WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1850.

Actuge of Oppression.

From the Christian Observatory. 1ASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

ASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOOI-ETT.

The Eighteenth Annual Report of this queer set lite their documents generally, full of railing, stigs and blaspheny. Such concentrated bitters on no where else be found. It would seem to the fillen star, called their part of the waters, soliton more than the print of malignant phinosome benevolence. Rage and red are its gentlest passions toward all mankind incided in the witter's narrow circle. They made a substantial their part of the waters, and the spirit of the spirit of their part of the waters, and the spirit of t

From the New York Herald. PATRICK HENRY ON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

untent Danger of the Union—The Crisi shington—The Present Aspect of the Grea on—Where's Clay, Calhoun, and Webster?

Su:

se on the very eve of bloodshed in the capthere is no telling when its crimson streaks
deige the halls of Congress. Without a mowarning, civil strife and massacre may comkent will begin here. The first blood will
spit at Nashvillo—it will be in Washington.
is a fearful and an alarming state of things
and when or where it will end, God alone
It is impossible for those at a distance to
that their delegates in Congress are preparsuch scenes as have never been witnessed in
teofore peaceable civil contests: The Southmes as have never been witnessed in eacoable civil contests. The Southe excited to the highest pitch. Men are preparing for the contest and perwill ensue before a week has past, crisis so long and as justly decaded, at will be the day when the rupture.

The scene on last Monday week,

teep anxiety the horrible issue which will lace.

state of bad feeling which has existed from commencement of this Congress, between era and Southern members, is hourly increasand becoming more intense and alarming, is danger of an immediate rupture, and once caced by bloodshed here, where will it end? evolution that we are starting upon—revolution most tremendous and dangerous form. It is a tion of the Southern minority against the extraing trynny of the majority—the worst form analy which can exist. Collision between the eraften the Northern and Southern sections viable. It is hoping against hope, to hope that you take place at once—immediately. The tern members are playing on a volcaine, which open and pour out fire and flame before they of it. Personal condicts will take place; must do so, as sure as is the fact that hard lead to be discussed to the contract of the contract o do so, as sure as is the fact that hard to blow; and the Southern men do not leadly weapons without feeling that they get, and determined to use them. A chalarcaly passed. Davis, of Mississippi, has I issell, of Illinois; a rencontre will take ould Davis be killed, there are dozens of in the present state of feeling, who would te to take the list of his natagonist. Pistols—knives will not be carried to the Hall of of Representatives much longer without; and if deadly struggles once commence use, the Northern members will get the crant be it borne in mind that Washings-slave neighborhood. The citizens of the Virginia and Maryland will not stand by when their members are fighting to sustain is, their property, and their institutions. Such as the state of the cap-the Southern citizens are ready to pour in, then so one proud Union? Citizens nurse then seen proud Union? Citizens nurse then seen proud Union? Citizens nurse then seen proud Union? Citizens nurse states.

when fed wishes to destroy, he first makes mad; and the member of the North are actuated certainly is a sint of madness, or they would half, and not come to Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to open acts of properties of the Southern representation to the Southern seek and the Southern seek

The talk of Poote may seem bembastic, but it is but. Mr. Doty's resolution comes up again in the linear on Monday next, and the Southern members are clearly their determination, in case it is pression to break up the House Forcial; every man of the house Abarra for the occasion.—Paki Inquirer. Frs. 27. Many members are certainly going to the copinal Abarta to day.

Selections.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Our readers will recollect that we lately published a correspondence of William Harned, of New York, with Bruin & Hill, dealers in men, women and babies, in relation to a beautiful white girl, named Emily Russell, for whom the said soul-traders demanded EIGHTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS. Efforts have been made to purchase her, but without success. Reader, remember that this young woman was imprisoned in Alexandria,—for nearly fifty years a portion of the District of Columbia,—where slavery and the slave trade existed by the permission of the people of the Free States.

The following account of the matter is from the Washington correspondent of the True Democrat:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1850. On Wednesday last, a friend of mine received a etter from New York, soliciting his assistance in he purchase of a slave girl, who has recently fallen no the hands of the soul-traders in Alexandria. My

into the hands of the soul-traders in Alexandria. My friend being pressed with business, was anxious that I should take the matter in hand, and I accordingly assented.

The letter strongly urged the purchase of the girl, at a reasonable sum, which sum kind friends in New York, who highly esteemed the mother of the unfortunate slave; agreed to raise.

Before starting for Alexandria, yesterday morning, I was informed by Joshua Leavitt, who had just arrived from New York, that the friends there had abandoned the idea of giving \$1800, and if the slave-traders would not take less, the mother and her friends must endure the calamity as we would my calamity by pirates. They were willing to give one thousand or twelve hundred, to satisfy the cupidity of these inhuman flesh-dealers, and prevent a separation of the girl from those whom she loved above all others on the earth; but they were not disposed to yield further to the demands of these monsters.

With those instructions I weeconded was not considered.

speed to yield further to the demands of these monsters.

With these instructions, I proceeded upon my
mission. Arrived at Alexandria, I went in search of
the pen, and found it in the rear of the city, in a place
dreary and deserted, which seemed marked by the
frowns of Omnipotence—a fit theatre for pratical opperations, and a suitable dwelling-place for penitentiary
and gallows-deserving ruffians.

The main building is of brick; joined to this are
small wooden buildings and the large pen, which
contained some hundred colored people—or, in
Southern parlance, 'a drove,' ready for the Southern
market. The keeper of the establishment—a whiskey-bloated biped—admitted me, and upon making
known my business, I was informed that Bruin had
gone to Alexandria.

I then asked if Mr. Hill was in.

'No!' said the fellow, 'he has gone South, with a
a drove.'

a drove?

Upon my informing him that I came to purchase Emily, he told me that Mr. Bruin was waiting to hear from her mother, who he expected would give \$1800 for her.

1 have strict orders, said he, 'not to admit any one.'

In any strict orders, sale ne, 'not to admit any one.'

He then directed a smart looking colored youth to go with me to the city, and find Bruin.

As I left the door, I cast my eye through the grating, and beheld an indiscriminate mass of men, women, and children, whose countenances betokened the deep emotions of the heart, all destined for the cotton and rice fields of the South. Families broken up—the strongest ties of humanity sundered—weeping and lamentation—broken-hearted and desolate—with no eye to pity and no hand to save. God of the oppressed! how long will thine arm be stayed!

ed!!

On my way to the city, I inquired of my young sable companion about Emily.
Said I, Do you see her often?
O yes, master, I sees her very often, and carries her meals to her.
Is she a smart girl?
O yes, sa, she's right smart, and she's right goodloking too.

Is she black?

No, sa, she's almost as white as any white girl.

Does she want to go South?

No, sa, she cries a heap about it, and wants to live

rhom no words of sympathy, no considerations of umanity, could have effect, and I left him, fully con-cious that the monster would one day meet with some

humanny, come sections the monster would one day meet with some awful doorn.

If there is a wretch upon earth commissioned by Satan to the performance of deeds from which the spirit of darkness would shrink with horror and dismay, Baurn is one of them.

Emily is doomed—she is white and beautiful, and hence her 'market value.' She may withstand the assaults of the fell destroyer, but her mother, brothers, sisters and friends, she will probably never see more. With her unfortunate companions, she will be taken down the river next week. You who enjoy the comforts of home, the blessings of the social circle, and the sweet smiles of your children, think of Emily, and the thousands who, like her, in this republican government, are bought and sold for purposes so abborrent, so hell-deserving.

Yours, E. L. S.

An illustration of the mild slave-ry at washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1850.

DEAR DEMOCRAT: It may not be uninteresting to your readers, to give from time to time melancholy incidents connected with slavery in this District, as illustrative of the mild forms of the system.

A worthy neighbor has in his property in classic

all ustrative of the mild forms of the system.

A worthy neighbor has in his employ an elderly colored woman, who belonged to one of the 'chivalrous' sons of Virginia, now a clerk in one of the Departments. Owner and slave are members of the Methodist Church. This woman is the mother of thirteen children, and one after another has been torn from her ard taken to the far South. The last one—a young daughter upon whom the mother doated—lived with her master and mistress, but was treated as no humane person would treat a brute. Slavery' has no heart; it cannot feel. Often did her shricks and lamentations, as her brutish master applied the gory lash to her naked person, arouse and disturb the neighbors. This monster, or rather this Mcthodist clerk, would often tie her up by her hands, and apply the lash to her back until his victim seemed unconscious of its sting, or of the presence of the hardened ruffian who glutted his hellish feelings upon her. Such was her treatment, and so hard her lot, that she begged of friends to buy her, to save her from her tormentors. But a heavy price was demanded, and seeing that all hope of salvation here was at an end, the girl fled to one of the slave the traders. She preferred the cotton fields of Georgia to the mild slavery of Washington City. Her father, with all her brothers and sisters, had been taken to the Southern market before her, and the mother in her old age was left alone. Having raised a large family for her brother and sister in the church, who had realized good profits by their sale, and thereby furnished them means to aid the missionary in the conversion of the heathen, or in promoting the 'peace of our own Zion' she desired to go to the grave a free woman. She had worn herself out in their seapic, be hard his brother in the church—could not afford to give away so much property. He would, however, she have have her her had she were apprised of her situation, but they wisited her measter had four dollars per month extra. Nothing discouraged, the faithful creature to

From Douglass's North Star. NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

4th. The obligation of the general government to suppress insurrections.

These special securities, together with the reservation of the States respectively, or to the people, of the 'powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, not prohibited by its the States were supposed by those who granted them and those who accepted them to be amply sufficient to protect property in slaves from any hostile action of this Government. In this sense was the Constitution received and accepted by the people of the United States. The only defect in these guarantees results from the fact that the execution and faithful observance of them depends upon the good faith of the Government, in themselves, honestly adhered to, they are full, ample, and wufficient.

The history of some of them is curious and instructing. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, Virginia and Maryland had prohibited the African slave trade, North Carolina had laws trampling and restraining it, South Carolina and Georgia insisted upon further importations. These two States bargained with New England, and a part of the consideration was, that New England was to vote for the continuance of the African slave trade for twenty years, and Georgia and South Carolina were to vote to place the general commerce of the country under the control of a majority of Congress, instead of two thirds, which had been passed by the Convention. The understanding was fairly carried out on both sides, and thus the African slave trade was made lawful commerce under the flag of the Union by the votes of New England against the votes of alexhedding Virginia and Maryland. The North has enjoyed in security her part of the bargain, and she was none the loser by our part of the control of a these faces, and in defance of these provisions of these faces, and in defance of these provisions of the Constitution, we are told on this floor, by New-England Representatives, that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Thousands of these slaves thus introduced as lawful commerce are still held by the people of the South; other thousands, which were sold for taxes and other debts due this government, are thus held; the money is, or may be in your treasury, liable to be paid out for your per diem pay. Your government has direct or imperfect liens upon other thousands, in the shape of official or other bonds. We have the right to call on you to give your blood to maintain these thousands and all the rest of the slaves of the Footh in bondage. It is 'so nominated in the bond.' Yet with these obligations resting then you, we are told by you that slave property is out of the protection of the Government. Gentlemen, deceive not yourselves—you cannot deceive others. This is a pro-slavery Government; slavery is stamped upon its heart—the Constitution. You must fear that out of the body poilitie, before you can commence the work of its "Thaw's flear un this Hall, within a few days past, fierce and bitter denunciations, from Northern lips, of Abolitionists, those of the Garrison school who sometimes chance to meet in Faneuil Hall. In my judgment, their line of policy is the fairnest, most just, most honest and defensible of all the enemies of our institutions. And such will be the judgment of impartial history. 'They shun no question, they wear no mask.' They admit some, at least, of the constitutional obligations inconsistent with good conscience, and may therefore denounce the institution as 'a least consistent. They do not seek, as many members do here, to get the bonetits and shun the burdens of the bargain.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A MESSAGE FROM 1.11
The following Message was transmitted by Gov.
Briggs to the House of Representatives, in connection with resolutions of the State of Virginia re-

To the House of Representatives:

I have received from the Governor of the State of Virginia, and herewith transmit to you, the resolutions of the General Assembly of that Commonwealth on the Wilmot Provise and other kindred subjects. The sentiments and tone of these resolutions, coming from the Legislature of an ancient and honored sister Commonwealth, are well calculated to fill the mind with sadness. The purpose avowed by the people of the free States, of arresting the further extension of slavery, has produced a high state of extension of slavery, has produced a high state of extension of slavery, has produced a high state of extension of slavery, has produced a high state of extension of slavery, has produced a high state of extension to their interests, and with making aggressions upon their rights. If the charge is wellfounded, it is well calculated to produce accidement. Though other things enter into the contest, the main point in issue is, whether slavery, shall be extended into territories belonging to the United States which are now free. In this unfortunate sectional questions.

to accomplish their object, the South, by Congressional Resolutions and by conquest, succeeded in gaining Texas, and a large extent of territory from distracted and bleeding Mexico.

