WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

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

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BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1004.

Refuge of Oppression.

NATIONAL POLITICS OF THE UNION. MAL POLITICS OF THE UNION, sees speculations people may indulge in as so of the present controversy, they must at prospects have undergone some change seek or two. Dismuon is no longer a serious discourse. That cry which many this househ alarm is suddenly dropped, altern Convention is already getting into bad her books; it is now an even beet, to say the like the substite is now an even beet, to say the like the substite is now an even beet, to say the like the substite is now an even beet, to say the like the substite is now an even beet, to say the like the substite is now an even beet to say the like the substite is now an even beet to say the substitution. That this storm is united. offspring of a gust of party passion it is born. That this storm is quieted, Webster. Those who cavil at his annot deprive him of the merit of is service. 'The past, at least, is se-

done this service.

ming our looks homeward, we encounter sunmovating visages directed towards the Massais Senator. Various individuals, zealous in
Senator in the mide of violence, he counmoderation. In the midst of violence, he counsational spirit. In the midst of vague and
agast discourse, he talks the language of comsene. In the midst of high and unhealthy
is, he applies a sedative. In the midst of
at declamation, and angry threats, and blind
of furious impulse he reminds American citf deites and obligations, the restraints of the

las, he applies a seasonte: In expectation was a special content of the decimation, and angry threats, and blind and farious impulse he reminds American cite distinct and indigations, the restraints of the intino, and the sacredness of law. It is easy feet and the sacredness of law. It is easy the same seen over-dosed craving appetite of certain people, who forget appointed law that did these persons, expect, appointed law that did these persons, expect, and has no procise notion of what he exhaus or right to say he is disappointed; and if yets what is unreasonable, he is still less justice to the same seen of saver, by men whose zeal has far outrun discretion? Did they expect Daniel Webster's dup in the Sante of the United States, and a mindammatory party harangue, when the t, the time, and the occasion, required of him a constitutional argument? If he is wrong in the specific process of the same seen in the same seen seen in the same seen seen in the same see

ty indeed. Attended, in the wisdom of these pointed gentlemen, but we beg leave to hint our cions that they are more seared than hurt. Af. I, what have they lost? Mr. Webster has sponath they have criticised his speech—many of, we are quite certain, before reading it. But we must their hands in their pockets, and tell us to making. is mixing: Les them book round upon the footnowers, and tell us what has fallen to o more. What good thing has Mr. Webster sibed, which yesterday stood upon its own He has, it seems, disappointed some who knew hat they expected. Did he ever promise to go he beyond the constitutional limit in the war

hy this outery against Mr. Webster? Has no best poken freely? Have the defamens of Mr. ster read the speech of Mr. Seward?—a man represents the extreme North of opinion and g on the slavery question—who leads the forsope of the Wilnot Proviso army. What says see nompelled to drop his declamation, and take th plain facts?—

size State.

Is Mr. Seward therefore a 'recreant son?' Is let he read out of the Whig party and out of the Liberty party for this declaration?' We hear no such threats from his constituents of New York, while statemens are thundered forth at Mr. Webster. If this he not making fish of one and flesh of another, we do not understand the old proverb. It strikes us that a few moments of cool reflection would set many the same people right about this matter.

A quernloss tone will probably be kept up in some parties against Mr. Webster's speech. The companies are generally expressed in a vague and indefinite style, which means everything and means nothing. The more distinct asseverations are inconsistent with noncross facts, inconsistent with common sense, all inconsistent with themselves. That speech will stad. Cavillers may butt their heads against it, but they will faid it immovable,—

Whole as the marble, founded as the rock, As broad seneral as the casing air.

It will stand higher in reputation, twenty, fifty, an indicated.

rill stand higher in reputation, twenty, fifty, an ed years hence, than it does at this moment eader of history at that day will remember with

THE UNION PRAISING MR. WEBSTEI

For the first time, we are confident, DANIEL WEB-TER has earned unqualified praise of Thomas Ritchie of Virginia, and Edmund Burke of New Iampshire. Hear 'The Union'!

Many the Hear 'The Union'!

Ma. Wersten's Spercu. This powerful and manly speech is the lion of the day. It was the theme of universal conversation yesterday in the Capitol and in private circles. It was the object not only of general approbation, but of admiration. We enture to say, that never did Mr. Webster, in all the pride of place and in the height of his renown, deserve more respect for any of his efforts, than he has obtained by the speech before us.

We have read all the speech as it comes from the hands of our reporters, andwe have had the opportunity of comparing our impressions with those of others. We have heard but one opinion on the subject, though we are aware that the families, and free-soilers, and demagogues of the North, will not all concur in this general trioute of approbation. The times had come which try men's solls. The country was in danger. Discord was brandishing her torch; and this glorious Union was threatoned with dissolution. The public voice began to call out the Senator from Massachusetts to the post of duty. But had he the moral courage to meet the occasion? Was he prepared to risk every thing for his sountry? Was he prepared to risk every thing for his sountry?

From the Charleston Courier.

The speech of Mr. Webster, of which we pullish a sketch this morning, is a noble oblation on the data of patriotism and the Union. While containing some matters to which Southern minds cannot texpected to assent, it is pervaded with a spirit moderation, fairness and good faith on the subject.

WEBSTER AT THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Enquirer, which perhaps has never before spoken one word in praise of Daniel Webster, is, of course, highly delighted with his speech in behalf of slavery; but the plaudits which it heaps upon the great man of the East are accompanied by such sinister compliments to his countrymen, that it is doubtful whether they will be much relished by the Senator. Here is an extract:—

'In this last effort, he has been beating his hark In this last effort, be has been beating his hark against fanaticem and folly at home—has been endeavoring to carry his vessel into port under the guns of the most selfish and penurious constituency that ever ruled a public man. How far the advantages of his course will go to disarm their revenge of its fury, remains to be seen; but we cannot believe that his own immolation will follow his present action. The Yankee will never frown upon an agent that will keep him fifteen shillings, rather than, by acting another, lose them all. In the present controversy, Air. Webster has taken national ground. The patriotic of his own State will sustain him, although the miserable pedlers for notoriety, in Massachusetts, will defane and abuse him.

Webster's speech is also a skilful and brilliant argument of a powerful advocate. It gives cheering indications that the moneyed men and manufacturers of New England are aroused to the dangers that

indications that the moneyed men and manufacturen of New England are aroused to the dangers that threaten the Union and their interests—and, with singular tact and great moral courage, he has steped forward and put forth to the world an argument which, while responsive to the friends of the Constitution, is eminently calculated to carry along the judgment of his peculiar constituents, and conciliate them to his side.

HEAR MR. CALHOUN'S ORGAN.

The Charleston Mercury and Courier pland, in warm terms, the late speech of Se

sented to the country, with any other feelings than admiration and delight.

Not that we wholly agree with him, not that there are not many points of disagreement, but nowhere has he urged his opinions offensively; and when he reaches the true grounds of the present controversy, he marks his way so clearly, and treads so loyally on the plain track of the Constitution shall pelegoe of the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree, but to disagree with him. With such a spirit as Mr. Webster has shown, it no longer seems impossible to bring this sectional contest to a close; and we hope that it may be so adjusted.

Among the contributions to the great purpose of attenda harmony, we look upon the speech of Mr. Webster as the most admirable. * We wanted nevidence of the high ability of Daniel Webster; but we did need proof of the high qualities which this peech evinces. We have feared the vast intellect.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Herald.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

We commence to-day, and shall conclude tomorrow, the publication of the great speech of Daniel Webster, a speech that is receiving higher encomiums from all quarters and all sorts of people than any other speech of modern times. It is indeed a noble production—lofty, liberal and patriotic in tone and sentiment, magnificantly eloquent, and throughout truly American. Our readers, every one of them, we are sure, will peruse it with singular pleasure. It meets with almost universal commendation from the Southern and Western Press. And most richly does it merit all praise, for it is the speech in spirit, in manner, in matter, in ability, in eloquence and moral grandeur, for the occasion.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery (so that I get her) at Blakely, of a negro girl named JUDY, lately bought of the Estate of Isaiah Randall, late of Blakely, Ala. She is supposed to harbored in Baldwin county.

mh 16 1m R. C. CALDWELL

NOTICE.

