia T. Blaisdell.—A number of petitions for the commutation of the punishment of this wretched woman, have been presented to the New Hampshire Legislature. The judges, the jurors, the sheriff, and the State and county attorneys who acted upon the occasion, are among the number.

☞ Tuesday.—The steamer Cerro, from Sisal, arrived at Havana on the 23d ult., bringing two hundred Yucatecos Indians. Bocalar was in possession of the government troops. The resistance was slight, and only twelve persons were killed.

☞ Wm. Leonard Hagner, late proprietor of the Delavan House, Albany, has become proprietor of a new and magnificent hotel, just completed, Buffalo, to be known as the Phelps Exchange.

☞ Mr. Jesse Frost, of Wheeling, Va., died of lockjaw from running a rusty nail into his foot, while not being twaxed, probably, of the wound, but the wound discharge, by blowing tobacco smoke into it.

The New Cholera Remedy.—A friend of ours was taken with vomiting the other evening, which, after continuing five or six hours, was checked in *less than one minute* by a sulphur and charcoal pill!—*Chicago Tribune.*

☞ Abbott Lawrence has been appointed minister to England. A son of Senator Davis, of this State, has the office of Secretary of Legation to the same place.

The New Orleans Flood.—The N. O. Delta publishes a map of the inundated district, and gives the number of squares under water at 160; the number of houses flooded at 1,600; the number of persons dwelling in them at 8,000.

☞ The 'Hyperion' is the title of a newspaper published in New York, and devoted to the elevation of the colored race. J. H. Townsend & Co., publishers.

☞ P. Stephenson, the young American Sculptor, a native of Buffalo, and an artist of remarkable promise, is to execute a bust of Father Mathew on his arrival here.

A Harrisonn in the West.—On Friday last, a severe gale occurred on the Mississippi river, doing much damage to steamboats. The steamer Memphis, near New Madrid, Mo., had her cabin roof and chimnies demolished, and some seventeen persons that were on the roof, were blown overboard, and drowned. Those who were below the deck were uninjured.

☞ Maj. Gen. Gaines

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

COLORPHOBIA.

BY REZEKIAH HUMANKIND.

I.

The *Colorphobia*—what is that?
Does it infect the dog or cat?
Does the disease prove fatal *fever*?
Or is it such a skin deep *fever*?

II.

The turkey-cock, I've heard it said,
A deep aversion has to red;
O, stupid bird! O, silly biped!
Our COUNTRY'S FLAG *with red is striped!*

III.

This Colorphobia—as they name it—
So mean that very few will claim it—
While it remains above the sod,
Should never curse the 'church of God!'

IV.

'Tis not the color gives offence;
They only say so for pretence;
Care they a fig how black the face?
No—*if the 'nigger' keep his place.'*

V.

Would ye be just? mind not complexion;
Black though the skin, 'tis no objection;
Mind not the color, all else right;
A man's a MAN, *or black or white.*

VI.

This is the thought that stirs their gall,
That colored men are SEN *at all;*
And its the thing the best you can,
'Tis not the *color*, but the MAN.

For the Liberator.

QUESTION OF LAW.

Now, if the 'man of God' approve it,
And if the 'sovereign people' love it,
Where is the power can ever alter
The 'law supreme,' which baits the halter?

REPLY.

The 'sovereign people' *do not* love it.
Though 'men of God' (so called) approve it.
They 'men of God'? and *mad for murder?*
Who can conceive a thought absurder?

Wolves are not men—and men inhuman
Are not 'of God'—but every man
Will be more true, more firm, and bolder,
Leaning on heavenly mercy's shoulder.

We have the power the law to alter;
We need not always hug the halter;
We may not *kill* a sinful brother;
One crime can never cure another.

OLD COLONY.

WALK ON.

BY R. P. HOOD.

Walk on! though a dark and murky night,
The winds be roaring with a ghostly tone;
Though there be not a star to bless thy sight,
Yet still—Walk on!

The morning cometh—the day will dawn,
The sun will mount to his radiant throne;
Thou shalt tread through a fairy flowery lawn,
Walk on!

Thou of the sad and earnest face;
Thou of the sad and the tearful eye;
Shall a smile never dwell where care hath place?
A nothing left but to despair and die?
Spirits are round thy panting heart,
And their voices chaunt in a hopeful tone;
Thy sorrows in angel hearts have part,
Walk on!

Prophet and teacher, will none believe?
Seemest thou here like a voice alone?
Who hade thee the glorious work to leave?
Speak on! speak on!