With all these facts before the world, the slave-holding States, with language as harth as the charge is unjust, now accuse the North of the deliberate purpose of violating their rights. With ten Seators in the Congress of the United States, representing five States carved out of newly-acquired torritory, they insist upon the privilege of extending the institution over other territory which is now free, and Isiling to do this, they threaten to secede from the Union. The opinion as to the constitutionality and propriety of arresting the further extension of slavery is as nearly unanimous among the people of the free States, as that upon any other important proposition which can be named. They believe slavery to be morally wrong, and that such a restriction would be no invasion of the rights of any individual or State, but that it is necessary to arrest an aggression upon the rights of the people of the free States which has been in progress for half a century. The position which Massachusetts has assumed upon this individual or the superior of the superior of the rights of the people of the free States which has been in progress for half a century. The position which Massachusetts has assumed upon this individual or the superior of the

use towards them language of reproach or denunciation.

One of the resolutions of her Legislature herewith communicated, declares that 'no State has done so much to form the Union' as she has done. Heaven grant that the future historian may not be compelled to write that Virginia too, by her acts or her influence, did more to dash that Union to atoms than any other State. Mourful indeed would be the catastrophe of dissolution; but doubly mournful would it be for the same historian to have to add, that the reason why this ancient Commonwealth—the mother of Presidents—lent her aid to break up the Union with her sister States, among whom were the companions of her struggles and her triumphs in the cause of freedom, was because those companions would not consent to extend the area of slavery—an institution, the existence of which made her own Jefferson say that he 'trembled for his sounds when her area of the structure of the struc Jefferson say that he trembled for he was been been been been say that he trembled for he was a say that he

From the New York Christian Inquirer. MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

WHOLE NO. 1003.

amis scarcined, with mave their houses ransacked for fugitives in whose escape they rejoice, he can very well Judge.

Every day is proving that the Union is in no danger. That threat has lost its power. Released from that fear, it now becomes the North to use its whole power, and to insist upon the utmost claims of liberty, against slavery. The doctrine of equilibrium—plainly stated by Mr. Calhoun, obviously meant by Mr. Webster—is simply shocking, and utterly inadmissible. The great Northern Statesman, after defending the Constitution with his univialled powers, has at length, in our poor judgment, sacrificed himself to it. He does no justice to the feelings of Northern freemen. He seems not to know how deep a hold the Anti-Slavery sentiment has of the conscience of the great mass of the New England and the Western people. No genius, no eloquence, no public position, no past services can make his views nalatable or tolerable to the calm reflection of the Free States. The near future will prove how little the advoicest statesmanship can do, in this age, when the principles at the bottom of it are corrupted by expedients that descerate the everlasting laws of justice and humanity.

From the N. V. Rvening Post

From the N. Y. Evening Post. LETTER FROM HON. WILLIAM JAY

Hon. William Nelson, Member of Congress.

New York, 16th March, 1850.

Mr Dean Sirk,—Availing myself of your kind invitation to give you my sentiments at any time, on topics occupying the attention of Congress, I wrote to you, a few weeks ago, in relation to the compromise proposed by Mr. Clay. Since the date of that letter, you and I, and indeed the whole nation, have been astounded by the strange course pursued in the Senate by Mr. Webster. I inquire not into his motives; to his own master he standeth or falleth; but certainly it must be admitted, by friends and fose, that his recent somerset is one of the boldest and most extraordinary ever thrown by a political tumbler. I will not inflict upon you a minute examination of his lamentable speech, but I will take the liberty to call your attention to a few of its prominent points.

Gen. Cass frankly confessed that, with regard to

amination of his simentable speech, but I will take the liberty to call your attention to a few of its prominent points.

Gen. Cass frankly confessed that, with regard to the Wilmot Proviso, 'a change had come over him'; but Mr. Webster, while his personal identity is almost wholly destroyed, while scarcely a fragment of the former man remains, is under the hallucination that he is the same Daniel Webster as before, and while denouncing and ridiculing the Proviso, professes to be as much devoted to its principle as ever!

He now pour contempt, not only upon legislative instructions, but also upon legislative expressions of hastility to the extension of lawyer; "about the same hastility to the extension of lawyer; "about the same sense of any opinions whatever on the subject of starcy, for two reasons; first, I do not consider that the Legislature of Massachusetts has any thing to do with it; and next, I do not consider that it, as her representative, have any thing to do with it."

On the 1st of March, 1847, he read in the Senate certain strong anti-slavery resolutions of the Massachusetts explain the they had because the Ergislature of announced that they had because the Ergislature and announced that they had

a lesson from Mr. Toombs. He clearly shows the look matter, to no effect, lendesvored to appeal to learn and anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to be the logistic occupied by William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-flavory Society to the Management of the American Anti-flavory Society of the American Anti-flavory Society of the American Anti-flavory Society of the State society of the State society the State of the Casting State of the State society o

slaveholders in denouncing and scorning the Proviso? Did he mean to deceive his own party? Did he desire to keep up an angry agitation, throughout the nation, for electioneering purposes, and did he thus intinate his belief in the danger of the extension of alevery and slave representation, when he well knew that the fait of the Almighty had rendered such extension impossible? Was he then acquainted with the 'law of physical geography' which would render the Proviso 'a re-enactment of the will of God'? and did he purposely conceal the ascrete of God'? and did he purposely conceal the ascrete of

with the 'law of physical geography,' which would render the Proviso 'a re-enactment of the will of God'? and did he purposely conceal the secret of this law in his own breast, when, by revealing it, he might have stilled the raging billows of popular passion which threatened to engulf the Union? To suppose all this, would be to impute to Mr. Webster a degree of trickey and turpitude rarely passion which there are nong politicians. Hence we are bound to assume that the law of nature, on which he note relies, is a recent discovery, subsequent, at least, to the 10th of August, 1848.

It is, however, extraordinary, that a gentleman of his acquirements did not sooner become acquanized with this 'Law or putsucal decorations and the state of this acquirements did not sooner become acquanized with this 'Law or putsucal decorations are the state of the state

new territories. But with one accord they unite with the pro-slavory democratis at he North, and with our Northern politicians and merchants eager for Southern votes and Southern trade, in lauding and gloritying—hims, not for his discovery of a new law of nature, but for his discovery of a NATIONAL PLEDGE to receive into the Union THREE SLAVE STATES to be formed out of the Texan territory—for his denunciation of the Provise, and for his promised aid in catching the fugitive Latimers who may be found on the soil of MASSACHUSSATES.

Congress, by the Constitution, may admit new States have been admitted on various conditions. The joint resolutions admitting Texas imposed restrictions on this power. Congress may, with the consent of Texas, mitted, it must be as a free State. Congress may admit three States, with the consent of Texas, south of that line; but if admitted, no restriction with regard to slavery can be imposed upon them. Mr. Webster now finds in these resolutions what had escaped the knowledge of both the North and the South, viz: a NATIONAL PLEDGE to admit THREE SLAVE STATES. As no State can be admitted without the consent of Texas, and as that consent will be withheld for a State North of 36 deg. 30 min., it follows, according to Mr. Webster, that we have made a one-side bargain; of the four contemplated States, which has taken the whole nation by surprise, is like the discovery of the geographical law, of recent date.

On the 22d of March, 1348, Mr. Webster was ignored to the property of the second of the property of the geographical law, of recent date.

date.
On the 22d of March, 1848, Mr. Webster was ignorant of this national pledge! In his speech in the Senate, on that day, alluding to the joint resolutions, he remarked:

iff you refer to the resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas, you find a provise that it shall be in the POWER OF CONGERS hereafter to make four new States out of Texan territory—present and prospective five new States; ten new Senators maxeme into the Union out of Texas.'—Houston's Re-

come into the Union out of Texas."—Houston's Reports, p. 463.

Mr. Webster pledges himself to vote for the bill now pending in the Senate, for the recovery of fugitive slaves, by which a citizen of Massachasetts may be converted into a beast of burden, and by which any man or woman may be made to pay \$1500, and be confined six months in prison for the crime of giving food and lodging, harboring and concealing a fellow-being, and perhaps a fellow-Christian, guit-less of crime, and thus aiding him in the pensuit of life, liberty and happiness. Possibly Mr. Webster may hereafter discover alsw of human nature that will render his pledge as worthless as his geographical law has rendered his Proviso pledge. Let us inquire into the practical working of this proposed law. As Mr. Webster is to vote for it, he, of course, can have no conscientions objection to aid in executing it. Let us then imagine a scene in perfect consistency with the position he has assumed.

On his return from Washington, he is followed by Messra. Hill and Bruin, who retain him in a prosecution they have commenced against a Boston matron, She had harbored their beautiful slave, for whom they had lately demanded eighteen hundred dollars, and who had effected her escape from bondage and outrage. The cause is ready for trial, not before a postmaster, or other solitary official, but, as in this case it must be, before a Bosvon Junz. The Court is opened, and the jurg empanneled, but the room is thronged to suffocation, and an anxions multitude without is striving for admittance. A cry is heard, To Fareur. Hall. The Court yields to the wishes of the people. The lady, guarded by constables, and Daxiel. Wensters, locked arm in arm with his Altejudges and jury have taken their seats, the old Crawdria clients, wend their way to the Hall. The judges and jury have taken their seats, the old Crawdria clients, wend their way to the Hall. The judges and jury have taken their seats, the old Crawdria clients, wend their way to the Hall. The judges and jury have ta DANIEL WEBSTER, locked arm in arm with his Alexandria clients, wend their way to the Hall. The judges and jury have taken their seats, the old Cradle of Liberty is filled to its utmost capacity with citizens of Boston, the silence of the grave pervades the vast assembly, but men's hearts are beating with unwonted violence, and scorn and indignation are distorting the lineaments of every countenance. DANIEL WEBSTER INES as counsel for the prosecution, and Hancock and Warren, and the Adamses, and other apostles and martyrs of New England liberty, seem to look down upon him from their canvass with unnatural sternaess. The feed advocate of the slave-traders turns to the jury with some little embarrassment of manner, some tremor of muscle. He commences his address with a learned exposition of the Constitution. Next follows a soil-string enlogium upon our exclusive Stronthe as a soil-string enlogium upon our exclusive Stronthe as a soil-string enlogium upon our exclusive Stronthe of all the nations upon earth. Most earnestly does he protest that no man abominates slavery more than he does, and to prove his sincerity, he quotes from his old speeches, and repeats his old pledges. But he has a sacred duty to perform, and fargiessly will he dicharge it. The cause of human freedom, and of human rights, and the preservation of our glorious Union, upon which that freedom and those proteins and benevolent as she may be, shall be forn from her husband and children, and immured with feltonis in Leverett-street jail, for six months. He intimitees, that this is only a portion of the punishment due to the crime of the prisoner. His injured cli-

ents are entitled to one thousand dollars from the husband of the lady, and the insulted majesty of the Union claims from the same source, astisfaction to the amount of five hundred dollars. After a high-wought peroration on the obligations of justice and good faith, he calls a witness to prove the guilt of the prisoner. At this point, he is interrupted by the opposite counsel, who informs the jury, he will not detain them by the examination of witnesses. The prisoner freely, cheerfully admits the act with which she is charged. It is true that she saw in the panting fugitive at her door, a representative of His who said, 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto any.' She did take her in, she did feed, and clothe, and lodge, and conceal her. If, in thus obeying the law of God, she has broken that of man, he is willing, if needs she has broken that of man, he is willing, if needs she has broken that of man, she is willing, if needs she has broken that of man, she is willing, if needs she has broken that of man, she is willing, if needs he to suffer bonds in His cause, who gave his life for her. He then maintains that the Constitution imposes upon the Saies the obligation to surrender figitives, and gives Congress no authority to visit private individuals with pains and penalties, for not ussisting in their apprehension. In proof of the correctness of this construction of the Constitution, he reads the opinion of the learned counsel for the prosecution, expressed in his late speech in the Senate. But he rests the defence of the prisoner on higher grounds than constitutional law. He appeals to the Law or Love written upon the luman heart, and proclaimed by the voice of the Son of God, and if the constitution of the United States abrogates to the Law or Love written upon the human heart, and proclaimed by the voice of the Son of God, and if the constitution of the Jurited States abrogates to the Law or Love written upon the human heart, and proclaimed by the voice of the Son

and me nappiness or degradation of unborn millions of the human race.