Will be sold for eash, to the highest bidder, in cont of the court-house door in Pikeville, on the ret Monday in Sentember any a mulette man who Will be sold for cash, to the highest bidder, in front of the court-aouse door in Pikeville, on the first Monday in September next, a mulatto man who calle himself ALFRED, and asya he belongs to Dr. Wm. Tate, near Tuscumbia; he is a stout, well-made boy, 5 feet 10 3-4 inches high, some 30 or 35 years old, weighing some 170 or 180 pounds; inclined to be grey-headed, with a large scar on his left arm, a few inches above the hand. Said negro will be sold to pay jail fees and other expenses, as the law directs, if he is not taken away before the first Monday in September next.

Ymh 2 6m Sheriff Marion Co.

BY JOHN S. GEYER.

BY JOHN S. GEYER.

By John S. Geyer.

Public Auction every day, at 11 o'clock; A. M., for the sale of Negroes, Houses, Horses and Carriages, Buggies, Furniture, &c. &c. Storage of Furniture free of charge.

Apply to 75 Daupnin st., opposite F-the Q

For Sale—a prime Negro Man, about 22 years of age, a jobbing carpenter and field hand, and accustomed to the care of horses. Health and titles granteed. Apply to JOHN S. GEYER, mh8 Auct. and Com. Agent, 46 Royal st.

—a prime and likely Negro Man, about age, a first rate cook, waiting man, house.

Health and titles guaranteed. Apply JOHN S. GEYER,

Auct. and Com. Agent, 46 Royal st.

For Salo—a Negro Man, aged about 25 years, good steamboat cook. Apply to ALSBROOKS, CLUIS & CO., mh 1 tf Factors' Press.

Negro for Sale.—A likely Negro Fellow, about years of age, a good farm hand, and well suite r plantation purposes—will be sold low by mh15 A. C. CHESBROUGH, 2 Com. st.

WEBSTER AND CALHOUN

The following resolution was dopted at a late Convention in Wilmin

SPEECH OF REV. SAMUEL R. WARD, Of New-York, at the Anti-Webster meeting Hall, March 25th, 1850.

ns. He is my brother. (Loud cheers.)

ment. (Tremendous enthusiasm.) Daniel S. Dick-inson represents some one, I suppose, in the State of New York; God knows, he don't represent me. I can pledge you, that our Daniel will stand cheek by jowl with your Daniel. (Cheers.) He was never known to surrender slavery, but always to surren-

The Liberator. | upon them and upon following generations will be so deeply corrupting, that it never can be wiped out | MR. or purved.

or purged.

I am thankful that this, my first entrance into Boson, and my first introduction to Fancuil Hall, give he shall have the law of Almighty God to protechim, the law which says, 'Thou shalt not return t

LETTER FROM REV. CALVIN PAIRBANK.

LETTER FROM REV. OALVIN PARBANK.

BOSTON, MARCH 19th, 1850.

CITIZENS OF BOSTON:—I am happy, after your anxiety for my release from prison has been gratified, to visit you with the anticipation that I shall be permitted to give you a public expression of the gratitude I feel for your timely interference in my behalf. I was sentenced, as most of you, perhaps, are aware, to fifteen years in the penitentiary of Kentucky, at hard labor, for nothing more or less than folfilling the law of human kindness toward three of your citizenes; for whose unwaeried diligence, and indefatigable perseverance, with your help in bringing about and maturing a plan for my pardon, I feel dictated by a sense of duty, and the spontaneous uprising of my heart, to honor with an expression of thankfulness, limited only by my inability, and the poverty of the English language to describe.

While I remained in jail, I made an attempt to rescue a slave of half blood, who had been sentence to death for defending his own life against Mrs. Turner, his mistress, who was once a resident of Boston, and is mentioned in "Slavery as It is", whom he killed, purely in self-defence. I attempted to break jail with this design, for which I was hand-cuffed to this

rescue a slave of half blood, who had been sentenced to death for defending his own life against Mrs. Turner, his mistress, who was once a resident of Boston, and is mentioned in 'Slavery as If is '; whom he kill' de, purely in self-defence. I attempted to break jail with this design, for which I was hand-cuffed to this man one whole day and might, just before his execution, with the palms of my hands worn to the maked tendons by the fron instrument with which I attempted to break the wall.

Miss Delia Ann Wobster having been tried and convicted upon eletter found on my person, which was entirely unlawfin, and, being incarcerated in the Frankfort prison under a sentence of two years, the Governor refused to pardon her until my case should be disposed of, notwithstanding, through courtesy to her sex, a very great number of citizens, both male and female, had potitioned for her release. I, therefore, though I had obtained, Anderson Sampler of the fore, though I had obtained, Anderson and the sammer of acquittal by explanation of the 'Frater' letter, by Sam yam and the sammer of acquitate by explanation of the 'Frater' letter, by Sam yam of the 18th I went into court, called a jury, after having pleaded not guilty: then altered my plea, and plead guilty.

This was done upon agreement between my attorney, Sam Shy, and Mr. Kenkeid, and Mr. Robinson, Commonwealth Attorney, and Richard Pindell, appointed by the Court to assist the State, in which they had agreed to occupy no time in a speech. I then was permitted to speak for myself. I justified my course; and threw myself upon the elemency of the jury, charging them to understand that though a sentence of sixty years were imposed upon me, I would not be such a surface of the court of the proposition was their province to do, set my time at fifteen years within the jail and penitential of the court of the sixty of the State, at hard labor. I was incarcerated from the hand of the Commonwealth. I became very dyseptic—my health rapidly declined. Prob. 18, 1845. In conseq

From the New York Indep WEBSTER - MR. SEWARD - RECAP-TURING PUGITIVE STAVES

The study of the study is the study will consider a study it had say will be say will be say will be say with a study it had say will be s

as honeyed words on the true conscience and outstands humanity of. Northern freemen and Christands, to quiet them. It is because Mr. Seward has
ne what Daniel Webster ought to have done, and
not do—represented the sentiments of the yean, the merchants, the religious men of the North;
s because he has tried the great questions in disties and the sentiments of the yean, the merchants, the religious men of the North;
s because he has tried the great questions in disties and the sentiments of the yean, the merchants, the religious men of the North;
s because he has tried the great questions in disties the particular of the sentiments of the yeanamfully and right, that we commend his speech
our readers. If Mr. Seward has adopted for his
tey vermore the simple rule of Right; if, disning self-seeking, he will seek the public good, he
I have ere long brought to him those honors which
ers have stripped themselves here to race after;
I who, having lost their moral principles for the
soft the prize, lost the prize also.
We have in our view some prominent statesment
of hive fally exempting the selftable states and the selftab

p-assert itself. There is a vitality to Right Wrong subsits by power given it from It is dead in itself, and may be hewed and to estone or timber, and lie passively where itself to be subset of the subset of the

MR. WEBSTER AND MR. HALE. PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

said:

'My opposition to the increase of slavery in this untry, or to the increase of slaver epresentation in untry, or to the increase of slave representation in ungress, is general and universal, with no reference lines of lattude or points of the compass. I shall pose all such extensions, all such increase, under circumstances, against all inducements, all compations, and all compromises.'

believe this has been quoted in the Senate-

t, si, other is not until in the word, here ere, of candor or intelligence, that can see lef, or that will suggest to others, that there lee of difference between the remarks that I to the Senate here, some ten days ago, and in 1848, or at any other time, or in any ec, spoken by me on the subject. The man there is, I repeat, is either not intelligent or d.

says there is, I repeat, is either not intelligent or andid.