Speak on! though then die, thy voice shall be
Lasting, perennial in its tone!
If it ring in a channel, O never die!
Speak on! speak on!

Weary wanderers, panting for rest,
Toil onwards, and soon the rest shall come;
Labor to bless, and ye shall be blest;
And lo! where the light shines there is your home.
Though the icy breath of the world be round,
And 'neath you the sad and cold grave-stone;
Beyond is a clime where all joys are found,
Walk on! walk on!

We should sorely droop if we could not see
Bright fringes around the thunder cloud:
And cold, and sad, and hopeless be,
Who knoweth no life beyond the shroud:
But we, wherever our spirits move,
Will lift up our voices in a joyful tone;
We go to a land of peace and love,
Walk on! walk on!

From the Christian Register.

CAN THIS BE DEATH?

Can this be Death?
I see no trace of the last strife,
As when man yieldeth up his life.
Over thy beautiful blue eye,
The lids are shut as peacefully
As when in sunber thou didst rest,
Securely on thy mother's breast.

Can this be Death?

Could the bright spirit flee away,
And leave that smile on lips of clay?
How almost radiant is thy brow!
There's a strange beauty on thine now!
Yes; but the pulses all are still,
The form is motionless and chill,
We catch no more thy balmy breath,
'Tis passed away—*and this is Death!*
Why do I weep? that thy spirit has gone
Folded its leaves at an early hour;
Not that a bird of paradise
Was summoned to its native skies.
I weep for those whose hearts are sorely riven,
Crushed by the blow that freed thy soul for Heaven.

SUN AND SHOWER.

BY SARAH F. ADAMS.

Ho sendeth sun, Ho sendeth shower,
Alike they're needful to the flower;
And joys and tears alike are sent,
To give the soul fit nourishment.
As comes to me or cloud or sun,
Father! thy will, not mine, be done.

Oh, we're shall I set life repine,—
Enough that thou hast made it mine.
Where falls the shadow cold of death,
I yet will sing with parting breath,
As comes to me or shade or sun,
Father! thy will, not mine, be done.

Reformatory.

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

FRIEND GARRISON:

How it has been with a large class of your readers, I know not; but the late Bible discussion between Messrs. WRIGHT and GREW, as published in the Liberator, has been a topic of much interest to me. Every person who engages in REFORM, finds immediately his way hedged up with Bible arguments to prove that the movement he is engaged in is wrong. Allowing this book to be the ultimate appeal in matters of faith and practice, it is not hard to see that there is at least an even chance of being worsted. It, therefore, becomes every honest reformer to inquire into the authority and authenticity of this book, called the Bible.

I do not know as the late discussion will be considered as an attack on the foundation of the Bible, (I mean its supernatural authority,) but I think it is virtually so. If the book is emphatically the word of God, as it is claimed to be, it must be true in its historical, true in its morals, and true in its prophetical parts. Instead of this being so, its friends have not the audacity to claim all this for it. Hence they have got a mixed up mess, that requires supernatural power to discover what it does mean.

Now, I have been not a little astonished that a man of so keen an intellect, evidently, as Henry Grew, should be so perfectly beside himself in treating this Bible question. He appears to have no idea of what constitutes a right or wrong act, aside from the *ipsi dixit* of the Bible. Like a child in the first rudiments of arithmetic, he has no idea of the science of numbers, except what he reads from his book.

Henry Grew has undertaken to show that Christ endorsed the writings of Moses and the prophets; and he does this by quoting some of the alleged sayings of Christ, as recorded in the Gospel. Now, if any man has spoken, and *still use them*, he will not be long in discovering gross contradictions and blunders in what is affirmed to be the sayings of Christ. What, then, does a quotation here and there amount to, as positively proving any thing which Christ uttered or said? These Gospels were written long after the death of Christ, and collated centuries after that event, and were liable to all the blunders and exaggerations of any other book of so early a date. To charge a person with assuming to be more wise than Christ, because he does not choose to accept of what other writers affirm he said, only shows his folly of those who make the charge. Mr. Grew does not accept of *all* the opinions of others, whom he acknowledges to be his superior. Neither does any man. Why, then, make such a charge? It may be an adroit mode of prosecuting a controversy; but, certainly, not a sensible indication of a superior love of truth to every thing else.