He pays a sorry compliment to the common sense of the people in offering to them at the eleventh hour, a new and unbeard of law of 'physical geography, together with the 'Asiatic scenery and formation' of the conquered territories as together with the 'Asiatic scenery and formation' of the conquered territories, as an excuse for violating the faith he had, plighted, in behalf of the provise. He has shocked the moral sense of a large portion of the community, by giving in advance his sanction to a law which suspends the liberty or bondage of a citizen on the affidavit of a slaveholder and the judgment of a postmaster—a law which converts sympathy for guiltiess misery into crime, and threatens to tenant our jails with our most estimable men and women.

ens to tenant our jails with our most estimable men and women.

Mr. Webster underrates the intelligence and moral sensibilities of the masses. Relying on the southern affinities of our commercial cities, on the subserviency of politicians, on the discipline of party, and on his own great influence, Mr. Webster looks down upon the people; but the time is probably not far distant when the people will cease to look up, to him. Parties will accept of any leaders who can acquire for them the spoils of the day: but in the political history of our country, the people have never placed their affections upon any man, in whose stability and consistency they did not confide.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

WILLIAM JAY.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

Senator Seward has covered himself with honor. He has met the slave question, and the pro-slavery influences at Washington, like a true mra. If Danger Moster has fallen, we thank God that one of the might have held himself at as high price as Webster put upon himself, and he would have got it. The bid for him would have been even higher. We were at the Delayan House, Albany, when Mr. Webster's speech came in. Never did we witness a more decisive expression of patriotic indignation that we have been even higher. All parties were ashamed of him. The Whig Senators and Representatives of New York condemned him

MI. Wesself a special repression of patriotic indigna-tion than was expressed there, by all parties. All parties were ashamed of him. The Whig Senators and Representatives of New York condemned him in the loudest terms, and read him out of the camp atonce.—Syracuse paper.

ABSURD AND ANNOTING REGULATION. A corres-ondent who has been travelling lately at the South

On taking passage on board the steamboats running between Wilmington, North Carolins, and Charleston, South Carolins, travellers from the North are required to give, at the captain's office, on paying their fare and taking a berth, their names in full, their age, place of birth, last place of residence, and their occuration, all of which is entered in a blank rage, place of birth, last place of residence, and roccupation, all of which is entered in a blank ted register or way bill, kept for the above spec-

ial purposa.

'This absurd regulation is said to be required of all passengers entering the port of Charleston, South Carolina, under an ordinance passed by the municipal authorities, although nothing of the kind is enforced on passengers leaving Savannah, Ga., for Charleston, the would-be capital of the Southern Republic.'—N. Y. Evc. Post.

NEW MODE OF CATCHING SLAYES.—A letter to the editor of the 'True Wesleyan,' says that on the last Sunday in February, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named Mayhew, gave out an appointment to preach near Antrim, Guernsey Co., Ohio, and a large concourse assembled to hear him.

INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA.—The Legislature of Ohio, last month, passed the following resolution in referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations

Liberia by the United States, which the Senate has referred to its Committee on Foreign Relations:—

Whereas, the colored emigrants from the United States, who have been settled on the Coast of Africa by the agency of the American Colonization Society, are now organized into an independent Republic, and have been acknowledged as such by England and France; and schereas, the influence exerted by the Colony in promoting civilization in Africa has been very beneficial, and promises extensive usefulness; and schereas, intelligent colored men in the United States are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its Independence shall be acknowledged by the United States are unwilling to emigrate to Liberia until its Independence shall be acknowledged by the United State; therefore, Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That one Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to use their inflatence to induce the General Government to acknowledge the Independence of the Republic of Liberia; that they also be requested to use all homorable means to induce free blacks of the United States to emigrate to that country.

Massochusetts Fourth District—Official.—The Council, on the examination of the votes given at the 8th trial for Congressmen from the Fourth Distriction the 4th instant, find the result as follows the sumber, 12.26s. Necessary for a choice, 5649 Renjanin Thompson had 4621, John G. Paltrey 4319, Prederick Robinson 2273, Francis Cogwell 67, all others 26. No return from the town of Bolton.

The Liberator. BOSTON, MARCH 29, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

GREAT MEETING IN PANEUIL HATA Pursuant to a call made in the public journals for a meeting of citizens who 'have read with surprise, alarm and deep regret the recent speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate, on the subject of slavery,' a very large concourse of citizens assembled in Fanettil Hall on Monday evening, March 25, and at 7 1-2 o'clock were called to order by Francis Jackson of Boston.

The following persons, having been a

President, SAMUEL B. SEWALL, Esq. Vice-Presidents. FRANCIS JACKSON, WILLIAM I. BOWDI MIN V. FRENCH, Esqs.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, Esq., and SAMUEL MAY, Jr. Mr. Sewall, on taking the chair, read the call for he meeting, and made the following forcible and ca nest remarks :-

This, according to the call under which we come together, is a 'meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity, who have read with surprise, alarm and deep regret the speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster in the United States Senate, on the subject of slavery, and who are impressed with the duty and importance of braining an emphatic public testimony against it, as in derogation of humanity and the cause of liberty universally, especially as it relates to the following, points—viz: the non-application of the Wilmot Proviso to the territory of New Mexico, the adoption of Mr. Mason's bill for the seizure of fugitive slaves, and the multiplication of new slave States out of the present State of Texas.'

reat question-whether slavery shall be extended een the

een the question.

Minor questions have arisen in connexion with this.

To other subject has received the serious attention of this Congress since the commencement of its sessio We were all expecting, after seeing the speeches the distinguished men in the Senate and in the Hou of Representatives, that the Senator of Massachuset would come forward as the champion of liberty, the struck down with sadness and shame, when we say found in it from beginning to end. But on every di-vision and every sub-division of the question between freedom and slavery, he has abandoned and deserted

The first question, the greatest question undoubtedly was, whether the Wilmot Proviso should be extended over all the new territories. Mr. Webster knew the sentiment of Massachusetts. Again and it, that slavery shall never exist in those territories found every where—every where in Europe, and in all the original States of this Union. It has not been

all the original States of this Union. It has not been prevented in any region by the physical character and climate of that region. Wherever its introduction has been prevented, or it has been driven out, it has been by the spirit of the people. (Applause.) And yet Mr. Webster says, it is the will of God that slavery shall not exist in that territory. Is that the opinion of Massachusetts? Are you prepared to take the chance? (No, no, from all parts of the hall)—to take the chance whether alavery or liberty shall preside over that vast section of our country?

The next point, upon which Mr. Webster has abon.

take the chance whether slavery or liberty shall preside over that vast section of our country?

The next point, upon which Mr. Webster has abandoned us, is in regard to Texas. The act for the admission of Texas provides that new States, not exceeding four in number, may hereafter be formed out of the territory of Texas; and such States as may be formed out of that portion of territory lying south of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude shall be admitted into the Union without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. Mr. Webster comes forward, and states that we are bound to admit four new slave States from Texas. I shall not attempt to argue the point with him at length; but I will make one or two remarks on it. Abler speakers, and those more prepared on this subject, will follow me.

those more prepared on this subject, will follow me.

The act admitting Texas was a palpable violation
of the Constitution. Some of those who voted for i of the Constitution. Some of those machine acknowledged it to be so. The treaty-makin acknowledged it to be so. It require seknowledged it to be so. The treaty-making power is vested solely in the Senate. It requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty. Knowing that two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty. Knowing that two-thirds of the Senate could not be found in favor of a treaty of annexation with Texas, that State was sdmitted in this fraudulent manner—by an act of Congress. A more gross violation of the Corstitution does not appear in our whole history.

Now, is such an act of Congress binding? [No! no!] Certainly not! All the principles of legislation settle it that one Congress cannot bind another. This is certainly true in all ordinary cases of legislation, but it is especially true in this case. Congress, having usurped the treaty-making power, the act itself is void, and cannot have the force of a treaty or contract.

Webster has said in regard to Mr. Mason pursuit of fugitive slaves. Long ago, Congres a severe law to facilitate slave-catching. I undertake to decide here, whether that act w setts and in other States, this law is of little avail; that the popular feeling is such that they cannot capture their runaways here. [Cheers.] I trust that it will always be so. [Cheers redoubled.]

win aways os so. (Leaver reconsided)

Now, then, Mr. Mason brings in a bill, providing more convenient modes for the carrying back of fugitive slaves, and severe penalties for aiding them; and Mr. Webster comes forward to say, that he is ready to support that bill of abominations, and himself lead in the slave hunt. Is there any man here that will follow bin. I have been all the state of the support that bill of abominations, and how the support that bill of abominations are the support that bill of abominations are supported by the support of the support

support that bill of abominations, and himself lead in the slave hunt. Is there any man here that will follow him? [A universal and most emphatic 'NO!'] Besides, it is perfectly clear that the consent of Congress is required for the admission of these new States, even by the terms of the annexation act. Is Congress bound to give that assent? Has not Congress a right to judge? Certainly! But, beyond all this, no treaty, no contract to do wrong, is binding in morals. We should repudiate such a treaty; and Congress having unquestionably the legislative power and authority in the case, should refuse to admit any such State, and deny the obligation resulting from the act admitting Texas. When the act was passed, it was denounced as unconstitutional and void; and loud threats were made in Massachusetts of repeal on this ground. But Mr. Webster has forgotten all that!

Thus, fellow citizens, we have seen that the man Sen who should be our leader, whom we all should have rejoiced to follow, who with his colossal intellect should have been the champion of freedom, has prostrated himself at the feet of Southern oppression!—

You are called together to see what MASSACHU—
SETTS will say to this course of her chosen son. It trust that not only here will a proper response be ster given, but that from every city and town in this Commonwealth will a voice of thunder be sent up, to repudiate the sentiments that Mr. Webster has dared to utter, and thus to save the State he represents from being a participator in his crime and disgrace. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. Wm. A. White read to the meeting the following Letter from Hon. CRARLES F. ADAMS:

BOSTON, 23d March, 1850.
Messrs. S. G. Howe, Wendell Phillips, France

GENTLEMEN,—In the month of September, 1847, at a Whig Convention assembled at Springfield, Mr. Webster claimed before the world an exclusive right to the invention of the measure called the Wilmot to the invention of the measure called the Wilmot Proviso, and expressed some dissatisfaction at the infringement made upon his patent by Mr. Wilmot. At that time, as an humble member of the body, I ventured, at some hazard, to express a doubt of his fidelity to the cause he was appearing to advocate. I did so, relying on the strength of the general maxim, that those who have really at heart the advancement of each of the cause he was appearing to advance the strength of the general maxim, that those who have really at heart the advancement of each of each of the strength of the stre ment of a cause, do not naturally seek to cast odiu ment of a cause, do not naturally seek to cast odium upon its other friends, on account of their zeal in its behalf, even though they may believe them to err in judgment in their way of supporting it. It did not seem to me as if a true friend to the maintenance of a public principle then in process of establishment against powerful opposition, would be likely to throw off any aid which he could get, be it ever so feeble. I could not trust him then, and there has never bee a time since when I have seen reason to change my mind. The result, as shown in his late speech, only

category with Mr. Calhoun, General Cass, Mr. Bu-, and the other gentlemen who seek to make fy tyranny or oppression is an experiment which car result only in weakening the public confidence in in which it was formed, to wit, the expectation tha under it 'slavery would gradually wear out and ex-pire.' These are the words of Mr. Webster himself

meeting to which you invite me on Monday evenin next; but I trust its proceedings will serve to show ountry that in Massachusetts, the bare authori individuals will avail little when it is no to conflict with the first principles of justice and o

I am, very respectfully, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

replete with sleaves are speech. [We are hap py to say, that a full and exact report of this speech.]

py to say, that a full and exact report of this speech will be speedily published.]