Hale—I made the quotation, sir, in some rest made the other day. I intended, certainly, ant of respect to the Senator from Massachu-I hazarded no opinion whether there is or not repancy between the remarks of 1848 and those 50. I made no assertion of that sort. I simply I what the remarks of 1848 were, and left the ry to judge of that. The honorable Senator that the individual who sees any discrepancy be-1, them is wanting either in candor or intellibe. However much any one might deprecate vere a censure, coming from such a source, I say that, for one, to my mind, there is a very difference; and the difference is this: Let it membered that the resolution of 1845, which onorable Senator says bound the plighted faith onation to admit four new slave States from s, had already passed, and had as much binding in 1848 as it had in 1850. In 1846, when the or avowed his opposition to be so general, with force in 1848 as it had in 1850. In 1848, when the Senator avowed his opposition to be so general, without qualification, to the increase of slavery in the country, so without any exception at all, against all inducements, all combinations and all compromise; these resolutions for the annexation of Texas, and for the admission of four new slave states, had passed the Legislature of the United States. Yet these remarks of the honorable Senator were made without any intimation at all, at that time, that this opposition to the increase of slave representation was subject to the admission of four new slave States out of Texas.

Texas.

But, sir, his remarks are before the country. No explanations that I can make of them, and no denial that any body else can make, can blind the sense of the country to what they really mean. If there is really no discrepancy, the country will not perceive one; if there be a discrepancy, the country will not perceive one; if there be a discrepancy, the country will not perceive one; if there be a discrepancy at all.

Mr. Webster. If the honorable member did not make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency, I cannot see for what purpose he made it. As to make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency, I cannot see for what purpose he made it. As to make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency, I cannot see for what purpose he made it. As to make that quotation for the purpose of giving a suggestion that there was an inconsistency, I cannot see for what purpose he made it. As to make the second to the country. I have not been. It cannot be first considered to mean that I would seek to unde what Congress has done—to oppose my opinion to the law of the land and the Constitution of the country.

dom, there is no such thing as demonstraive evi-dence. Read the articles in the 'Refugo of Oppres-sion' this week, for a commentary on his course; also, the proceedings of the colored citizens of Boston.

MOVEMENT OF THE SLAVE POWER IN TEXAS-COALITION WITH WEBSTER

Washington, March 31.

Washinerox, March 31.

Gen. Houston has gone to Texas to persuade the Legislature to ask for immediate division into two slave States. It will be done. Mr. Webster is in the secret, and will support Gen. Houston to preserve Southern political superiority in the Senate, as will also the Union newspaper, to balance California. also the Union newspaper, to balance California. Exertions are being made by elaveholders to encourage emigration to Texas, and should here be a deficiency in the representative population of the Western State, slave property will be introduced in drows, counted for the occasion as persons, and afterwards shifted where it is wanted for profit.

I have to-day received information from a gentle-man just returned from the South, that a large force is collecting at Chagres, for a descent upon Cuba. Several handreds have recently arrived with full con-plements of arms. Lopes, the adventurer, is among them. The Cabens are said to be fully prepared.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, APRIL 5, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

SPEECH OF THEODORE PARKER.

IR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

It is an important occasion which has brough together. A great crisis has occurred in the affai the United States. There is a great question now fore the people. In any European country we Durit and the Section of the American Country we

as John Quincy Adams lived, mush as he did in his. latter years for mankind, he never wholly wiped off the stain which his conduct in 1807 brought upon him. Yet it may be that he was honest in his vote; it may have been an error of judgment, and nothing more; nay, there are men who think it was no error at all, but a piece of political wisdom.

A Senator of Massachusetta has now committed a fault far greater than was ever charged upon Mr. Adams by his most inveterate political foes. It does not directly affect the shipping of New England and the North I wish it did. It does not immediately concern our daily bread; if it were so, the contemplated wrong would receive a speedy adjustment. But it concerns the liberty of millions of men yet unborn. Let us look at the matter carefully.

Here is a profile of our national action on the subject now before the people.

In 1774, we agreed to import no more slaves after that year, and never formally repealed this act of agreement.

In 1776, we declared that all men are created equal, and undowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

In 1778, we formed the 'Confederacy,' with no provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves.

compromises and guarantees.

In 1808, the importation of slaves was forbidde

Sut, In 1809, we annexed Louisiana, and slavery alor

Shall four new slave States at any time be made out of Texas! This is not a question which is to be decided at present, yet it is one of great present importance, and furnishes an excellent test of the moral character and political conduct of politicians at this moment. The other questions are of immediate and pressing concern. Here they are:

 Shall Slavery be prohibited in California!
 Shall Slavery be prohibited in New Mexico!
 What laws shall be passed relative to fugitive slaves!
 Mr. Webster, in this speech, 'defines his position' is regard to each of these four questions.

equality of privilege'...'a plain theoretic wrong, more or less derogatory to their character and their rights.'

African Slavery, he tells us, cannot exist there. It could once exist in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Yery little of this territory lies north of Mason's and Dixon's line, (the northern limit of Mason's and Dixon's line, (the northern limit of Mason's and Dixon's line, (the northern limit of Virginia; 204,535 aquare miles of it les south of the line of the Missouri Compromise, south of 35 63; Almost all of it is in the latitude of Virginia and the Carolinas. If Slavery can exist on the west coast of the Pacific, and all the way between. There is no creason why it cannot. It will, unless we forbid it by positive laws, laws which no man can misunder-stand. Why, in 1787, it was thought necessary to forbid Slavery in the Northwest Territory, which extends from the Ohio River to the 49th parallel of north latitude.

Not exclude Slavery from California and New Merico abolished it by positive laws, laws which no man can misunder-stand. Why, in 1787, it was thought necessary to not have the decidence once, and Maxico abolished it by positive law. Abolished, did I say! We are not so sure of that; I mean, not sure that the Sanuste of the United States is sure of it. Not a month before Mr. Webster make the sure of the North and Isth of less Februshis was a sure of the 13th and 15th of less Februshis was a sure of the sure of the ordinance of nature? Not re-enact the will of God? Whn; in 18th of 1

a year ago: Here is something hardly dry from the printing-press. Here is an advertisement from the 'Mississippian' of March 7th, 1850,—the very day of this speech. The 'Mississippian' is published at the city of Jackson, in Mississippi.

CALIFORNIA. THE SOUTHERN SLAVE COLONT

Citizens of the alave States desirous of emigrating to California with their slave property, are requested to tend their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure, to the address of "Southern State Conv.," Jackson, Miss.

It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to tetle in the richest mining and agricultural portion of California, and to have the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that, by the irst of May next, the members of this Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand, and the slaves to

ure? What is Right but the will of God? When you

2. The local authorities of the Sta 3. The Federal Government in

Every body knows the act of Congress of 178, nd. ative to the surrender of fugitive alares, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Prigg case, '184. But every body does not know the bill of Mr. We, ster's 'friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee,' friend at the head of the Judiciary Committee, as bill providing 'for the more effectual reconstruction of the third clause of the second section of the Gourth article of the Constitution of the United Star.'