It is a very significant fact, that Christ never (that we have any account of) committed a single syllable of his teachings to writing. Furthermore, we have no account that he ever commissioned *any other person* to do any thing of the kind. The whole authority of writing the Gospel appears to have been, as Dr. Gannett admits, an after-thought on the part of his disciples. And yet, the very persons who admit all this, earnestly entreat us to receive the Gospel as '*the word of God*'!

In order to make these writings—that part of them in which are recorded the inhuman acts of Moses and others—appear like the truths of Jehovah, Mr. Grew undertakes to illustrate his subject by the operation of the laws of nature. He thinks that 'to send the electric fluid to the body of the innocent babe in the cradle' would be wrong in us, but right in God. Hence, His relation to man is such, that whenever he sees fit to command his servants to cut the throats of infants, or to slay a whole nation, the innocent with the guilty, or to spare the young maidens for profane purposes which every man will pronounce the most vile, he has a perfect right to do it, and it accords perfectly with the operations of the laws of nature, which is the law of God, and which is observable to every intelligent human being! Now only a little reflection is necessary to dispel at once so foul and unnatural a conception of God. Why don't Mr. Grew charge the Almighty, (and I don't know but that he does,) whenever it rains, and he is foolish enough to expose himself to it, of giving him a good or a bad setting, as the case may be? Why don't he build himself a house near the sea-shore, so that the first gale of wind that crosses the water shall dash it to atoms, and then charge the Almighty with destroying his house? The ridiculousness of all such consumate folly, a schoolboy of ten years of age might see at a glance. The fact is, we are men, and not brutes, and are endowed with reason and understanding, and capable of progressing to an unlimited extent in wisdom and knowledge. If we do not use our knowledge right, and do not seek to protect ourselves from the elements without, it is our fault, not God's. It is necessary it should rain, and God will not suffer the earth to be parched up, because Henry Grew chooses not to seek protection from it. And God will never suffer man or beast to be exposed to the fatal effects of a sickly atmosphere, because Henry Grew does not choose to protect his babe from the effects of the electric fluid. Neither will God work miracles to gratify our folly and stupidity.

But we are gravely told by Mr. Grew, that the innocent children, &c., did not suffer *as a penalty for, but in consequence of* the sins of their parents.—There is a law of our being, which brings suffering upon our children, as consequence of our transgression. It is a law, too, among the wisest and best (if such a term can be allowed) that the Creator has made. It is one of the most cheering thoughts, that whatever good we may acquire, we shall transmit to our children, and our children's children. This divine law, like every other, is susceptible of being perverted from its true and proper intention. It is in this way the child suffers in consequence of the sins of the parent. We suffer sometimes in consequence of our adherence to and love of truth. But the law under which we suffer is a law, the intention of which is our highest and best good; and it is only when this law is perverted, that it becomes grievous, and productive of evil.

The pertinacity with which friend Grew clings to the Bible, can only be accounted for, I think, on the ground of his being brought up under its influence. Slavery. Grew thinks that the Bible supernatural authority on which it has been supposed to rest, and the vindictive and credulous theology which is based on it would vanish like chaff before the wind. Then will the day arrive, I trust, when reason and common sense, the gifts of God to man, instead of being perverted from its true and proper intention. It is in this way the child suffers in consequence of the sins of the parent. We suffer sometimes in consequence of our adherence to and love of truth. But the law under which we suffer is a law, the intention of which is our highest and best good; and it is only when this law is perverted, that it becomes grievous, and productive of evil.

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Protestant Theologians after Luther, therefore taught that the writers of the Bible were (1) moved by the Holy Spirit to write, (to speak with pen)—that (2,) the topics they were to communicate were given them by the Holy Spirit, (*suggestio rerum*) and (3,) that the words they chose were pointed out by a like Inspiration, (*suggestio verborum.*) All was inspired, words and things; history, geography, morality; what they knew, and what they did not know. The apostolic writers and their assistants were even called 'God's amanuenses,' and 'Notaries or Secretaries of the Holy Ghost.' They said that God made them tongues to speak with, pens to write with. God, then, is the only author of the Bible, and if the different books correspond, in style and sentiment, they necessarily must. Hence, it is because the Holy Ghost has seen fit to choose such expressions as they themselves would have chosen, if left to themselves.

2. But it had been remarked, long since, that all of the Old Testament was not written in pure Hebrew, nor all of the New Testament in pure Greek. Jerome had noticed the Barbarisms and Soloecisms in the Bible. But according to the new Protestant theory of verbal Inspiration, this would be accusing God of having committed barbarisms and solecisms. Nothing remained but to deny that there were any such, which was accordingly done. The most subtle distinctions and refinements were resorted to, and it was boldly denied that any such defects of style were to be found in the Bible.