At the close of his speech, Mr. Parker presented the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That we consider the question of slavery in the Territories of the United States, now before the Congress of the nation; as paramount to all merely commercial or political questions now before us; that it deserves and demands the serious attention of the recoult themselves for the realization. people themselves, for the welfare of millions of me

depends on the decision that shall be made.

Resolved, That the recent speech of Hon Daniel
Webster in the Senate of the United States, on the Webster in the Senate of the United States, on the subject of slavery, is alike unworthy of a wise statesman and a good man, and is a speech 'NOT TTO BE MADE.' [The reading of this resolution was

Ine reading of this resolution was received by the great assembly with shouts of applause and long protracted cheering.]

Resolved, That in making this speech, Mr. Webster has been false to the great principles of Human Liberty, defends measures utterly at variance with the welfare of the nation, with common justice, and the inalicanable rights of mankind:—Ist. By repudiating the Ordinance of '8', in its amplication to Caliating the Ordinance of '87, in its application to Cali-fornia and New Mexico, as needlessly irritating to the South, on the absurd plea that it is 'useless to the South, on the absurd plea that it is 'useless to re-effilm an ordinance of Nature, or to re-enact the will of God,' while it is notorious that the great body of the slaveholders regard this now territory as suita-ble for slave labor, and that the war with Mexico was waged to acquire this territory and extend slavery over it. 2d. By giving his sanction to a bill and its amendments now before the Senate, which sime for ever to denive every furties of the right to state. ever to deprive every fugitive of the right to a trial by jury to decide upon his condition; a bill which enables the slave-hunter to seize any person whom he may choose, and on his affidavit bring him before any judge of the U. S. Courts, before any commissioner, clerk, or marshal thereof, before any postmaster or collector of the customs of the United States, present at that time, and on the decision of the most petty postmaster, collector, or clerk or convenience. U. S. Court, hurry his victim off to the South and rremediable bondage; a bill which allows the slave hunter his oath, and forbids it to the fugitive, and which punishes with a fine of one thousand dollars, and twelve months' imprisonment, any one who shall 'aid, abet, or sasist' the fugitive to escape from his pursuer. 3d. By avowing his readiness to vote two hundred million dollars of the public money for the purpose of expatriating the free colored population of

Senator of Massachusetts, Hon. Daniel Webster, and that other Daniel, a Senator from New York, Daniel S. Dickinson, (the man who wished he had been born in eld Virginia.) [Report of Mr. Ward's speech is unavoidably deferred this week for lack of space.]
Mr. Oarmnor being called for, said he would put his remarks into a nut-shell. In view of Mr. Webster's speech, he had only to say of its author, at that late hour—

Loud applianse.]

The resolutions were then put to the meeting adopted by an unanimous and enthusiastic vote.

The meeting was then adjourned, sine die. SAMUEL E. SEWALL, President FRANCIS JACKSON,
WILLIAM I. BOWDITCH,
BENJAMIN V. FRENCH,

[Phonographically reported for the Liberator by Di J. W. STONE.] SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

WILLIAM A. WHITE, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretaries.

At the Faneuil Meeting, Monday evening, March 25th

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS: I Mr. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITHENS:

The friend who preceded me spoke of the very remarkable crisis in which we were met in Fancuil Hall to-night. I can liken it to nothing but to the supposition that Samuel Adams, in revolutionary times, had gone over to the British, or John Hassock had ratted. The men who came up to this Hall in 1176 with such nows, in what temper would they have filled it?

There has been but one such event as that we now consider within our day. I will not allude to those consider within our day. I will not allude to those

consider within our day. I will not allude to those my friend has mentioned in the time of Charles 1st my iriend has mentioned in the time of Charles 1st or of our own Revolution. But we know there was a time when the fate of Hungary rested with one man; and who does not remember the indignation that awept over Europe when it was known that Georgey had been bought by Russian gold. Liberty stands now in these Northern States as it stood them if Hungary, and the ways has considered. r. Hungary; and the news has come to us that ou Dictator, in whom Massachusetts had trusted so fond-Dictator, in whom Massachusetts had trusted so fond-ly, in whom she had garnered up all her confidence, has been bought with the gold of our Russia. Mark, also, that Georgey, when he surrendered Hungary, surrendered nothing but the political rights of the men he was betraying. Our statesman, baser far, is dealing with those personal rights, the violation of any one of which outweighs that of all civil privi-

Daniel Webster is false, no matter how impregnable his logic be or seem. [Hear, hear.]

his logic be or seem. [Hear, hear.]

We may be unable to unravel the web of that sophistry. He is a great man, doubtless, and can easily make 'the worse appear the better reason.' And it may be, so deep and profound is the confidence of the Commonwealth in him, that it may be im ossible to keep her from the conclusions to which that argument leads. But let us stand as Chatham English liberty, and he retorted, Grant it all; no man shall persuade me that it was not the causliberty on the one hand, and of tyranny on the other

(Prolonged applause.)
Let it be so with us now. I care not whether I am able to answer that speech or not. The parties were met; they stood ranged and marshalled face to face on the floor of the United States Senate; and as freedom are blanched, and joy brightens the crest of Calhoun. I care not for the argument. [Sensation.]
He gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and that is treason. [Retierated applause.] But this is a speech that is rotten all through, not only in its spirit, but its argument also. [Cheers.] It answers itself. The eginning eats the end. It is like Munchausen's lio that devoured the horse so quick as to find himself is the traces, dragging the chariot. [Shouts of enthusi

the speech, and therefore I must talk of the sam subjects and therefore I must talk of the same subjects as my friend who has preceded me. Let me say a word about the argument as to Texmi annexa-tion. In the Texas Address, which he dietated, in 1845, Mr. Webster pronounced that act 'a plain vi-olation of the Constitution, both in form and sub-stance. In 1848, at Marshfield, he said, I take it are to use the first, last, and every occasion which offers, to oppose the extension of the Slave Power. On the 10th August, 1848, after New Mexico and California were acquired to be controlled to the controlle

"My opposition to the increase of alayery in this country, or to the increase of slave representation, is general and universal. It has no reference to the lines of slatinule or points of the compass. I SHALL OFFORM ALL CHRUNSTANCES, EVEN ADAINST ALL INCREMENTS, ADAINST ALL SUPPOSED LIMITATION OF ORDER TIMESTS, ADAINST ALL COMPROSIDES.

which justified the interference of a god. It was 'unconstitutional'; it was 'most important'; it tended to make slavery everlasting'; he was pledge to oppose it every where and by all means. In view of all this, what and how much has Danie Webster ever done to prevent the annexation? And when, by the unconstitutional action of a temporary majority, the deed was in some sense attempted or done, what did he do to prevent its acquiring the validity of law?

purpose of expatriating the free colored population of the South; a measure tending to benefit only the breeders of slaves and the oppressors of mankind.

4th. By maintaining that four new slave States may be made out of Texas, and that Congress has no right to oppose their admission as such into the Union.

Resolved, That it is unworthy of a Senator from Massachusetts, after dwelling on the alleged girvances which the South has suffered from the North, to omit in his spokes peech, all allunion to the oppress sive laws of some Southern States, by which free colored citizens of the North, when going to the South on board ships, are taken and shut up in jail,—and in his printed speech to treat the matter with most slender and delicate reproof.

Wendel Phillars next addressed the meeting. He briefly reviewed several points of Mr. Webster's speech, contrasted the present with his past doct trines, referred to his course at the time of the annexation of Texas, and his virtual pledges since to go for the prohibition of slavery in the new territory, and pernounced Mr. Webster 'an apostate to humanity. [His speech will be found in succeeding columns.]

The Rev. Samuri R. Ward of Syracuse, N. Y., (editor of the Impartial Citizen, and a member of the Liberty, party) was called to the platform, and mades keen and satirical speech upon the position of the Thermopylis and Gibralter of the North? Did he intermopylis and Gibralter of the North? Did he Thermopylis and Gibra

summon the States, whose relative weight, as not was being wickedly and illegally taken from the to protest and exert themselves? For the text that the Texas project was afoot, he, and wis so truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth we may say, he alone, was competent to truth and of these things and indifference were the one great observed way of any other man's doing either of them.

True, he got others to call a convention, in this in this Hall, and when he had felt the pulse of Bors, and found the meeting unpopular, he arry one within its walls, but ran away to New Yet, he dictated the constitutional part of that Correction Address, and then forbade them to divide the felt when much in all this of 'high purrose.

But in December, 1845, while he sat in the Song, the final law doing the deed of annexing was passed. He expressed his opinion, he tells at law doing the negative, and they are recorded his vote in the negative, and they as stands?! And was that all? He stood and was loved temple of Liberty fired, "expressed his spiral loved temple of Liberty fired," expressed his spiral and voted against it?! He saw they do not contain a standard was a deed accomplished whose fata constaints a closted the belance of the State Constaints and cost of the standard whose fata contents of the Texas. Address, and contented himself was a speech and a vote! When a ruthless majority traples on the form and substance of the Constaints, and course there must be some constitutions. course there must be some const posing them, of preventing their poung them, of preventing their acts acquiring radity. As a profound constitutional lawyer, Mr. Wr.
ster could not but know these ways and me,
stirutional opposition. In such a crisis, he wake
to find or to make one. Did he attempt it? he
he contest the right to their seats of me who spreed on that floor, under that 'plain violation of the
Constitution?' He never opened his mouth 'Da
he, like the Scottish chieftain of old, and the but
cross throughout New England, reminding he d
what he had dictated, in 1845-11 is idle to synte
the assent of the people of a State, in a great affur
damental question like this, is to be proved by at b
ferred from, any vote of its representatives itch
gress?' conjure them to assemble in Correction
and swear never to ratify by acquiescence this st
which tended to make also seed to the contents.

which tended to make slavery excellents on the continent? Nothing of the kind.

Did he, if he thought it too late to underste timplace on solemn record at Washington, and all his influence to, the 'denial' of the Massachuse Legislature of the validity of any compress, is tended to preclude the future application of state condition [as Wilmot's]?

Instead of this, he assures Mr. Bell, of Tennes, (page 18.) that 'he knows no form of better.

which tended to make sla

awear never to ratify by acquiescence this

Instead of this, he assures Mr. Ben, of lenses (page 18,) that 'he knows no form of lenses, which can strengthen' this 'plain violation of the Costitution'—'no recognition that can add a title of weight to it'! 'Any additional recognition well weaken the force of it'—' Government is pledged it LAW and contract' (p. 26.) And he so Law and contract (p. 26.) And he surrender, its up the game, promises to quintuple the weights In. as when asked. Is this what he calls using the in, last, and every occasion to resist the slave pown: as when asked. Is this what he calls using the far last, and every occasion to resist the slare pown; this opposition at all times, under all circumstate, against all inducements, against all corrasons. Daniel Webster has poken some and well sgins In-as. He has yet to do the first act to resist he asexation, or prevent the fatal effects of that men His present position either confesses that his beats Constitution is all a sham, so weak that it leaves friends no means of resisting the unconst

of a ruthless majority, or that his whole opposin to Texas, judged by his public acts, was a sham. Does Mr. Webster mean to say, that if the mining in the Senate voted Maine out of that body, or eal-lished an order of walks lished an order of nobles, he should content hims with an 'opinion and a vote'?