J. is as follows:—

labor to the State or Territory from which he a's fled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when person held to service or labor, as mentioned in this section of this act, shall escape from such as vice or labor, as therein mentioned, the pensen whom such service or labor, as therein mentioned, the pensen whom such service or labor may be dee, not a reason to the U.S. named in said section, other than marabal of the U.S. named in said section, other than marabal of the U.S., for a warrant to seize ad met such flugritive, and upon affidavit being made before such fugritive, and upon affidavit being made before such flugritive, and upon affidavit and the such flugritive, and upon affidavit and the such person does, under the laws of the State of Territory from which he or she fled, owe service that to such claimant, it shall be and is hereby made the tosuch claimant, it shall be and is hereby made the tosuch claimant, it shall be and is hereby made the tosuch claimant of my of the Courts of the United State, to seize and arrest such alleged fugitive, and to way hany marshal of any of the Courts of the United State, to seize and arrest such alleged fugitive, and to way him or her forthwith, or on a day to be anseel such warrant, before the officer issuing such wirns, or either of the other officers mentioned in additing the court of the United State, to estimate the other officers and the state of the other officers mentioned in a directed in a things to obey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That one were

said marshal is hereby authorized and directed in things to obey.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any press she shall knowledge and the shall and the sha

injuries, or either of them.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That when such person is seized and arrested, under and by vitted the said warrant, by such marshal, and is hoogal before either of the officers aforesaid, other than sed Marshal, it shall be the duty of such officer to preced in the case of such person, in the same sty that he is directed and authorized to do whet set person is seized and arrested by the person claiming him, or by his or her agent or attorney, and is bought before such officer or attorney under the provision of the first section of this act.

This is the Bill known as 'Mason's Bill,' introduct by Mr. Butler of South Carolins, on the 16th of in-last. This is the Bill which Mr. Webster papeas to support, with all its provisions, to the fullest etcal. It is a 'bill of abominations,' but there are 'seen amendments to it,' which modify the bill a little-Look at them. Here they are. The first provides, is al-dition to the fine of \$1000 for adding and absting the escape of a fugitive. for Androvine and consessing him. This is the Bill known as 'Mason's Bill,' int dition to the fine of \$1000 for acting an according to scene of a fugitive, for Aerboring and onceoling his that the offender 'shall also be imprisoned took months.' The second amendment is as follows: 'Ad in no trial or hearing under this act shall the testinosy's such slave be received.'

Ansee are Mr. Mason's smeadments offered on it.
23d of last January. This is the Bill, with sen
amendments, which Mr. Webster says, I propost b
support, with all its provisions, to the fullest cattet.
Mr. Soward's bill was also before the Senate-abil These are Mr. Mason's smend granting the fugitive slave a trial by Jury in the Sus where he is found, to determine whether or not he's a slave. Mr. W. says not a word about this bill. He does not propose to support it.

Suppose the bill of Mr. Webster's friend shall past

does not propose to support it.

Suppose the bill of Mr. Webster's friend shall gas Congress, what will the action of it be ! A sire hunter comes here to Boston—he seizes any dark looking-man that is unknown and friendless—he is him before the postmaster, the collector of canonions or some clerk, or marshal of some U. S. cour. as makes oath that the dark man is his slave. The lark-hunter is allowed his oath. The fugitive is not inlowed his testimony. The man born free as you as the companied of say—the post-master, the collector, the clerk and marshals in Boaton would not act in such matter? They have no option; it is their official duty to six But they would not decide signist the undistingtist of mam—the right to life, liberty, and the prist suit of happiness! That may be, or may be not. The slave-hunter may have his 'fugitive' before the collector of Boaton, or the post-master of Trun, if he sees fit. If they, remembering their Old Testametre fuse to 'beavray him that wandereth,' the slave-huter may bring on his officer with him from Georgia of Florida; he may bring the custom-house officer firm Mobile or Wilmington, some little petty postunater from a town you never heard of, in South Carolias or Texas, and have any dark man in Boaton up before that 'imagistrate,' and on his decision have the fugitive carried off to Louisians or Arkansas, to bonigs forever. The bill provides that the trial may be held before any nuch officer, 'residing or being' in the State where the fugitive is found! There were three fugitives at my house the other three fugitives at my house the other size. Elen Crafts was one of them. You all know that crafts is a slave; she, with her husband, field fine Gozgist to Philadelphia, and is here before us for Gozgist to Philadelphia, and is here before us the state of the state. If Masant's bill protein to the whiteness of the skin. If Masant's bill protein to the whiteness of the skin. If Masant's bill protein the blatter of Columbia—some purchased the District of Columbia—some purchased the District of Columbia—some purchased the District of Columbia—some purchased the Capital have him here in Boston, take Eleast the Capital here him before the califif, and on his decision hural for the bondage as cheerless, as hopeless, as the grave!

of the disconnection of the di size-did like. Synthem ship. No one knows of her with some Northern ship. No one knows of her pennion board; she has lain with the cargo in the pennion board; she has lain with the cargo in the pennion of the ship of the s of Adams, the bloodhounds seize their prey a time Mr. Webster and Mr. Winthrop looking on, ing the slave-hunter, intercepting the fugitive of her life. Would not that be a pretty spec-

Propose to support that bill to the fullest extent, with it is provisions! Ridiculous talk! Does Mr. Wester suppose that such a law could be executed in Boston! that the people of Massachusetts will ever means a single fugitive slave, under such an act as talt! Then he knows his constituents very little, and worse that he needs 'instruction.'

"Sirety is a moral and religious blessing,' says which is the present Congress. But it seems

mebody in the present Congress. But it seem me 30,000 slaves have been blind to the benefits-ral and religious benefits—which it confers, an fied to the free States. Mr. Clingman estimate the value of all the fugitive slaves in the North at \$15,000,000. Delaware loses \$100,000 in a year in \$13,00,000. Delaware loses \$100,000 in a year in.
this way; her riches taking to themselves not wings,
but its. Maryland lost \$100,000 in six months. I
for Mr. Mason's bill and Mr. Webster's speech will
not do much to protect that sort of 'property' from
this kind of loss. Such action is prevented 'by a
law even superior to that which admits and sanctions

such are air. Wessers opinions of the total rest questions. Now, there are two ways of accounting for this speech, or at least, two ways o looking at it. One is, to regard it as the work of a states looking stit. One is, to regard it as time every of a size of san seeking to sear't some givent evil from the whole na-tion. This is the way Mr. W. would have us look at it, I suppose. His friends tells us it is a statesman-the speech-very statesmanlike. He himself says, I wan pro gratis—true words in preference to words measure cigit—Albeit my own humor should not rompt the counsel, necessity compels it. The necessity so cogent is the attempt to dissolve the Union in case the Wilmot Proviso should be extended over the new territory. Does any man seriously believe that Mr. Welster really fears a dissolution of this Union, undertaken and accomplished on this plea, and by the Southern States? I will not insult the formest understanding of this continent by suppose. nost understanding of this continent by suppos ing he deems it possible. No, we cannot take this

to there way is to regard it as the score of a po-m-secting something beside the permanent good of eat nation. The lease of the Presidency is to be seed of for the next four years by a sort of auc-based of the next four years by a sort of auc-let. It is in the hands of certain political brokers, operate in presidential and other political to the majority of those brokers are slavehold. ers or pro-slavery men; they must be conciliated, or they will 'not understand the nod' of the candidate any will 'not understand the nod' of the candidate — I mean, of the man who bids for the lease. All the illustrious men in the national politics have an eye on the transaction, but sometimes the bid has been taken for persons whose chance at the sale seemed very poor. Gen. Cass made his bid some time ago, I think his offer is recorded in the famous 'Nicholson Letter.' He was a Northern man, and bid non-interestion—the unconstitutionality of mu, interesting tion—the unconstitutionality of any intervention wery in the new territory. Mr. Clay made his sold Kentucky' never tires,') the same old bio that he has often made—a compromise. Mr. Cal-bun did as he has always done. I will not say he made any bid at all; he was too sick for that, too sick for any thought of the Presidency. Perhaps at this moment the angel of death is dealing with that famed and remarkable man. Nay, he may already

the opinion of Massachusetts? [Loud cries of No throne of the world, and instead of His eternal justice No, No.] Well, so I say, No; it is not the opinion of re-enact the will of the Devil, then you may keep

No., No.] Well, so I say, No; it is not the opinion of Massachusetts.