3. This was not all. Words consist of letters, and if words are inspired, the letters must be also inspired. But criticism had shown that the Hebrew points or vowels, in the Old Testament, were not nearly as old as the text, but were added by the Masorites in later times. Therefore, it was argued, as the consonant is the body, and the vowel the soul of the word, and God is a spirit, as well as the Bible, must have come from God, the vowel points were also inspired, and some of the later symbols (or creeds) roundly declared that they were as old as the consonants.

4. But this danger to be encountered from criticism were just commencing. Suppose the words were given by Inspiration, letters and all, how do we know we have the original words? We have not the original MSS., but only copies of copies—who is to answer for the fidelity and accuracy of the copyist? In the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, we find, on examination, to differ greatly, and MILL, WETSTEIN, and others discovered tens and thousands of various readings in words and letters. Who are the teachers of verbal inspiration, therefore, must do one of two things. They must either assert that some one particular text (the Received Text for example) was preserved from error by a constant miracle, or the theory must be given up, and the want of infallibility admitted. But they did neither one nor the other. No danger was to be encountered from critical readings, or any of consequence, and looked very cross upon the critics for maintaining the contrary.

5. But Criticism, Investigation, Inquiry, pursue their way and cannot be checked by bolts, denials or loud clamors. There are difficulties in the way of the theory of verbal Inspiration which cannot be overcome. The advocates of the theory, was given up to analysis, criticism and denial, and among other things, the assertions of the theologians of the seventeenth century were examined and demolished. The doctrine of verbal Inspiration was gradually but very generally relinquished, but no other theory took its place, and the whole state of opinion became vague and indefinite, as we have shown in a previous section.

As an example of this uncertainty, we may refer to Michaels, who, in his Introduction to the New Testament, (translated by Bishop Marsh,) contends that the Apostles are inspired, and what they wrote inspired too.—But,' says he, 'what shall we do with the books *not written by the Apostles*, as the Gospels of Mark and Luke?

'I must confess I am unable to find a satisfactory proof of their Inspiration, and the more I investigate the subject, and the oftener I compare their writings with those of Matthew and John, the greater are my doubts. In the third edition of this work, I delivered the argumentative for and against Inspiration with uncertainty which side of the question I should prefer, though rather inclined to the affirmative. At present, though I still feel the same difficulty with the same cautious uncertainty as before, I am strongly inclined to the negative.'

So while our salvation was made to depend upon right opinions, and the holding right opinions depended on our having an infallible teacher in the Bible, the most learned theologians of the last century were quite uncertain, whether two of the Evangelists were inspired or not!

6. At the present time, as we have seen, a very great uncertainty prevails among Protestant theologians upon this subject. In sermons and exhortations, the Bible is quoted in all its parts as the Word of God, but few define what they mean by this expression. The leading Orthodox theologians in Germany, as Neander and Twesten, decidedly reject the doctrine of verbal Inspiration. In England and the United States, many follow Coleridge to the same conclusions.

In our next section, we shall consider the facts in support of a Providence, and the special character experienced by the New Testament writers.

American Newspapers in Paris.—The Boston Bee contains a notice to editors and publishers in the United States, requesting them to send to that office a copy of their paper published on the Fourth of July next, with a copy of the week's issue of the paper which they may issue during the first week in July, for Mr. Vattemare, who will place them in the 'American Library,' which is now being formed in the City Hall, at Paris.

'A COLLECTION OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS, *Presented to the City of Paris,*
By the Journalists of the United States.
July 4th, 1849.'

☞ A French paper exclaims,—'Hurrah! The Cossacks are coming! They are traversing the Danube and the Vistula. They are marching towards them to Vienna; the Hohenzollern delivers Posen to them. Revolutionists of 1789, the Cossacks bring back to you benefits of your work! Revolutionists of 1848, the Cossacks are coming to consolidate the capitalist privilege! The time is come at which our day should be united to those of Hungary and democratic Germany! To the defiance of the Czar, arms alone are right to reply! The hour is at last! is with us the equality against feudality—for civilization against barbarism!'

A Fresh of Nature.—A communication in the Boston Courier, from the late editor of that paper, states that Mr. A. Winslow Cassell, of Cambridge, has a healthy and well-formed calf, having a coat of *wool* instead of hair! There is no perceptible difference in the appearance of the animal's hair, and that of a sheep of the same age. Like the sheep, the face and the lower part of the legs are covered with short and not very compliant hair; the rest of the body has a covering of wool, which, to all appearance, may afford as liberal a fleece as a true Saxon or Merino.