But I will pass from this point, which has been a

ficiently spoken to. If I had time, I should like a made valid by the acquiescence of the pe cept so far as that she is in the Union; and to the other portion of the agreement, the bringing of her slave States, we may honorably still try in question, whether the people will ratify it, or whether

argument, that there is no necessity for the Wind Proviso. Upon what ground? Why, that the di-mate of New Mexico renders it impossible that samp abould extend there. What does Mr. Webste up mate of New Mexico renders it impossible that is abould extend there. What does Mr. Webste (page 8) in his revised speech? 'Slavery existe the earliest periods of history in the oriental subwhat does he say on the 26th page?' 'California New Mexico are'—what?' 'Asiatic in their form and secnery!' If they are so, what prevents the form of the control the oriental nations in the earliest

vast ridges of mountains of enormous height bet-ridges and deep valleys. Slavery existed in Gre-without much 'tillable land,' without cotton or bacco. Why cannot it exist in our mountains at the

very to exist in the countless miles of unknown untrodden territory west of the Del Norte. In very to exist in the countless miles of unknow-untrodden territory west of the Del Norte. Is every State of this Union, except possibly Vermet if very has existed. Does Mr. Webster underside affirm that no space equal to New England esist New Mexico, which is not more pilled with granter less 'tillable' than she? It is contradicted by all history of the world. Labor has never been he sought to make it welcome to a freenance, or make it welcome to a freenance, or make it welcome to a freenance, or make it welcome to a freenance. amough to make it weecome to a slave. Mr. Webste have this, because he has said as much, substantially, it commencement of his speech. Yet he tells us to rail to—what? To trust to chance! I would be will to trust to chance, fairly interpreted; to the graduate of the state of th to trust to chance, fairly interpreted; to the gradence of God. But whoever trusts to chance, minth of Constitution of the United States, trusts to had dice and packed cards. (Cheers.) He trust to whether surrendering the forces of liberry, while the chance, the control of the chance. No-we will rust to that. (Cheers, a bond of fact, before we will trust to that. (Cheers, I will leave this untouched further, as my find has treated it so fully; and pass to the third period of Mr. Webster's speech, which deals with the factive slave. I wish you to bear with me a month while I dwell upon this. Mr. Webster say that will support not only the Constitution, but the hild Mr. Mason on this subject.

Now, I wish to bring to your recollection what the

will support not only the Constitution, but the adMr. Maron on this subject.

Now, I wish to bring to your recollection what she
bill is, in opder tiths you may fairly judge what is,
undertakes the support. The substance of the bill is
been repeated to you. Upon affidavit, written test
mony, taken beforehand, and without warning, if proposes to allow, among others, any court elerk or gesmaster to grant a warrant which shall authorise bislave claimant to carry the man he claims from Beton to New Orleans.

Suppose the claimant, either through make of
carrelessness, has taken the wrong person, take a
Massachuacitis freeman; how shall the vicin a
righted? Why, it is said, by appealing to some court

the Senate, atlon' was atloned at atloned at

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hat that hat he bill has a testi-it pro-or post-ize the m Bos-

fed a stolen heree in Marshfield, I am bound to prove in Marshfield that it is mine, and not leave the town with it until it is decided there by a jury of twelve men. [Applause.] But if an unfortunate colored man, claimed as a slave, should go to Marshfield, and he would be very unfortunate if he did, [laughten, for of the few mere who have been witting to counsign stress names to infamy by proclaiming their readiness to assist in a slave-hunt, certainly that of Daniel Webster should stand at the head [renewed laughter]; but if such an unfortunate should take refuge from a slave hunter there, he is not to have a jury trial of Massahunter there, he is not to have a jury trial of Massa hanter there, he is not to have a jury trial of Massa-chaetts men. No lon the shiftayit, paper extstimony of my body, he is to be carried any number of thousand miles—carried off helpless. Our fathers put it into the Delaration against England, that our citizens were to be earried away to be tried in England. England! It was the next door to John Hancock's house, com-pared with the hopeless distance of New Orleans from Boston, for the poor and friendless colored man. This is not the Constitution. Bad as that is, it is

from Boston, for the poor and friendless colored man. This is not the Constitution. Bad as that is, it is nothing like this. Mr. Webster tries to persuade Massachusetts that he is only supporting the Constitution State (Constitution says, in all criminal cases, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; in all civil cases, where the value is above twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved. Now, the slave case goes either into one or the other list. When the slave is arrested, it is either a criminal early like in the constitution therefore we see that the Constitution therefore we or a civil case; and the Constitution, therefore, re ora curi case; and the Constitution, therefore, requires a jury. Mr. Webster knows this; and, instead of this speech, he should have lifted up his voice in behalf of this time-honored barrier of the rights of the humblest citizen. In place of that, Massachusts is left to Sawano, of New York, or some Western statesman, to defend for her the principles of free-down (Great enthussiam.) Yes, we are left for some fresigner from Massachusetts to put they shidled igner from Massachusetts to put that shield ove head of her colored citizen which the Constitution ajoins, and which the Massachusetts defender of th

esjoins, and which the Massachusetts defender of the Constitution' chooses to forget. [Shame.] This is my gravest charge against Mr. Webster.

That argument on the alave-hunt is plausibly put together, to convince Massachusetts that he is only strying out the Constitution. The Courier, of this morning, bids us declaimers against Mr. Webster and the Constitution side by side with this speech, and show where they conflict. Why, the Constitution, compared with that speech, is heaven; that is declaimers against Mr. Constitution, compared with that speech, is heaven; that is dealers such a speech, with leading and metals and seech, while addition and the second se

WHOLE NO. 1003.

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In comment was a service of the comment of t

the whole range of Southern legislation, which is confesselly unconstitutional, and which darea not meet
the faces of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the
United States.

In his spoken speech, he did not utter a syllable
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of the public in out to see the open of Northers
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and allow where they conflict. Why, the Constitution are more continents or words to be revealed. At lands has a special to the special speaker of the Senate to take the one of the Senate Atlantis has a single the Constitution. He would be replaced to that speech, with loathing and contempt. Senate Adams signed the Constitution, before be well as the special speaker of the Senate Atlantis and the sufficiency of the Senate Atlantis and become a Facha with mine tails; but, more fortiants than cities, in one act the Webster surreader history of this fathers; the postrice, who feels as honest glow at traits to his Constitution, and an apostate sheet; the postrice, who feels as honest glow that the significant of the Senate and the surface of the Piliprima, who cheriches the memory of this fathers; the postrice, who feels as honest glow at traits to his Constitution, and an apostate sheet; the postrice, who feels as honest glow that the significant of the surface and the surface of the proper sheet and the surface and the

loors; they will not molest you. Besides, if you at best. We are glad that you have at last caught a turn the key upon them, they will make a great glimmering of even this truth. There is hope of profuse, and, likely as not, will go off and leave us; and then what will become of us? This, stripped of its But some of us are unable to see, after all the figures of natural convulsions and jostiling woulds which ster says to us about applying the Proviso to the territories.

But the figure of the figures of natural convulsions and jostiling woulds which dance in such admirable arrangement through your speech, why there cannot be a 'peaceful recession.'

ritories.

But, it is to be feared he has so 'sugared o'er the devil' of compromise, that multitudes will awallow the gilded pill; and, so far as the action of Congress can effect it, alavery will be allowed the 'freedom of the nation.' Be it so. Slavery must go

low the gilded pill; and, so far as the action of Congress can effect it, alavery will be allowed the 'freedom of the nation.' Be it so. Slavery must go down, notwithstanding.

Mr. Webster would run a tilt against the anti-sisvery societies of the North. He charges them with putting back the cause of freedom at the South They are 'stoiding the pla-at,' as Titus Oates would probably say, if he were now living. They have quenched completely the fires of liberty, which burnt so brightly in the bosoms of the McDowells and Randolphs of Virginia, twenty years ago. Despising the sympthy and rejecting the aid of the fanties of the North, they have gone off in a pet, and joined the rinks of alavery.

Why, Mr. Webster, you have stolen somebody's 'thunder' at a late day. Or, rather, I should say, you have picked up and put on the cast-of slouph of many a forgotien or repentant tool of alavery in bry gone times. This is a stale objection to the antislavery action of the North, worn thread-bare long ago. The truth is, a real, hearty, earnest opposition to alavery at the South is yet to be born. Its time is near at hand. It already 'lengs beneath the Fature's heart,' and though its birth may be in the death throes of this nation, when it comes, it will be that cose of this nation, when it comes, it will be the legitimate child of anti-alavery agitation at the North If Mr. Webster expects in this way to blind the understandings, and put to sleep the half-awakened conscience of the people here, he is vastly mistaken The game has been tried, and failed under much more favorable circumstances than will ever come round again. Edward Eyrerta and 'young Mr. Lunt' tied it fifteen years ago, when they sought to stifle the infant child of anti-alavery under the penderous folion of 'common law'. Harrison Gray Olts tired it when he found anti-alavery under the penderous folion of 'common law'. Harrison Gray Olts tired it when he found anti-alavery under the penderous folion of common law'. Harrison Gray Olts tired it when he found anti-

'emancipation is safe.' Young Mr. Lunt' has probably increased in stature by the 'slitude of a chioppine.' He is at least an older, if not a wiser man.
He has managed to float in the popular current by
the side of the fast rotting apple of Whiggery, until
he has bobbed into the office of United States Attorney for this District. His end is not yet. Did they
stop the 'treasonable' agitation?

The infant has grown to manhood, and walks across
the land with the firm tread of a giant. The 'white
man and the negro' have multiplied by thousands,
and already shake the foundations of the church and
state, which have thrown their protecting arms around
the demon of slavery. Even the 'dragon's teeth' of
pro-slavery, with which they sought to impregnate
the soil of Massachusetts, have 'sprung up armed
men' to do battle for the right. But Daniel Webster seems to have learned no lesson from all this
strife of twenty years. He is cycless as the miserable beings, whom Pilgrim saw groping among the

How long is this 'Rip Van Winkle' of the Old How long is this 'Rip' van winnie of the Old Bay State to dream of the Presidency? Does he see nothing but the 'seals of office' glittering before him, so as to make him stone blind to the immutable law which demands that we should strive for the liberty, of all men. if see would have feeded on and selety for ourselves? He cannot see that the noble ship Abo-

Such picking dream of the Newdordsary? Does he seem until politically order of their general control of the seem of the picking and the picking dream of the

glimmering of even this truth. There is hope of pro-gress yet.

But some of us are unable to see, after all the fig-ures of natural convulsions and jostling worlds which dance in such admirable arrangument through your speech, why there cannot be a 'peaceful accession.'

As did Lot and Abraham in the old time, let each one go his own way with his own principles and his own professions. If the South sees fit to hug the puttid corpse of slavery to her bosom while she can, even let her do so,

"Till be the way or an her bed."

again. Edward Everett and 'young Mr. Lunt' tried in fifteen years ago, when they sought to stifle the infant child of anti-slavery under the ponderous folios of 'common law.' Harrison Gray Otis tried it when he found anti-slavery embodied in a 'white man and an egro,' in a miserable garret in the city of Boston. But Harrison Gray Otis is no longer seen in court or market. He has passed down the stream of time, has dirited out into the unknown ocean, and the waters of oblivion are slowly gathering over him; according to the declaration of Scripture, 'The memory of the wicked shall rot.'

Edward Everett has heard from the West Indies; has read 'Thome and Kimball,' and learned that 'emancipation is asfo.' 'Young Mr. Lunt' has probably increased in stature by the 'altitude of a chioppine.' He is at least an older, if not a wiser man.

A good example for all other towns. PUBLIC MEETING IN UPTON.