Before now, servants of the people and leaders of the people have proved false to their employers, and betrayed their trust. Amongst all political men who have been weighted in the balance, and found wanting, with whom shall I compare him? Not with Jours QUINCY ADARS, who, in 1807, voted for the embargo. It may have been the mistake of an honest intention, though I confess I cannot think so yet. At any rate, laying an embargo, which he probably thought would last but a few months, was a small thing compared with the refusal to restrict slavery, a willingness to enact laws to the disadvantage of mankind, and the voluntary support of Mason's iniquitous bill. Besides, Mr. Adams lived a long life; if he erred, or if he sinned in this matter, he afterwards fought most valiantly for the rights of man.

Shall I compare Mr. Webster, with Thomas Wentworth, the great Earl of Strafford, a man 'whose doubtful character and memorable end have made him the most conspicuous character of a reign so fertile in recollections'? He, like Webster, was a man of large powers, and once devoted them to noble uses. Did Wentworth defend the 'Petition of right.'? So did Webster, many times defend the great cause of liberty. But it was written of Strafford, that 'in his

Did Wentworth defend the 'Petition of right.'? So did Webster, many times defend the great cause of liberty. But it was written of Strafford, that 'in his self-interested and ambitious mind.' patriotism 'was the seed sown among thorns'! 'If we reflect upon this man's cold-blooded apostacy on the first lure to his ambition, and on his splendid abilities, which enhanced the guilt of that desertion, we must feel some indignation at those who have palliated all his iniquities, and cinbalmed his memory with the sturblutes of patriot heroism. Great he surely was, since that epithet can never be denied without paradox to so much comprehension of mind, such ardor and energy, such courage and elequence, those commanding qualities of soul, which, impressed upon his dark and stern countenance, struck his contemporaries with mingled awe and hate. . . But it may be reckoned a sufficient ground for distrusting any one's attachment to the English Constitution, that he reveres the name to the English Constitution, that he reveres the n of Strafford.' His measures for stifling liberty in England, which he and his contemporaries significantly called ruonout in the reign of Charles the lat, were not more atrocious, than the measures which Daniel Webster proposes himself, or proposes to support 'to the fullest extent.' But Strafford paid the forfeit-tasting the sharp and bitter edge of the remorseless axx. Let his awful shade pass by. I mourn at the parallel between him, and the mighty son of our own New England. Would God it were not thus!

For a sadder parallel, I shall turn off from the sour features of that great British politician, and find another man in our own fair land. This name carries us back to 'the simes that tried men's souls,' when also there were souls that could not stand the rack. It calls me back'to 'the famous year '50'—to the little American army in the highlands of New Yorkto the time when the torch of American liberty, which now sends its blaze far up to heaven, at the same time

Western see, was a feeble flame, flickering about a thin and hungry wick, and one hand was raised to quench in darkness, and put out forever, that feeble and uncertain flame. Gentlemen, I hate to speak thus. I honor the majestic talents of this great man. I hate to couple his name with that other, which few Americans care to pronounce. But I know no deed in American history, done by a son of New England to which I can compare this, but the act of Bendice

man, of every man; of such an one, so honored, an so able, with the respect I feel for superior power

stains; whose possical, intellectual, moral growth as is using all his mighty powers to hinder and keep back. Vera pro gratis. Necessitas cogit, Vellem, equidem, vobis placere, sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicunque erga me animo futuri estis.

Let me take a word of warning and of counsel from the same uniner, essent the same uniner, essent the same uniner, see the same inaginary speech of Quintius Captrolinus, whence Mr. Webster has drawn his motio:—Ante portas est belium: a inde non pellitur, join intra mentia erit, et arcein et Capitolium candet, et in domos vestras cos persequetur. The war [against the extension of Slavery, not against the Volscians, in this case,] is before your very doors: if not driven thence, it will be within your walls; [namely, it will be in California and New Mexico]

and arismankable man. Nay, he many already has a land an analysis of hash and an already and a second and the servant is free from his master, the second when the servant is free from his master, and the great politician and the fine second second

to cease, but shall it end as it ended in Massachusetts, in New Hampshire, in Pennsylvania, in New
York; or shall it end as in St. Domingo? Follow
the counsel of Mr. Webster—it will end in fire and
blood. God forgive us for our cowardice, if we let it
come to that—when 3,000,000 or 20,000,000 of degraded human beings, degraded by us, must wade
though slaughter to their unalienable rights.

Mr. Webster has spoken noble words—at Plymouth, standing on the altar-stone of New England;
at Bunker Hill, the spot so early reddened with the
blood of our fathers. But at this hour, when we looked

blood of our fathers. But at this hour, when we looked for great columel, when we forgot the pality things which he has often done, and said, 'Now he will rouse his noble soul, and be the man his early speeches once bespoke,' who dared to fear that Olympian head would bow so low, so deeply kiss the ground? Try it morally, try it intellectually, try it by the statesman's test, world-wide justice—nay, try it by the politician's basest test, the personal expediency of to-day—it a speech 'not fit to be made,' and when to-day-it is a speech ' not fit to be made,' and wh

within—
"They enslave their children's children, who make compromise with sin."

ANTI-WEBSTER MEETING

OF THE COLORED CITIZENS OF BOSTON AND CINITY.

at Belknap street church, Boston, on Wednesday evening, March 27th, the call for which was signed, i

behalf of others, as follows: --Henry Weeden, W John T. Hilton, Coffin Pitte William C. Nell, Henry L. W. Thacker, George Washington, John Thompson, Thomas Brown. On motion, the following officers were unani

HENRY L. W. THACKER, WILLIAM JOHNSON, Jo

V. Lewis, Vice Presidents.
WILLIAM C. NELL, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, Secreta

WILLIA C. NELL, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN, Secretaries.

The Chairman, on taking his seat, invited Rev. Alfred T. Wood to address the Throne of Grace, after
which the object of the meeting was stated to be a consideration of and protest against the recent speech in
Congress of Hon. Daniel Webster, misrepresenting
his constituents, by recommending, among other measures, the surrendering of fugitive slaves, and coloniration of the free colored American. He trustee ration of the free colored American. He trusted that the expression of this meeting would be such as the crisis demanded, and worthy of those who, being free, 'know their rights and dare maintain

William C. Nell, in behalf of the Committee, sub-

prejudice that springs from it, bear with the deadly weight; and,
Whereas, if the cruel provisions of the Bill for th

nally free colored citizens of Boston and vicinity, as in part of those who have drunk deep the dregs

Rev. Samuel R. Ward, of Syracuse, N. Y., editor of the Impartial Citizen, was loudly called for, and warmly welcomed by the Chairman and the meeting. He responded in a speech replete with 'thoughts that breathed and words that burned.

Mr. Ward remarked, that Mr. Webster did not commence falling in 1850, but for several years had been wandering from the path of freedom. He reviewed, briefly, his political history; his demanding of England gold to pay for the noble men who achieved their liberty on the deck of the Crealehis treating with Lord Ashburton for the returning of fugitives from Canada—his silence on South Carolina aggressions upon Northern citizens and seamen, and his speech on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, which was the skeleton of his recent pro-slavery effort. Daniel Webster's beautiful diction and colossal intellect, viewed in connection with this unfortunate speech, found an appropriate illustration in the mythological story of Vulcan's reply to Yeaus, when she was discovered in crime with Mars—

"Beauty unchastic is beauty in disgrace."

oppressor.

But our struggle is a mortal one: though friend may aid and sympathize with us, yet the sentiment is as true now as when first uttered—

'They who would be free Themselves must strike the blow.'

We have always been true to our country, imitating the example of our fathers, whose unpaid services contributed to the nation's independence. Let us now be true to ourselves and the lugitive slaves, and if those with paler faces and blacker hearts oppres us, it becomes us to be united in the Phalanx of Free

us, it becomes us to be united in the Phalanx of Freedom.