Not Bad.—A newly married couple went to housekeeping, not long since, in Boston. At breakfast the next morning after their entrance, the gentleman said to his lady:—'My dear, this is Poplar street, and putting a (you) in it, it becomes poplin.' And by putting us in it,' promptly replied the lady, 'it will become *populous*.'

☞ Van Rysick, a Flemish poet of eminence, is dead.

☞ The cost of maintaining the British armies in the colonies is about $18,000,000 per annum; a dear whistle.

☞ A monument is to be erected in Surrey, to the memory of James Thomson, the author of the Seasons.

☞ A lady of large landed property in Ireland has offered to compensate her tenant, in fee, on her estate. She has neither tenants nor money.

☞ It is a singular fact, that females in London, in a certain delicate state of health, commit small thefts, that they may have the conveniences and attendance incident to a prison, but which they cannot obtain at home.

Lowell American.—We received, Saturday, the first number of this paper, edited by W. S. Robinson, the celebrated Massachusetts poet, who refused to do the bidding of the wealthy owners of the Lowell Courier or its party, when editing that journal, and who was, therefore, driven from his place. We wished success. He has now a paper of his own, and can speak like a freeman, and what is more, will do it. The American must succeed.—*Pro. Tran.*

☞ The Cleveland Plaindealer says that Hon. Joshua R. Giddings has been appointed a delegate to the great Peace Convention to be held in Paris in September next. It is said that he will take his departure soon.

Large Income.—The income of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society' last year was about $400,000.

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH.

RECENT DAY OCCURRENCES.

Shot.—We learn by the officers of the Peytona, that Thomas Gray, formerly of Lexington, Ky., St. Clairsmer, at Lake Providence, on Thursday morning last. The weapon used was a rifle, and Dr. G. is supposed to have received a ball in his side, which passed through and fractured the bone. The cause of the affair we did not learn. We have since learned from a passenger on the Peytona, that the political difference existed between the parties, and, happening to meet in the streets at Lake Providence, Mr. Patten shot Graves down.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

Terrible Homicide.—We learn, says the Nashville Union, that Green M'Clendon, on Stone's river, killed his brother on the 12th instant, by stabbing him through the heart with a large knife. It is understood that the difficulty leading to this atrocious act originated in a quarrel between the children of the two brothers. The miserable survivor was arrested and committed to jail.

Mysterious Murder.—The Mobile Advertiser states, that about the 5th of March last, a murder was perpetrated in Marion county, Miss. Mr. Wm. E. Allen, who has for several years resided in the Choctaw Nation, engaged in teaching school, removed this winter, in company with Mr. Hicks, from Tippah county, for the purpose of establishing a wood-yard. With this view, they took their teams with them. About the first of March, Hicks, Allen's teamster, came to the name of Hicks to a distance. About the 6th of March, he (Allen) was found in his camp, dead—having been shot in the back of the head. Hicks has been apprehended in possession of Allen's team, watch, and other things, easily identified by Allen's friends. His friends live in the vicinity of Fairfield, Pickens Co., Ala. He was buried near Columbia, Marion county, Miss.

Shocking Murder.—A horrid murder was committed near Mineola, last week, in this instance. A man named Elisha Keese, who went to the house of Mr. David Gurgasus, an old revolutionary man upwards of 90 years of age, who lived alone, and after some altercation, struck the latter a violent blow on the head with the butt end of a musket, lacerating it severely, and knocking him down. The assailant then, with a lady, named Mary Ellen Pratt, who resided with her father and mother there, came to his relief; whereupon Reese fired the contents of the musket, at a man, the ball taking effect in her neck, and killing her instantly. He then made his escape, but was pursued, arrested and committed to Macon jail, to stand his trial at the next term of Bibb Superior Court in July next. The recovery of Mr. Gurgasus was considered doubtful.