At a meeting of the citizens of Upton, on the eve-ing of the 18th inst., called without distinction of ning of the 18th inst., called without distinction of party, for the purpose of taking into consideration the late speech of DANIEL WEISSTER in the U. S. Senate, D. B. Bill was appointed Chairman, and Dr. Henry Carpenter, Secretary. The following resolutions were then presented by T. S. Forbush, which, after an animated discussion, in which soveral gentlemen took part, were adopted with great unanimity:—

 Resolved, That we regard the recent speech of Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, upon the slavery Question, as he regarded the nom-ination of General Taylor for the Presidency, as not fit to be made. not fit to be made.'

Resolved, That as human slavery is a wrong to the

Resolved, That as human slavery is a wrong to the bondman, a crime against Humanity, and a sin against God, Congress is under the strongest obligations to abolish it in the District of Columbia, to receive no more alavé States into the Union, and to pass a law prohibiting it in the territories of the United States.

*Resolved, That II, as Daniel Webster declares, it be necessary, in order to preserve the Federal Union, that we coase agitating the subject of slavery, and permit it to remain unmolested where it now exists; that we acquisece in its farther extension; and above all, that we capture the panting fugitive, and hurl him back to perretual bondage—then we say, praisar

and there to take such action as the cause of humas liberty and the honor of our Commonwealth shall re-quire.

David Torrey Geo. P. Fogg Anson Robbins Geo. H. Torrey A. Stetson

quire
Plymouth.

[Rev.] Geo. W. Briggs
[Rev.] R. Tomlinson
Charles May
S. Barnes
John Washburn
Justus Harlow
Thos. B. Sherman
John S. Bennett
C. B. Irish
Edmund Robbins
Bartlett Ellis
Wm. H. Spear
Jeans Brewater Hanover.
J. M. Wilder
J. B. Studley

Abington.

Isaac Hersey
Zenas Jenkins, 2d
[Rev.] H. D. Walker
Nathaniel Beal

Wm. Hi. Spear Isaac Brewster Sylvanus Harvey James Spooner Micah Richmond Samuel Sherman Elisha Nelson Samuel Gardner Leander Lovell N. M. Perry Joab Thomas Jr Plympton.
[Rev.] Elijah Dexte
Eben Lobdell Zacheus Sherman Martin Hayward Josiah S. Hammon James C. Ellis Kingston Kingston.
Seth Drew
[Rev.] Thos. E. Keely
Uriah Bartlett
Henry Soule
Henry Hunt
Laby E-ville. Cephas Bumpus Thos. E. Loring Wm. H. Soule Zenas Bryant Erastus Search Middleborou Horatio G. Wood

Geo. Faunce
A B Foster
Francis Washbu
C A Bartlett
Job W Drew
Joseph Stetson
Josiah Fuller Horatio G. Wood
Amasa Lamb
George Soule
Daniel Atwood
George Bailey
P. H. Peirce
Edmund Haskins
Nathan B. Dunbarn
Nathaniel Eddy
Joseph T. Wood
Job P. Nelson
Henry D. Basset
Wm. H. Wood
Otis Soule Josiah Fuller
Nathan Brooks
Horace Holmes
Charles Everson
N T Drew
E. E. Richardson
Nathl T Willis Gershom B Westo Luther F Weston Henry Simmons Geo Bradford Ralph Partridge Ezra Tainter Allen Prior

Otis Soule

North Bridgeser
Jesse Perkins
J. O. Bennett,
Nathaniel Cross
E. H. Joslyn
B. O. Stoddard
Ambrose Haywar
Charles A. Hunt
Levi W. Holbrool
Jacob W. Crosby
Martin Beal
William Bartlett
Alpheus Holmes
Benjamin Southwe
E. E. Bennett
Ruel Richmond
Charles B. Crocke Joshua G. Brewster Weston Freeman, Jr. Nelson Stetson D. Wadsworth Joshua W. Hathaway Geo. Loudon John C. Lewis Thos. N. Bartlett Marshfield.
N. H. Whiting
Lemuel Packard
Elijah Ames, Jr.
Edward P. Little
Charles C. Thomas Charles B. Crocker Thomas D. Stetson A, M. Leavitt Lyman Clark Robert Smith, Robert Smith,
Arnold Hunt
George W. Easton
Stafford Drake
Charles S. Peirce
Caleb J. Holbrook
John Tilden
Benjamin P. Lucas
South Bridgena Barker Sprague Warren Hall Benjamin H. Clark, Jr. Harrison Sampson John P. Bradley G. M. Baker Joseph Baker, Jr. John Baker,

South Bridgewater.
Philo Leach
Abram Washburn, 2d
Wm. H. Adams
Benjamin Crocker
Lewis Holmes
Samuel Leonard James Sprague Benjamin Baker Warren Kent Artemas Baker Scituate. [Rev.] C. Stetson Plymouth, March, 1850.

For The officers of the Old Colony Railroad have kindly agreed for a special return train of cars to Bos-ton to leave Plymouth at 6, P. M. WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Our friends in the Western part of the State will
see, by the Notices, that those faithful Agents and
triends of the Anui-Slavery cause, Parker Pillarers
and Lucy Storx, are soon to visit that section. We
know that they will find some to give them a hearty
welcome, and to aid onward the good work. Letters
for either of them should be so directed as to reach
Northampton by April 6th; or Westfield, April 18th.
SANUEL MAY, Ja.,
General Agent Missa. A. Society.



THE AMERICAN UNION.

eading Longfellow's apostrophe to the Union ored man is supposed to address it in the folwing words :-

Reform, 'O Union, strong and great!'
Ay, great in guilt, and strong in power;
Reform, rebuild this 'ship of state,'
Ere vengeance bids the tempest lower.
God's ready ear will hear;the cry
Of millions deomed to bear thy yoke;
The mother's groan, the husband's sigh,
With all the ties of kindred broke.
Who's guilts of this michty were.

Who's guilty of this mighty wrong? 'Tis thou, 'O Union, great and strong The thou, 'O Union, great and strong.'

Churchmen and statesmen both do war Against the spirit of reform;

The pacither politic nor wise
To see with more enlightened eyes
Than those who built this 'ahip of state.'
Than these who built this 'ahip of state.'
The light has in our dwellings shone,
As well as your's, who've forward grown,
And dare to say that wrong 's not right—
Who dare to question power and might.
Avaunt, ye madmen, 'weak and few'!
With you we will havinaught to do;
We will go on, with 'Union strong,'
Nor heed the right, not fear the wrong.
Justice and Mercy, where were 'there

Justice and Mercy, where were they, When anylis rang and hammers beat? Their sleep was death-like, on that day,
Or else consumed in forge and heat.
But now they rouse, and cry, Reform!
O mighty 'Union, great and strong''!

O Thou, Omnipotent! whose power Can aid us in this trying hour; Illume the darkened mind that draws The tightened cord in Union's cause; The vision, clouded by disease, No justice and no mercy sees,
Nor heeds our woes, nor feels our pains;
Its own aggrandizement and gains
Are all in all, nor cares for more,
But 'Union' shouts from shore to shore.
O listen! shall we ne'er be free?
'Our heavie our heree to shore. Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Are all to thee, are all to thee.'

From the Portland Transcript. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Tell me if this be Freedom's Tho Is this the land I've loved so Is this the land where patriots bled, Freedom's fair mansion to prepare? low by the memories of the dead, Is this the fruit their labors bear? For this did fearless Warren die?

A Washington unsheathe the sword? And has the truth become a lie? And has the truth become a lie?
All vain the sage and patriot's word?
Oh, tell me where, beneath the sun,
Amidst the gloom of pagan night,
Such God-defying deeds are done,
Such trampling upon human right! Alas, my country! thou dost boast

Of Freedom, and a holy God.
Yet alave-ships line thy length ning coast,
Beneath thy feet are bondmen trod.
Is this the work of Freemen? This
The mission of our 'glorious land'?
No! Judas-like, with mocking kiss
Is Freedom slain right where we stands!

How dare ye take the holy name Of Freedom on your lying lip, Tyrants, who put the Czar to shar With branding-iron, hound and With branding-iron, hound and whip How dare ye talk of human rights,

Of God, the Father, man the child, While before heaven are spread such sights Of wrong so deep and grief so wild!

A land of slaves! O humbling thought, My native land a land of chains! Where human beings, sold and bought, My native land a land of chains!
Where human beings, sold and bought,
Increase by blood a 'Christian's'gains.
A land of alayes! Ay, hear it ye
Who beast your county and your sires:
Now, outraged Freedom, this shall be
The touch-wood of thine altar fires!

By all our damning guilt and shame! Whose deeds we honor but in nar Shall justice make her judgments sure!
Shall freedom triumph, slavery fall,
Our country stand erect and free,
Her fettered millions disenthrall,
And lead them forth to liberty!

> From the Lynn Bay St DANIEL WEBSTER. ever more be officer of mine. OTHELLO.

England! happy land! through earth's vast so Thy name is spoken as a magic word; Thou art the land sweet Freedom calls her own, That knows no slave and bears no tyrant lord.

Fair is thy fame, my loved, my native home:
No spot on earth by Heaven so richly blest! ere weary wanderers from oppression con And find a welcome and a place of rest.

Pale Erin's starving sons, who sigh for bread, Crushed Hungary's patriots here asylum find: And dark-browed slaves, from Southern tyrants Meet here no scourge, no galling chain to bine

Barth's tolling millions that now slowly pine, Harth's tolling militons that now slowly pine, Or bleed beneath Oppression's cruel car, That reals full freighted from hell's deepest mine, Hail thee their hope's most glorious rising star.

Shall aught arise to mar thy glorious fame? Shall child of thine forget his solemn vow, And basely dare to sully thy good name? Alas! there are who plot thee treason dire.

Would make thee recreant to thy holy trust, Would quench of liberty thy sacred fire, And tread thy dear loved alters in the dust.

Would make thy sons for wear great Nature's clair And lend their powers to huri the bondman back Would send thy children, to their deepest shame, A pack of bloodhounds baying on his track.

Fould make old Plymouth Rock, and Concord Pla And Lexington and Bunker's glorious height, he Southern tyrant's hunting ground again, And end fair Freedom's day in Slavery's night.

Who is the traitor? Thy most favored child, He of the lofty brow and thunder tone. Whose praises high, like Alps on Alps are piled. In this dark treason towers on high alone.

Cradled among New England's rugged hills, In the dear spot that knows no cowering stars, Where freedom's spirit every bosom thrills, And arms are strong and hearts are true and orare.

No stave more servile trembles at the rod; No stave more servile trembles at the rod; No serf more menial wears the Russian chair Than thou, so false to Liberty and God.

Colossal coward! thou hast bowed the knee This once, at least, too low at Slavery's shrine; No more thy country shall put trust in thee, Or feel a heart-throb at a word of thine.

Thy doom is scaled. From her free sons of toil, From her free waves, from every running riv from every mountain on her rugged soil, Shall thunder forth—we trust in trainers a

Lynn, March 18, 1850.

The Liberator.

EXPERIENCE IN VERMONT. SPRINGFIELD, Vt., March 3, 1850.

Failing Garrison;
When I wrote you last, from the town of Perrisburg, I was at the house of B. T. Robinson, a warm and true friend of suffering humanity; in fact, his family, which consisted of four generations, dwelling in the same house, were not only friends by profession, but by practice also.

This is a beautiful town for farming, with a rich acil and even surface, for this hilly and mountain

soil and even surface, for this hilly and mountain State. It is one of the lake towns west of the Green Mountains, and furnishes some of the best warmly greeted by many as an old familiar friend.

Though a personal stranger to all in the place, even the little boys gathered about me as one with whom they had formerly been intimate. A meeting which had been previously appointed was dispensed with

The next evening, a temperance meeting was held in the same place, in which I was invited to speak, and at the conclusion of my remarks on that occasion, was complimented, in behalf of the audience, in a most affectionate and kindly manner.

cording to the light received, and are willing to the light received, and are willing the more when provided in the control of illiberal in their views and conduct. They act ac

cording to the light received, and are willing to receive more when presented.

I held several other meetings in the neighboring
towns, where but little old organized labor had ever
been done, and no public meetings of an anti-slavery
character had been held for a long time.