The times are portentous; then we to that one among us who shall prove false to himself and his people! As the Cuban poet, Placidae, bared his breast to the soldiers, and told them to find his heart, dying a martyr to Liberty, let me urge you so to be ready in the trial hour. Resolve to live in Boston; live freemen in Boston, and die freemen in Boston. John T. Hilton commented upon Mr. Webster a treachery-to freedom, and intimated that as the infamous bill of Mr. Mason made no mention of color, any and all persons, including the Senator from Marshfield, were liable to be seized as fugitives;—to this complexion had things come at last. He alluded to the dangers of the present hour, especially in Boston, and the imperative duty of all to be watchful and valiant in the moment of danger.

Other speakers addressed the meeting, among them Lewis Hayden, who awarded a grateful tribute to

Lewis Hayden, who awarded a grateful tribute to

Lewis Hayden, who awarded a grateful tribute to Calvin Faitbanks, the man who, for aiding his seaspe from slavery, was incarcerated in a Kentucky prison, from whence he had but recently been released. Mr. Faitbanks detailed a portion of his experience in assisting the oppressed to go free, and pledged himself ready and willing, at every hazard to join issue for the slave against his master.

Mr. Garrison arriving at an advanced stage of the recentlings him was bearaful greated, and in obbedit

Mr. Garrison arriving at an advanced stage of the proceedings, he was heartily greeted, and in obedi-dience to a spontaneous deaire, gave his testimony relative to Mr. Webster and his wicked speech, glancing at the main points, and disposing of them in a caustic but convincing manner. He rejoiced that the colored citizens had rightly appreciated the trying circumstances in which the speech and the present aspect of Congress had placed them; but though he favored the multiplication of their means of vigilance, yet he deprecated all undue excitement, not lance, yet he deprecated all undue excitement, no apprehending that a fugitive slave could be recaptured in Massachusetts. He relied much for the safety o in Massachusetts. In relied much for the salety of the colored population in a cultivation of their self-respect, and its influence upon the surrounding com-munity.

A peaceful war of words ensued between several

A peaceful war of words ensued between several speakers, on the most proper means of self-defence, which resulted in the general opinion, that, in the struggle for Liberty of Death, each would act as in his judgment the emergency demanded.

Benjamin Weeden reminded the friends that Mr.

Benjamin Weeden reminded the friends that Mr. Webster had objected to instructions from any source but that of the people, and therefore it was most appropriate that this meeting, composed of that portion of his constituents most vitally interested in the questions now pending in Congress, should manifest to him their entire disapproval of his course, and he herefore moved that a row of these proceedings. he therefore moved that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to Mr. Webster and the Massachu-

ed to insert the same.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

At a late hour, though many voices were ready still further to advocate the resolutions, the question was put, and they were adopted without a dissenting vote.

ROBERT IOHNSON Position

ROBERT JOHNSON, President. WILLIAM C. NELL, Secretaries.

ACCOMPLICES IN CRIME-COMING TO THE RESCUE ACCOMPLICES IN CAIMS—COMING TO THE RESCUE:
—The Boston Courier and Daily Advertiser, of Tuesday last, contain an Address to Daniel Webster, complimenting him for having 'pointed out to a whole
people the path of duty, (1) and convinced the understanding and touched the conscience (!!!) of a nation!

The Address is full of thanks, congratulations and
conservice, and is signed by several hundred persons.

Dr Daniel Webster, in his place in the U. S. Ser B Daniel Webster, in his place in the U. S. Senze, advocates the seture of all fugitives alaves at the
North, and sending them back to stripes, chains, intrainable bondage! Now read the pathetic appet
of the Fugitive Slave to the Christian, in our poet[a department, and, in the light of it, pass judgment
upon the great 'devil-like'!

EP The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 7th. Its members and friends, in the various States, should begin early to make their arrangements so as to be present.

W. Webster, for having murdered with malice afore-thought, on the 23d of November, Dr. George Park-man of this city. In view of the appalling amount of evidence brought against the prisoner—evidence which it was not in the power of his ingenious and able counsel to shake in the slightest degree—we do not see how any other verdict could have been intelli-gently given. Sentence of death was pronounced on him by Judge Shaw, on Monday last.

genty given. Sentence of death was pronounced on him by Judge Shaw, on Monday last.

Deliberation of the Jury.

It is understood that the Jury, after going out on Saturday night, at first deliberated in silence for ten minutes. They there voted on the question, whether the remains were those of Dr. George Parkman. There was a unanimous, 'Ica.' On the second question, whether Dr. Webster undered him, there were eleven yers and one may. The nay came from Mr. Benj. H. Green. He stated his point of doubt, and after some discussion, he declared it removed. The family of Dr. Webster was not informed of the veridict the nightit was rendered. Friends, however, understook the task of preparing their minds for it. The awful disclosure was made to them on Sunday morning, by Mr. Wm. H. Presout. The seene was most heart-rending, and the wails and shrieks could not be connecled from the passers-by. Every effort has been made by their friends to assuage the grief of the afflicted wife and daugitters, who up to a liste hour confidently expected an acquittal. A letter of condolence was presented them on Sunday afternoon, signed by the heads of nearly all the principal families of Cambridge, including the Honorable Edward Exerctt, Jared Sparks, Professer Norton, Judge Pay, etc. The immense crowd retrief from the Court-room and its vicinity in silence, and without the least disturbance.

Man or John C. Alabox. The great southern untiling advocate of eternal slavery—has paid the debt of nature. He expired at Washington on Sunday morning, infexible, remorseless, unrelenting to the last At least, three millions of slaves, six hundred thouand free people of color, and their posterity, togethause to bewail his exit. His memory shall rot, or e remembered by future generations only to be exe-rated for his tyrannical and impious principles.

Washington, March 31, 1850. Mr. Calhoun expired at 7 1-2 this morning. He roused his son at four, and told him he was failing, and directed him to look up his papers, the work on government which he had been revising. Mr. Venable and others attended his bed side. He died calmly, and without a struggle, and in the full possession of his faculties. Mrs. Calhoun has not arrived.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Our friends in the Western part of the State will see, by the Notices, that those faithful Agents and friends of the Anti-Slavery cause, Parker Priesurer and Lever Store, are soon to visit that section. We know that they will find some to give them a hearty welcome, and to ald onward the good work. Letters for either of them should be so directed as to reach Northampton by April 6th, or Westfield, April 13th.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

From the Buffalo Republic (Extra,) of Sunday. EXPLOSION OF THE STEAMER TROY, AND LOSS OF LIPE.

BUFFALO, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

LOSS OF LIFE.

BUTTALO, 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

The steamer Troy, from Sandusky and other ports on Lake Eric, attempted, at 2 1-2 o'clock this after-noon, to get into our harbor, but being obliged to desist, by the strength of the ice, steered for Black Rock to land her passengers. When just entering Niagara River, off the head of Black Rock pier, her boiler exploded, with a terrible report, which must have been heard for miles, blowing a part of her upper machingry and aundry of her passengers, the most of whomever gathered upon her upper deck, overboard.

As soon as the smoke and steam cleared away, it was perceived that her forward parts, immediately over her boilers, were a complete mass of ruins, and the people upon her presented a scene incapable of description. None in the cabin appeared to be materially injured, but of those who were on her deck and about her boilers, not one escaped without more or less injury. It is reported by the clerk that 10 are certainly killed, and it is feared that an examination of the wreck will discover more.

The wreck floated down to Black Rock pier at the a ferry, and was there secured. Small boats went out promptly, and picked up the passengers who were blown overboard. It is feared, but not certainly kinner, that some of the passengers are drowned.

A number of physicians are now in attendance. The Troy was commanded by Capt. Wilkins, and had about forty passengers aboard, and the usual complement of hands.