Fatal Affray.—An affray occurred in Bilisburgh on the Saturday night before last, between a young Kentucky cattle buyer, whose name we did not learn, and Harvey Watts, (son of Judge Watts,) in which young Watts received a cut on the throat, from which he died, as we learn, on Wednesday night. We know very little of the particulars; but are told that the unfortunate scuffle commenced in a quarrel, in which Watts attempted to put the Kentuckian out of the house, and after getting into the street, knives were drawn, the Kentuckian receiving a cut on the head, and Watts the stab of which he has since died.—*Franklin Examiner.*

The Hickman Tragedy.—Horrible Lynching.—Several weeks since, a gentleman, by the name of Douglas, had $3000 stolen from him; a man living in the same house was suspected. On this *suspicion*, he was decoyed by his boasts *friend*, Dr. James S. Douglas, to a boat, where a gang of disguised persons seized and gagged him, and took him across the river. The victim, Wiley Pettiskey, who was not a man of bad character, was then tortured by *one hundred and fifty lashes on the bare back*, to get from him a confession that he stole the money. He did not confess.

Brinkley kept his bed several days, and vowed revenge. So soon as he could walk, he proceeded out into the street, armed with a pistol and double-barrelled gun. Dr. Douglass was the first of the band he met, though he had not accompanied them across the river. Brinkley shot one barrel, the load entirely missing the head of Douglass. The second shot him in the side, and *this* victim fell, and soon expired.

The murderer then surrounded him there were five more victims yet. Another murder came very near closing the scene, or rather continuing the acts of the tragedy.

Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and, said he was a man. The citizens are about equally divided in approval or condemnation—*Cairo Delta.*

More of Slavery's Fruits!—The Concordia (Ga.) Intelligencer of Saturday the 14th ultimo, gives the following account of a fight on a cotton plantation in that neighborhood a few days before. Violence and blood has the South sown, and a like harvest is she reaping. So will it be while human nature remains what it ever has been.

'Early on the morning of Tuesday, eight negroes came into Vidalia, and reported to Mr. Dean, (stating him that they—all of them—belonged to Windsor Forest plantation, but had been runaways from it for some months,) that the overseer of the negro quarters on that plantation; that being unable longer to live in the woods, they had agreed to return home on Monday night last, and had come to Vidalia to request to propose to the negro overseer to submit to a light punishment for their offence, and if he did not agree to their proposal, to kill him; that upon this determination, they went to the 'quarters,' made the proposal for a moderate punishment, and was refused, whereupon it having been rejected, and the negroes, as they threatened, they killed him with sticks. They told the jailer that all of them were implicated in the murder, and had now come forward to give themselves into the hands of justice. The time of this surrender was at a late hour last night.

All of these negroes were straightway committed to jail, while the coroner and a summoned jury proceeded to the scene of the described murder, and held the proper inquest. They found the negro overseer dead, without the skin of any part of his body having been scratched, save a little on his hands in death.

The negroes will undergo a preliminary trial here on Tuesday next, before Thomas Edwards, Esq., and ten property holders in the vicinity of the plantation. We learn that the negro overseer who was killed was one of the most valuable and faithful of his race.

Tragedy in Mississippi.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ultimo publishes a long account, for which we have no room, of an affray, at a place called, in Napoleon, Miss., on the night of the 7th ult. A project for the formation of a club had led to a dispute, and a meeting was called on Saturday night, and several others were severely wounded. N. L. Mitchell and several others have been arrested as concerned in the affray.

Stabbed.—The Forsyth (Ga.) Bee learns by letter, that Mr. Weston, the agent of the Sable Molasses, was stabbed a few days since by a boy in Marietta, who was interrupting his employer, by making a noise outside, which he attempted to suppress. It was thought that the wound would not survive, the dirk having entered his stomach. It seems that even boys carry dirks in Marietta.

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On the 1st, an affray took place at Benson, Miss., between John A. Cason and Washington Luce, in which Luce was killed by a pistol shot.

Murder over the Gambling Table.—An affray occurred between two men named Wardle and Berino, at a coffee-house in the third Municipality, New Orleans, on the 2d instant, in which Wardle was killed. The dispute arose about a game of cards.

☞ Michael Long, a planter near Edgefield, S. C., was shot dead by one of his slaves on the 17th ult.

Supposed Murder.—A correspondent writing from Eatonton, informs us that Col. Daniel Roes, a planter of Putnam county, was found dead on the morning of the 22d instant, about a quarter of a mile from his house, having been shot in the head and face the night previous. No further particulars of the affair had reached Eatonton.—*Savannah Georgian.*

☞ A white pedlar was found murdered near Bush Furnace, Md. Mrs. Preston, an aged widow who lived alone in a cottage in Buckeystown, Md., was found shockingly murdered, with an axe, and a small sum of money which she was known to have, was missing.