It was my intention to visit several towns in the
southwest part of the State, but I found too much bare
countd for slaighters.

southwest part of the State, but I tourn no macro or ground for sleighing at the west of the mountains, and crossed over in the vicinity of Mount Holly to this place. On that route, I experienced a very different reception from that mentioned as received at

the anti-slavery office, and procured the names and address of the subscribers to the Liberator in this State, in order to know who to call upon when I came into their neighborhood; and with three exceptions, I have been kindly received and entertained by

The first day I entered the cauch a cancer a house where the Liberator was taken, near night, in a severe snow storm, and was refused entertainment for the night. I turned my horse away from the cluster of barns and the appearance of abundance, and we again faced the cold whisting wind and driving snow for several miles, till the darkness of

the Liberator was taken. It was snowing fast, and a violent gale blowing directly in my face. I asked to be kept for the night, and was refused; but in anroom, I was shown to a cold bed in a cold chamber with its windows too much on a clatter to admit o with its windows too much on a clatter to samt or sound sleep, if nothing clee had prevented. The morning came, and I found both my sleeping-room and my horse's stall were well supplied with pure white driven snow. The roads were so blocked, and the storm still continuing, that I was unable to de-seend the mountain till about mid-day, and after rid-ing till between I and 8 oclock, called where anothseend the mountain till about mid-day, and after rid-ing till between 7 and 8 o'clock, called where anoth-er Liberator was taken, and was again refused entertainment for the night, there being a snow-storm at this time, also; and I was forced to drive back

nearly a mile to a public house.

Friend Garrison, having been a sailor for many years, I am used to facing gales and stormy seas, and do not allow myself to complain of the dealing of the elements; but I was not prepared to meet such cold reception from such quarters

Yours for enlarged humanity, JONATHAN WALKER.

MEETINGS IN ESSEX COUNTY.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:
The past week, Lucy Stone and myself have held

ty in the Commonwealth.

The speech of Daniel Webster has fallen on the

The speech of Daniel Webster has fallen on the leaden ears of his party like a clap of thunder at midnight and midwinter. When the telegraphic despatch of it came, it was pronounced by some a forger, and they said, 'Wait till the whole speech comes, revised by the author of it, and then see.' We did wait, and lo, it was worse than our hopes or their fears, when it did come. Whig Anti-Slavery can no longer be misunderstood. If the party support the dectrines or the author of that speech a single hour, then are the worst demunications of Massach gle hour, then are the worst denunciations of Massa-chusetts Whigism by the Democracy, Free Soilocra-cy, and the Abolitionists, true, and more than true. But the people are as much afraid of the 'godlike,' and their party leaders, as the Hindoos are of Jug-gernaut and his Brahmins. They dread the terrors of party excommunication more than the 'lake of fire and brimstone.' If it were not for this, the lost him we witness among the Whigh in this property. and brimstone. If it were not for this, the loathing we witness among the Whigs in this region, of the sentiments of this speech, would burst up like subter-ranean fires, and the lava of popular indignation would sweep it and its author, and the party organi-zation with them, to a deserved and most desirable

ranean fires, and the lava of popular indignation would sweep it and its author, and the party organization with them, to a deserved and most desirable oblivion.

We held two evening meetings at Manchester, and one at Gloucester, only one of us attending at a time, and then we were together at Rockport for a meeting all day and evening, and at Bear for a meeting all day and evening, and at Bear for a meeting all day and evening, and at Bear for a meeting all day and evening, and at Bear for a meeting all day and evening, and at Bear for a meeting all day and evening, and at leave, we encountered a Section of Advent meeting, on account of miscarriage or delay of letters, but obtained the meeting-house for afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, it was strange that in this day, when a fermoon and evening, though the Advent meeting in the morning, for some reason, was very small. It might have been on secount of the unpopularity of the preacher, who, to speak true, did not appear to much advantage. Of this, I should not surely have

conversation, showed how hard a heart is compatible with limited powers of mind, and very superficial qualifications as a religious teacher. Such cool, deliberate misrepresentations, such wanton and wilful perversions of my statements and sentiments as he put forth, betrayed a degree of depravity or stupidity which I trust but few ever attain. He did not think best to say such things to the audience. A few stood round, and among them his brother in the Advent ministry, but none came to his resque. Some of the workingmen of Essex and Manchester, however, seconded the robukes which I felt called to administer to rangemen of Essex and Manchester, however, sec-led the rebukes which I felt called to administer to a, with a point and heartiness too, that he will not in forget. I was not expecting co-operation from histers of the Miller delusion, but this was the first opposition from them I ever met, though I have often encountered them, and generally found them at least friendly, all over the Northern and West ern States. I think his brethren should instruct him ter, or pass him along to some other calling.
Yours to Purify as well as Preserve,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

Salem, March 18th, 1850.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN LOW-

EH.I.

This Convention met in the City Hall in Lowell on Sunday, the 10th inst. at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., was opened by Mr. May, who read appropriate portions of Scripture, and made some remarks relative to the cause that had brought us together. He offerred for cousideration of the meeting the following resolu-tions, and spoke to them for some time, clearly and

tions, and spoke to them for some time, clearly and conclusively showing the almost absolute want in the community of a true understanding of the great principles of religion as taught by the Son of God:

Resolved, That the religion which has fellowship with slaveholders, which endorses their religious character, and receives them to its communion, is a religion as far removed from Christianity as hell is from heaven; and that it becomes the duty of every one who really regards the religion of Jesus to bear his plainest and fullest testimony against the spurious religion of this country, as being the worst and most subtle enemy of justice, righteousness, peace, and human freedom.

Inservice, That the direct and open followship of most of the Northern Churches with alsycholders, and the equivocal position of nearly all the remainder prove them to be not only unworthy of our confi-dence, but deserving of our most serious and stead fast opposition, until they cease to fight against God and to enslave his children, or be in fellowship with those who do.

Mr. Pillsbury then offered the following

air. Phisoury then offered the following resolu-tions:

Resolved, That the most alarming fact in the signs of the times is the want of a virtuous intelligence and manly thought and reflection on the part of the peo-ple to shield them from the wiles of unprincipled poli-

ple to shield them from the wiles of unprincipled politicians, and deceptive and hypocritical priests, and we can hope for the abolition of American slavery,only as we can plevate the mental, and renovate the moral character of the masses of the Northern people.

Resolved, That the purchase of new Slave States, the slaughter of the Seminole Indians, the conquest of Mexico, and murder of 45,000 Mexicans, the extension of slavery over the whole immense region of Texas, if not over the whole territory we have plundered from Mexico, and the longer continuance of the American government and Union, are all the result of this absence of intelligence and reflection—for we cannot believe that if the American people understood the government which enslaves themselves, and the monstrous obligation under which it lays them to support Southern slavery, by suppressing its insurreport Southern slavery, by suppressing its insurrec-tions, restoring its fugitive slaves, and bearing the burdens of war and other taxations, which it causes ourdens of war and other taxations, which it cause they would sunder this Union, shiver this govern meent, and on its ruins rear another, whose foundation should be Justice, whose corner-stone should be Lat erty, a Republic indeed, that should be an asylum for erly, a reputate index, that the outcast and the operate and the operate and of every clime.

He commenced advocating the passage of these res

noiser had sent forth to the church and the world an-other command, 'Thou shalt have no other God but Mr,' and this last command had become so interwo-ven with the politics and religion of the day as quite to supersede and displace the former. To meet this flood of error and superstition we want

more decision of character, more conscience, more manly courage among the people. To diffuse these principles does not seem to be the object of any of the great organizations of the time. The sole object of the Church was to make Churchmen and sectarians; but when the Methodist or the Baptist has made a convert and a church-member of a man, he is not thought by the church or the world more honest than before; his word is no more to be relied upon, nor his note, without endorsers, taken any more readily by business men. The Politician too seeks to train the youth so that he shall become in manhood a ily by business men. The Politician too seeks to train the youth so that he shall become in manhood a Whig, a Democrat, or a Free Soil man, and higher than to their peculiar creed, or political doctrines they do not seek to clevate him. Instead of doing anything to arouse, expand, or refine their souls, they narrow them down and there keep them till they are fit for nothing else.

It was, he said, charged upon the abolitionists that they made way with the Chuych, and see they doe they do the

they made war with the Church, and so they do. They do not join issue with manufacturing companies, nor insurance companies, nor any of the benevolent associations of the land, when they interpose no obassociations of the land, when they interpose no ob-stacles in the way of the anti-slavery sentiment. The reason of their opposing the Church is, that she has stopped in to defend the institution of human slavery; and she has discovered to her sorrow that it was an oril day for her when she did so. And so it will ever be with those who dare to obstruct the way that leads to the slave's redemption. Adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock.

AFFRENCON. The resolutions being read, Lucy Stone addressed the numerous audience. She said it was indeed surprising that in this country, blessed with every thing that a bountiful God could bestow, we should keep in a cruel bondage one-sixth of our people, and leave them groping their way through the world in a state of heathen darkness. A stranger visiting our shores, and seeing our churches, schools, seminaries of learning, missionary societies, societies for sending the Bible to foreign lands, and learning that one-sixth part of the people was carefully, systematically and by law excluded from any participation in the benefits arising from these institutions, and treated with barbarous cruelty besides, would think us truly a strangely weak and inconsistent, or a flagrantly hypocritical people. d keep in a cruel bonds e-sixth of our

Gov. Briggs, and nineteen others declared that if Texas was admitted into this Union, the act would dissolve it, the opinion was endorsed by the people in Massachusestas; but the deed was consummated, and now, if the friends of freedom hold Gov. Briggs to his own words, and talk in carnest of dissolution, they are stigmatized as lunatics. The issue must be met, and the question settled at no distant day, whether the Union of the States shall continue at the cost of the slavery of three millions of people. For himself, he looked forward to the time when it shall be shattered to fragments, and when men shall feel that they cow a stronger allegiance to God and his commands

Evenino. The City Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and large numbers went away, unable to obtain admission. Mr. May read the two first resolutions, and proceeded to show, by a variety of references and quotations, how the positions therein taken are confessed and confirmed by the churches and pulsarie thomastics.

ces and quotactors, how the positions interest acceptance and confirmed by the churches and pulpits themselves.

Miss Stone spoke to the resolutions with great effect, and throughout her address was listened to with great attention. Her treatment of her subject showed that she had made herself well acquainted with it, and the attention of the audience equally showed the interest they felt in her manner of presenting it.

Mr. Pillsbury made the closing remarks, wherein he exposed the position of the Free Soil party. He proved them to be, as a party, in an equally guilty connection with slavery as the Whig and Democratic parties. To attempt any thing like a just report of his address would be idle, and it must suffice to say, it was one of the best efforts ever listened to in this city, and told with mighty effect upon the hearts and consciences of those who heard it, and elicited some discussion, in which Dr. Mansfield, and Messars Seaver, Howe and Young took part.

Seaver, Howe and Young took part.

At quarter before 10, the Convention adjourned; and thus ended one of the best meetings ever held in HENRY ABBOT. President.

J. R. GRART, Secre

GOVERNMENT AND THE SWORD.

EXPOSITION OF THE 13TH CHAPTER OF ROMANS. From an excellent work recently published at Oberlin, Ohio, entitled 'THE BIBLE AGAINST WAIL, by

Rulers not a terror to good works.

AMOS DRESSER.' [Continued.]

But another reason why Christians should be subject to all higher powers is, that they are not 'a terror to good works.' By many, this is considered as synonynous with saying that rulers do not persecute the good. But is it so? What, then, mean the many and oft-repeated warnings of our Savior, that Christians should be brought before rulers, and many of them put to death? that as they had done to the green tree, so would they do to the dry? that the servant should be content to be treated as well as his Lord? If so, how shall we account for the fact, that great multitudes of Christians have been persecuted by the civil power, and nany of them actually put to death? that the aposites, with perhaps a single exception, died by the hand of violence? and from the days of Nero to this day, it has generally been true, 'he that departeth from evil maketh himself a prey.' If so, what cruel mockery was this language to the Christians to whom Paul was writing.—who were cut in pieces and thrown into Nero's fish-ponds, and in every way tortured for the amusement of that ungodly debauchee? What other construction, if this be the meaning, could they put upon the passage, than that the blame of their persecutions was on their own heads? Did Paul intend to convey this idea?