P. S. A gentleman just from the scene, says he say four dead bodies taken from the wreck, and two

about forty passengers source, ment of hands.

P. S. A gentleman just from the scene, says he saw four dead bodies taken from the wreck, and two or three persons going down the river on eakes of ice. Boats were sent from the shore to their relief.

Three ladies were seen from the shore to drown names not known.

Death of Governor Armstrong.—The Hon. Samuel T. Armstrong cied very suddenly at his residence in Boston on Tuesday svening of last week, between 8 and 7 o'clock. He had been in good health during the day, and was out on business in the afternoon, returning home about 6. He would have been 69 years of age this month.

He was estated in the leaned forward, fell to the 64 years of age this month. Parker, when sudded thost instantly.

Mr. armstrong was a printer in his early days, and has always been remarkably successful in his pecunicary transactions, having amassed a fortune, which enabled him to retire from business some years ago. He has been much in public life, having represented Boston in the General Court for several years, been Mayor of the City, and Lieut. Gov. and Acting Governor of the Commonwealth. He has twice visited Europe, and spent some years in London, Paris and

we are able to give, this week, so rull and comprehensive speech of their clothing. Mr. Western himself was report of the very able and comprehensive speech of Mr. PARXER, made at the Anti-Wester meeting in Fancuil Hall last week. Extra copies of it, on a half sheet, for cheap distribution, will be printed, and may be obtained at the Anti-Slavery Office.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the gursery.—Boston True., Saturday.

the gursery — Boston Tran, Saturdey.

Pennsylvania.—The Governor of Pennsylvania has
sent a message to the Legislature, with the resolutions on the subject of all any teasemitted to him from
the States Virginia and Georgia, complaining of
the States of aggressions of the North. The Govern
or submits them, with a denial of their truth, and
protest agginst their friguittee, which is the best re
buke to the folly of their authors.

LS" A new daily paper has been issued at Albas called the State Register, by Messra James Fuller a Alexander Soward. It is Whig in politics, of t Anti-Soward school.

Deaths in the Mexicus War.—The total number of the officers and men, of the regular urny and officers, total number of the regular urny and officers, total number of the regular urny and officers, total number of the war with Mexico from all anses, was 12,708.

tannes, was 12,795.

We learn by passengers by the Emperor first page, was taken by the accomplished Phonographic reporter, Dr. J. W. Szozz.

EF See notice of the Anti-Slavery Gathering at North Bridgewater on Thursday next—Fast Day.

PARKER PILLSBURY, as follows:

are as follows:

Whately, Priday, April 5.

Northampton, Saturday and Sunday, April 6 and 7.

Westhampton, Tuesday, April 9.

Southampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10.

417. Montgomery, Friday afternoon and eve'g, April 12. Westfield, Saturday and Sunday, April 13 and 14.

LUCY STONE,
An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will lecture as follows: Greenfield, Friday, April 5.
Northampton, Saturday eve'g and Sunday, April 6

thampton, Tuesday, April 9. thampton, Wednesday and Thursday, April 10 Montgomery, Friday, afternoon and eve'g, April 12. Westfield, Saturday evening and Sunday, April 13.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

Pursuant to a vote passed by the Plymouth County (Old Colony) Anti-Siavery Society, holden i.t. Plymouth County and the Plymouth County of the Plymouth County of the Plymouth County of the Plymouth Colon of the Plym

DES CLARK & PORTER

ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. The Great Remedy of the Age,

PREPARATION of certraordinary power, for A the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Humons of every description, secondary Synthis, till conditioned Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Expispelas, general Debility common to Females, Cold Feet, sluggish Girculation, Sec. A sure and certain cure for Scrofulous Timors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

and faithfully persevered in.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Das. Claire & Poarrei.

Gents.—I am very happy to add my testimony in favor of your Panaces. For over a year, I have been terribly afflicted with the Gravel. I cannot express, in language, the pain I have experienced. No time, except during my sleeping hours, have I been perfectly free from pain. Some days I have been in so much distress, that had it continued long, I could not have lived. I large quantities of a sand-like substance came from me every day, and when this was voided, the pain was intolerable. In this situation, I sought medical advice, but I took medicine in vain. Nothing which I tried for my relief produced any change, for the better. I then, at your request, commanced on the Panaces, one bottle of which gave me great relief. I have now taken six bottles, and consider myself almost well. My system is wonderfully renovated. I am so much improved, that I can scarcely believe it myself. I now experience little or no pain. I have no doubt about the efficacy of the medicine. my opinion, the best ever got up.
WILLIAM HOYT.

WAITHAM, January, 1000.

Dras. CLARK & PORTER:

Gentlemen—Having for some time been subject to a cough, headache and general debility, and being fearful of going into a decline, I was induced to give your Panacea a trial, it being recommended highly for such complaints; and I am happy to say, it has nearly cured me. I feel much better than I have for a great while. I have no cough, raise no blood, am stronger, and adule to attend to my ordinary business. I think it a most excellent medicine.

H. FILLEBROWN.

RoxBuny, January, 1850.

ROKBURY, January, 1850.

Disa. CLARK & PORTER:

Our daughter, now nine years old, has been afflicted with Scrofuls for four years. Several large and hard tumors appeared on her meek, and sores about her mouth and nose. She had a pale look, was por in fiesh, and quite feeble. The sight of one eye had entirely gone, obcasioned by the scrofulous humor. For several months she dould not see at all. Her case was thought by many to be a critical one. Weasught the advice of several eminent, physicians, carried her frequently to the Eye and Eir Infirmury, used the various sarsparsilla preparations advertised, and in fact spared no pains to rid her system of the disease. But she got no botter. We were told by the physicians are too be to the control of the sight. We then consulted you, and took your Panacea, and it has produced a decided change in her condition. The tumors are mostly gone, the sorre entirely cured; and, what is most astonishing, her sight is restored. She can now see as well as any one. He health is improving fast. We should be pleased to give further information to any one who will call at our residence.

Diss. CLARK & PORTER:

Das. Clark & Poster:
Gentlemen.—Having tried your Panacea on my son, who has been efflicted with a scrollous affection on the face and neck, and which, for a time, incapatizated him for labor, and believing him to be completely cured, I can cheerfully recommend it, as in my opinion the most powerful medicine before the world for the purification of the blood. Every one who has scrotlous humors should try it.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1849. D. S. TARR.

EF Sold at No. 80 Carver street, Boston. Price \$1

PARTIES AGENTS.

SAMUEL E. KENDALL, Nos. 4 and 14, under the cold State House, head of State street, Boston.

DATID MEAD, Jr., corner Union and Silsbes sts.

Agency for the Purchase of Goods. Agency for the Turchase of Goods,
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March 29

Stis

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, M. D., 10 Essex Street, Boston
Particular attention given to
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March 3 3tis

for Lye Presence, and the correct per the star of the Profits.

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The best pamphlet out on Life Instrumer, and a desired information upon the subject, may be obtained by mall, if written for, post paid, or at the Aprel Office, lower floor, Merchants' Exchange.

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THE annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of new medicinal agents, have furnished no examples to corpore with the salutary effects produced by 'AYES CHERRY PECTORAL.'

DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical Col-

Reformatory.

AMERICAN APPAIRS.

Bear thou the chain where'er thou may'et go, O'er mountain, o'er field, and o'er flood; But, with thy vast knowledge, dost not thou kn That chain is the price of blood! Yet thou has earned it—the chain is thine— By kissing the syrant's rod;
But, Daniel, remember, it isn't divine—
'TRY IDOL'S A PARCHMENT GOD. H. N. S.

POETRY. COPORTING C

For the Liberator

TAKE THE CHAIN.

[Daniel Webster, it is said, is to receive a gold chain r his infamous speech on the slave question, March

How applicable to Daniel Webster's case! THE LOST LEADER.