Homicide and Anticipation.—A man, named Jefferson Bates, was killed near Kingsville, Antrim county, last week, under the following circumstances:—Bates was riding in company with his brother, and stopped, as he subsequently discovered, to unsaddle his horse, assignation he had made with a female of questionable reputation. While in company with the girl, he was shot through the head with a rifle ball. This occurred on the 21st ult. and the body was not discovered until the 25th. Mr. Bates was, as we learn, a married man, and leaves a family of eight children. The parents have been made.—*Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser.*

☞ Angus McSween, a young man of good education and standing, was shockingly stabbed at Wadesboro', (N. C.,) by James Boyle, who was defeated in courting by the by-standers. McSween is recovering, though his wounds were supposed to be mortal.

Bloody Affray.—A fight occurred in New Orleans on the 8th instant, between Henry Cassidy, sailmaker, and Wm. Duncan, carpenter, and the probability was, that both of the parties were killed, as they received during the struggle. They were brothers-in-law.

☞ Three murders were committed in St. Louis on the night of the 6th. One of the murdered men attempted to quell a party wrangling Germans, who killed him for interfering.

☞ *Murderous Affray.*—An affray recently occurred near Raleigh, between two men, named Stroud and Melton. Stroud had his bowels cut out.

☞ John Price, known as 'cutting John,' killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Hughes, (usually known as Tommy,) at 7 o'clock, at Petherlidge's tavern in Baltimore, with a revolver, lodging three balls in the region of the heart, which caused instant death. This is the third person killed by this desperado.

☞ A colored girl attempted to kill three children at Louisville, (Ky.,) on Tuesday last, by giving them poison in molasses.

Matricide.—On the 28th ultimo, a man named Newkirk, living about 15 miles from Springfield, shot his own mother, nearly a hundred years old. After the perpetration of the deed, he re-loaded his gun, and from each barrel discharged a shot, which had lodged in 12 years of age to shoot him. The boy fired the gun, but purposely missed him. Newkirk whipped the boy terribly, and then sent for a neighbor, to whom he remarked—'I have shot my mother—do you think they will hang me?' He soon afterwards disappeared, but at the latest accounts, was still at large, the ends of justice to find him had been unsuccessful. His neighbors generally think he is insane.

☞ Daniel Cummins, on Monday night, being a lodger at the tavern of Mr. Kennedy in Baltimore, took upon the transom of two fellow-lodgers, named Morrison and Reardon, and shot them with pistol contents. Being subsequently taken, he was found in the next term of Bibb Superior Court in July next. The recovery of Mr. Gurgasus was considered doubtful.

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Supposed Murder.—A correspondent writing from Eatonton, informs us that Col. Daniel Roes, a planter of Putnam county, was found dead on the morning of the 22d instant, about a quarter of a mile from his house, having been shot in the head and face the night previous. No further particulars of the affair had reached Eatonton.—*Savannah Georgian.*

☞ A white pedlar was found murdered near Bush Furnace, Md. Mrs. Preston, an aged widow who lived alone in a cottage in Buckeystown, Md., was found shockingly murdered, with an axe, and a small sum of money which she was known to have, was missing.

Homicide and Anticipation.—A man, named Jefferson Bates, was killed near Kingsville, Antrim county, last week, under the following circumstances:—Bates was riding in company with his brother, and stopped, as he subsequently discovered, to unsaddle his horse, assignation he had made with a female of questionable reputation. While in company with the girl, he was shot through the head with a rifle ball. This occurred on the 21st ult. and the body was not discovered until the 25th. Mr. Bates was, as we learn, a married man, and leaves a family of eight children. The parents have been made.—*Montgomery, (Ala.) Advertiser.*

☞ Angus McSween, a young man of good education and standing, was shockingly stabbed at Wadesboro', (N. C.,) by James Boyle, who was defeated in courting by the by-standers. McSween is recovering, though his wounds were supposed to be mortal.

Bloody Affray.—A fight occurred in New Orleans on the 8th instant, between Henry Cassidy, sailmaker, and Wm. Duncan, carpenter, and the probability was, that both of the parties were killed, as they received during the struggle. They were brothers-in-law.

☞ Three murders were committed in St. Louis on the night of the 6th. One of the murdered men attempted to quell a party wrangling Germans, who killed him for interfering.

☞ *Murderous Affray.*—An affray recently occurred near Raleigh, between two men, named Stroud and Melton. Stroud had his bowels cut out.

☞ John Price, known as 'cutting John,' killed his brother-in-law, Thomas Hughes, (usually known as Tommy,) at 7 o'clock, at Petherlidge's tavern in Baltimore, with a revolver, lodging three balls in the region of the heart, which caused instant death. This is the third person killed by this desperado.