The passage declares no such thing. It simply

shall I fear? Jehovah is the defence of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid? When the wicked, mine enemies and my foes, came upon me, to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though a host should chean pagainst me, my heart shall not fear; though war should rise against me, kere will I trust; so for in the time of trouble he shall hid me in his pavillon: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me: he will lift me high upon a rock? Pe. 27:1, 3, 5. 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in time of trouble; therefore will we not fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains he carried into the heart of the seas, 'the Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge? Pe. 46:1, 2, '. 'Mine enemies would daily swallow me up, for they be many that fight against me. O'Thou Most High, what time I am afraid, I is will trust in Thee. In God I will praise his word; in God I have put my trust. I will not fear what flesh can do unto me. " When I cry unto thee, then shall my enemies turn back; this I know, for God is for me; "in God have of I put my trust; I will not be afraid what man can do unto me. Ps. 56:2-4, 9, 11. 'The Lord is on my side; I will not fear what man can do unto me. The Lord is my strength and song, and is become my salvation. Fs. 88:6, 8, 6, 14. See also I Peter 3: To-18, and Issiah 51: c. 7-16.

9, 14. See also 1 Peter 3: 10-18, and Isaian 51: 7-16.

Such is the heart's chullition of all who love and obey God. To this the experience of the right-cous gives an universal amen. Was Elisha afraid when encompassed with a great host of horses and chariots sent to take him prisoner? 'Fear not,' he undauntedly replies, 'for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.' Was Nebuchadnezzar a terror to Daniel, to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego? Were the 'rulers' a 'terror' to Peter and John? to Paul and Silas? to the apostles generally? True, they persecuted them to the death; but were they a terror to them? Was Martin Luther terrified by the rulers? He says:—

'I find that Charles has issued an edict to terrify.

When asked by an officer, 'Are you the man who has taken in hand to reform the papacy? how can you expect to succeed?' Luther responds—
'Yes, I am the man. I place my dependence upon that Almighty God whose word and commandment is before me.'

When his beloved Spalatin sent a message to him to "abstain from entering Worns," Luther, still unshaken, turned his eyes on the messenger, and an-

'Go tell your master, that though there should be as many devils at Worms as there are tiles on its roofs, I would enter it.'

roofs, I would enter it.

Surely 'rulers are not a terror to good works.'
Luther was summoned to meet the higher powers at
Worms, and he, 'subject to' these powers, yielded
to the summons. See D'Aubigne's History of the
Reformation, book vii, pp. 214-218, vol. 2.

Do you sak the secret of this holdness? It is
found in the conscious presence of God. The conaciousness that the powers that he are so controlled
of God that Ha will cause the wrath of man to
praise Hiss, and the remainder of wrath He will

Gov. Briggs, and nineteen others declared that if Texas restrain; that He maketh all things work togethe was admitted into this Union, the act would dissolve for good to them that love God.

Wilt thou then not be afraid of the ^h Trust in the Lord, and do good, and He will make ven thine enemies to be at peace with thee. ^l Do hat which is good, and thou shalt have praise of

line same.

It is said 'praise' here means 'protection.' Yes but saying so does not make it so, in these days o investigation and inquiry. The age now demands the why and the wherefore. If the passage means as Barnes says, 'you shall be unmolested and uniquired,' the proof of course will be forthcoming. There are multitudes who have complied with the condition—have 'done good'—and so are competen witnesses in the case. Let us hear their testimony we to the presention that how come like the condition so here are mutuaces who have complied with the condition—have 'done good'—and so are competent witnesses in the case. Let us hear their testimony as to the protection they have received from the civil of power. And first, we summons the church at Rome, to whom Paul was writing. Call forth the Christians accused by Nero of wrapping the city in flames, when he himself had applied the torch. Let the fishponds bear testimony. Go to the amphithestre, and call forth the persecuted once who were made to fight with wild heasts for the sport of their 'rulers'. And O, their ghastly, bloeding wounds! Charge cruely upon Paul for calling this protection. Ay, and what must Paul himself have thought of the protection of the sword, as he felt its keen edge severing his head from his body? Let us call from a work of the protection of the sword, as he felt its keen edge severing his head from his body? Let us call from 'under the alar the souls of them that were slain; for the sword God, and for the testimony which they held. Rev. 6:9. 'They had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yes, moreover, of bonds and imprisonments. They were stoned, they were sawn asunder, they were tried, they were put to death by the slaughter of the sword; they wandered about a in sheep skins and goat skins, being destitute, afficiced, tormested, for whom the world was not worthy.) They wandered in deserts and mountains, and dens and caves of the earth. 'Heb. 11:37. Sad protection! If this is being 'unmolested and uniquir-ed,' when, in the name of humanity, could they be said to be molested and vijured? But this testimony of the prophets, the early Christians, of narrowsers of all ages, under any and every form of human cityl (?) government, is that those who 'do good' receive the same protection from the sword that sheep ustally do from scoles. And we cannot but pity the flocks that are advised—while we censure the shepherds who advise them—to leave the 'fold' of the 'sood surrerisan,' and go forth to devouring woives for protection!

herds who advise them—to leave the 'fold' of the 'good strepted and,' and go forth to devouring woives for protection!

'But if praise here does not mean protection, what does it mean?' It means Praise. Such as Jesus Christ received from his executioner, the centurion, when he said, 'Certainly liks seas a rightous man!' Such as Jesus Christ received from his executioner, the centurion, when he said, 'Certainly liks seas a rightous man!' Such as Jesus Christ received from Pilate when he said, 'Ye have brought this man unto me as one that perverteth the people; and behold, I having examined him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse Him, No, nor yet Herod; for I sent you to him, and lo! nothing worthy of death has been done by Him. I will therefore cuastress and release Him.

* And he said unto them the third time, '* And wet will hath He done? I have found no cause of death in Him; I will therefore chastise Him, and let Him go.' * And yet he 'gave sentence that it should be as they desired.' Luke 23: 14, 24. Praise, but not protection, is here given by the 'ruler.' So it was with Peter and John. Acta 4: 21. So also with Paul and Silas. True, Paul at one time received protection from the mob as a Roman Chizen, yet he was put to death as a Christian, by the very power of which he is now speaking. His clitzenship saved him from the cross, but consigned him to the snord. Joseph, Daniel, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego received praise from the rulers by whom they were oppressed; but their protection came from Him who is 'higher than the highest.' See Gen. 33: 4, 21, 22, 21, and 41:38-44. Dan. 3: 15-30; 6: 10-28. So said the officer who had been confronted by Martin Luther, 'Dear friend, there is much in what you say; I am a servant of Charles, but your master is greater them mine. Hz will help and protect you.' Thompson, Work and Burr, in the Missouri State Prison, by doing good, received praise from their rulers! The Mayor of Nashville, in a equainting the mob with the dec ment of than where the passage, than that the blame of their persecutions the passage, than that the blame of their persecutions was on their own heads? Did Paul intend to convey this idea?

The passage declares no such thing. It simply states an universal truth, namely, that rulers, good or bad, on earth or in hell, are not feared by the soul who 'dwells in God, and God in him.' To all such our blessed Savior says, 'Fear not, little flock; it is found to be sufficient to the body, and after that have no more that kill the body, and after that have no more that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do. But I will forewarn you whom ye shall fear. Fear Him who, after He has killed the body, hath are not fire sparnows sold for two farthings, it is power to cast into hell; yea, I say unto you, fear; Him who, after He has killed the body hath are not fire sparnows sold for two farthings, it is had not one of them is forgotten before God? But the very hairs of your head are all numbered. Fear not, therefore, ye are of more value than many approxes.' Luke 23:4-7.

'I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.' So that was many boddly say, 'The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? Jehovah is the defence of my life. Of whom shall I fear? Jehovah is the defence of my life. Of whom shall I fear? So then the wicked, mine and the shall be a shall be me in his pace of the companions and my foes, came upon me, to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell. Though a host should rise against me, here swill Itrus! 's for the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pace of the was should rise against me, here swill Itrus! 's for the will life me high upon a rock.' Pa. 27:1, 3, more the well life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the will life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the will life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the will life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the will life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the will life me high upon a rock? Pa. 27:1, 3, more the wi

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

as novelty. We refer to the funeral services of Phebe, a black woman, which took place on Sunday the 3d of March. The assembly at her funeral is said to have filled the large church near the college. An appropriate and affecting address was delivered on the occasion by the Rov. Dr. Adams, who had been her minister for twenty years. Her pall-bearers were Ex-Gov. Dunlap, Dr. Lincoln, Prof. Packard, and Joseph McKeen, Eag., Treasurer of Bowdoin College; and the principal mourners were Rev. Dr. Allen, a former President of the College, with two of his daughters of Northampton, Mass., who had some 250 miles to attend the funeral.

She was born a slave, as we learn from the Traveller, at Bervewyck, near Newark, N. J. In carly life she entered as a servant the family of President Wheelock, of Dartmouth College, and lived in his family and that of his daughter, Maria Malleville Allen, the wife of President Allen, 40 years. For the last 18 years, she lived alone in her house; and she died alone and suddenly. In the same night, and probably at the same hour, died her friend, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Adams.

But why were these honors paid to this lowly we-man? It was because of her rare attainments was

Abednego? Were the 'rulera' a 'terror' to Peter and John? to Panl and Silas? to the aposties generally? True, they persecuted them to the death; but were they a terror to them? Was Martin Luther terrified by the rulers? He says:—

'I find that Charles has issued an edict to terrify but Christ lives, and we shall enter Worms in spite of all the countils of hell, and all the powers of the sir.' When told that he would be 'burned slive and his body reduced to sahes, as was the case with the same hour, died her sir in in the limit of the Rev. Dr. Adams.

But why were these honors paid to this lowly woman? It was because of her rare attainments as a thristian. She had been for thirty years a worthy own of the Congregational church, and her fellows the same hour, died he srife will to will be will be

she sit.' When told that he would be 'burned alive and his body reduced to ashes, as was the case with John Luss, 'unmoved he replied, 'though they should be a limit of the should be should enter the jac most size of the should enter the jac most si

Wilmot Proviso, or no Wilmot Proviso—Slavery Prohibition, or Slavery Extension—I go for the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

the whole Union, and nothing but the Union.

The old anti-lavery party, who have ever repudiated Mr. Stanton and his condustors, will rejoice at the show of colors by a man who has said harder things of slavery and slaveholders than almost any other person in the country. The Albany Argus of yesterday has a corrected report of Mr. Stanton's remarks, in which he says in place of the last line of the above sentiment—I will go with any body who is for, and will oppose everybody who is against, "one country, one Constitution, one destiny." "Boston Convict.

Of Mr. Fowler, Representative from the 9th Congressional District of Massachusetts, in his recent speech in the U.S. House of Representatives, declared himself most emphatically in favor of the Wilmot Provise. He would apply it he says to Greenland or Nova Zomba, if annexed. He is right in saying that he expresses the sentiments of his constituents in that respect.

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'Gainst which I strive to shield the sight in vais!

Cried I, sand which toward us moving seems!

'Marvel not if the family of Heaven.

He answered, 'yet with dazzling radiance dim
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cellence for the cure of that formidable disease, tessumption.

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Those are three of the verte for fail. We have get pleasure in certifying to these facts; and are, respected sir, your humble servants, [REV.] DAVID THORNING, [HON.] JOSEPH BATTLES.

nia University of Medicine; President Perrin, Vermont Medical College; Dr. VARSHINS MOT, NY VOY, GIFF, PAREM CLEVELAND, Bowdein College; Prof. BUTTERFIRED, Williaghly College, Ohio; Pred. BRATINIAWATTS, Leeds (Eng.) Medical College; Sr RICHARD KASTE, Queen's College, Ireland; Pred. Rowsens and Leipsite.

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