☞ A colored girl attempted to kill three children at Louisville, (Ky.,) on Tuesday last, by giving them poison in molasses.

Matricide.—On the 28th ultimo, a man named Newkirk, living about 15 miles from Springfield, shot his own mother, nearly a hundred years old. After the perpetration of the deed, he re-loaded his gun, and from each barrel discharged a shot, which had lodged in 12 years of age to shoot him. The boy fired the gun, but purposely missed him. Newkirk whipped the boy terribly, and then sent for a neighbor, to whom he remarked—'I have shot my mother—do you think they will hang me?' He soon afterwards disappeared, but at the latest accounts, was still at large, the ends of justice to find him had been unsuccessful. His neighbors generally think he is insane.

☞ Daniel Cummins, on Monday night, being a lodger at the tavern of Mr. Kennedy in Baltimore, took upon the transom of two fellow-lodgers, named Morrison and Reardon, and shot them with pistol contents. Being subsequently taken, he was found in the next term of Bibb Superior Court in July next. The recovery of Mr. Gurgasus was considered doubtful.

Fatal Affray.—An affray occurred in Bilisburgh on the Saturday night before last, between a young Kentucky cattle buyer, whose name we did not learn, and Harvey Watts, (son of Judge Watts,) in which young Watts received a cut on the throat, from which he died, as we learn, on Wednesday night. We know very little of the particulars; but are told that the unfortunate scuffle commenced in a quarrel, in which Watts attempted to put the Kentuckian out of the house, and after getting into the street, knives were drawn, the Kentuckian receiving a cut on the head, and Watts the stab of which he has since died.—*Franklin Examiner.*

The Hickman Tragedy.—Horrible Lynching.—Several weeks since, a gentleman, by the name of Douglas, had $3000 stolen from him; a man living in the same house was suspected. On this *suspicion*, he was decoyed by his boasts *friend*, Dr. James S. Douglas, to a boat, where a gang of disguised persons seized and gagged him, and took him across the river. The victim, Wiley Pettiskey, who was not a man of bad character, was then tortured by *one hundred and fifty lashes on the bare back*, to get from him a confession that he stole the money. He did not confess.

Brinkley kept his bed several days, and vowed revenge. So soon as he could walk, he proceeded out into the street, armed with a pistol and double-barrelled gun. Dr. Douglass was the first of the band he met, though he had not accompanied them across the river. Brinkley shot one barrel, the load entirely missing the head of Douglass. The second shot him in the side, and *this* victim fell, and soon expired.

The murderer then surrounded him there were five more victims yet. Another murder came very near closing the scene, or rather continuing the acts of the tragedy.

Brinkley surrendered himself to the officers of justice, and, said he was a man. The citizens are about equally divided in approval or condemnation—*Cairo Delta.*

More of Slavery's Fruits!—The Concordia (Ga.) Intelligencer of Saturday the 14th ultimo, gives the following account of a fight on a cotton plantation in that neighborhood a few days before. Violence and blood has the South sown, and a like harvest is she reaping. So will it be while human nature remains what it ever has been.

'Early on the morning of Tuesday, eight negroes came into Vidalia, and reported to Mr. Dean, (stating him that they—all of them—belonged to Windsor Forest plantation, but had been runaways from it for some months,) that the overseer of the negro quarters on that plantation; that being unable longer to live in the woods, they had agreed to return home on Monday night last, and had come to Vidalia to request to propose to the negro overseer to submit to a light punishment for their offence, and if he did not agree to their proposal, to kill him; that upon this determination, they went to the 'quarters,' made the proposal for a moderate punishment, and was refused, whereupon it having been rejected, and the negroes, as they threatened, they killed him with sticks. They told the jailer that all of them were implicated in the murder, and had now come forward to give themselves into the hands of justice. The time of this surrender was at a late hour last night.

All of these negroes were straightway committed to jail, while the coroner and a summoned jury proceeded to the scene of the described murder, and held the proper inquest. They found the negro overseer dead, without the skin of any part of his body having been scratched, save a little on his hands in death.

The negroes will undergo a preliminary trial here on Tuesday next, before Thomas Edwards, Esq., and ten property holders in the vicinity of the plantation. We learn that the negro overseer who was killed was one of the most valuable and faithful of his race.

Tragedy in Mississippi.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 25th ultimo publishes a long account, for which we have no room, of an affray, at a place called, in Napoleon, Miss.,