Just for a handful of silver he left us,
Just for a riband to stilc in his coat—
Found the one gift of which fortune bereft us,
Lost all the others she lets us devote;
They, with gold to give, folded him out silver,
So much was theirs who so little allowed;
How all our copper had gone for his service!
Rags—were they purple, his heart had been proud!
We that had loved him so, followed him, honored him,
Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his clear accents,
Made him our pattern to live and to die!
Shak-speare was of us, Milton was for us,
Burns, Shelley, were with us—they watch from their
graves; graves; e alone breaks from the van and the freemen, He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves!

n. We shall march prospering,—not through his pres

ence:
Songs may inspirit us,—not from his lyre;
Seeds will be done,—while he boasts his quiescence,
Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire:
Mot out his name, then,—record one lost soul more,
One task more declined, one more footpath untrod. One more triumph for devils, and sorrow for angels, One wrong more to man, one more insult to God Life's night begins: let him never come back to us! There would be doubt, hesitation and pain, Forced praise on our part—the glimmer of twillight, Never glad confident morning again! Best fight on well, for we taught him,—strike gallently.

lantly, a at our heart ere we pierce through his own; Then let him receive the new knowledge, and wait us Pardoned in Heaven, the first by the throne!

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE TO THE CHRIS TIAN.

The fetters galled my weary soul—
A soul that seemed but thrown away;
I spurned the tyrant's base control,
Resolved at last the man to play:— The hounds are baying on my track!
O Christian! will you send me back? I felt the stripes, the lash I saw,
Red, dripping with a father's gore;
And worst of all their lawless law,
The insults that my mother bore!
The hounds are baying on my track!
O Christian! will you send me back? Where human law o'errules Divine, Beneath the sheriff's hammer fell My wife and babes,—I call them min And where they suffer, who can tell? The hounds are baying on my track!

O Christian! will you send me back?

I seek a home where man is man,
If such there be upon this earth,
To draw my kindred, if I can,
Around its free, though humble hearth.
The hounds are baying on my track!
O Christian! will you send me back?

I'M OF THE BAND THAT TILL THE LAND.

BY JAMES STARKEY. I'm of the band that till the land, I'm of the band that till the land,
And draw from earth her store;
Right happy indeed 's the life we lead,
While our days are passing o'er.
Many there are, in riches far
Surpassing the farmer's purse,
While other pursuits may yield more fruits,
Yet often bring forth much worse.

We envy not the statesman's lot, Still clamoring for his class; Nor his that fights for Glory's rights, Nor his that fights for Giory's right At some redoubted pass. No risks have we on boisterous sea, Nor fears lest tempests whelm All we possess, without redress, While laboring at the helm.

The fruitful field its bounties yields, A rich reward for toil : A rien reward for toil;

Be ours the trade to ply the spade,
And deeply plough the soil.

We walk abroad o'er carpet sod,
And flowerets kiss our feet,

Whose odors rise to seent the skies-

To all we give the means to live,
As brother shares with brother,
And thus fulfil the holy will That bids us 'love each oth Oh! life secure from guile, and pure To thee my soul clings ev To change from thee, no, never !

TRIPLETS, POR TRUTH'S SAKE.

Let sceptics doubt, philosophers deride The Christian's privilege, 'an inward guide'; 'Wisdom is of her children justified'! Let such as know not what that boon implies, God's blessed book above his spirit prize; No stream can higher than its fountain rise! Let them whose spirits types and shadows crave, For baptism trust the elemental wave; One Lord, one faith, one baptism,' still must save! Let those who, like the Jows, require a sign, Partake, unblamed, of outward bread and wine: Those, Lord, within, caust make the substance mir Believing, in Thy glorious gospel day,
Types, emblems, shadows, all must pass away;
In such I dare not place my trust and stay.

Abbe! on Thee with child-like trust I call; In self-abasement at Thy footstool full; Asking to know but Thee, and find Thee all!

CINCHINATI, March 2, 1860.

To Andrew Paton, Glasgow, Scotland:
Dar Fairnd,—I recently received a letter replete with deep interest to me. Your remarks on the Evangelical Alliance Convention, last season, and the efforts to rescue the first day of the week from desecration by carrying the mail, were deeply interesting tome. What a farce was that effort to get up an Evangelical Alliance; i. e., an alliance of Protestant priests against Catholic priests, and to strengthen and secure the dominion of the priesthood, generally. Such a spasm of sectarios love can live but a day; a deeper, more potent, and more human feeling is before potent, and more human feeling is be-Such a spasm of sociarios love can live but a day; a deeper, more potent, and more humane feeling is be-ginning to pervade Christendom, and before it, seeta-rianism and patriotism—twin sisters—cruelty and in-justice, must go down. You can scarcely imagine the anxiety with which the convulsions in Europe are regarded here. Well they may be, for every movement towards freedom there is a rebuke to the tyranny that, for sixty years, has ruled this nation

glad every day in this land. For twenty years they have toiled, with ceaseless effort, through evil report, to make slavery the great, all-absorbing question of the age and nation. The deaire of our hearts is now the age and nation. The desire of our hearts is now fully answered. We see in every movement of the religious and political world, the wisdom of those who, twenty years ago, first struck for immediate emancipation, and of those who have laid their all on emancipation, and of those who have laid their all on the altar of anti-elavery. We have advocated and used only moral suasion as our instrumentality, es-chewing all violence in our holy enterprise. We have taken and maintained the ground, in the face of the Church and State, that slavery was wrong, and whatever, in heaven or on earth, says it is or ever was or ever can be right, is mistaken, and must fall be-fore the comipotence of anti-slavery truth. The Con-stitution, the Bible, and what this nation calls God, have successively been thrown across our path, and loof from a pro-slavery Church and State, and gone forth in the spirit of the apostles and martyrs gone forth in the spirit of the apostles and martyrs, sowing the seeds of anti-slavery truth in domestic and social life. We have educated the people. They were in midnight darkness twenty years ago; now the sun of righteousness and liberty has arisen upon them, no more to go down till slavery is banished from the Western Hemisphere and the world.

Would that you were here to feel inspired with the spirit that pervades this nation now. You cannot feel if there. Only those who breathe the atmosphere of a revolution can fully anyrecipt it: and we

phere of a revolution can fully appreciate it; and we are in the vortex of a revolution such as the world has never yet experienced. Now is the hour for vigilance Anti-Slavery Disunionists. Congress has now beer in session three months, and not a thing has been done except to discuss the question of slavery. Congre-is now nothing more nor less than a National Conver is now nothing more nor less than a National Conven-tion to discuss slavery; the North pitted against the South, or rather, the South bullying the North, and the North cowering before the kidnappers' threats. Clay, Webster, Bell, Benton, Cass, and many others, are trying their hands at tinkering up the rotten old ship, the Federal Union. California knocks at the door, and asks admission as a free State. Congress is in a fearful dilemma to know what to do. Clay's in a fearful dilemma to know what to do. Clay's resolutions for a compromise are but another effort of this arch-enemy of man to cast the North, bound hand and foot, into the arms of the South. A national call for Wester is made. He comes forward, and fails, as Clay has done. Both of them go for scrong laws binding the North to give up the fugitive slave. On this I hope they will stake the Union. Let Congress pass laws obliging the North to act as bloodhounds to the slaveholder. Mank! I know such laws could never be executed: for more their such laws could never be executed; for upon that point, the conscience and common-sense of the North believe one in ten of all the people of Ohio, New England, New York, Michigan or Wisconsin could be bribed or compelled, by fear or favor, to aid in re-capturing and returning a fugitive slave. Thanks, solely, to those who have, by the power of truth and love, renovated the public sentiment on that subject; for twenty years ago, not one in ten in all the North would have reduced to do it.

Then the non-slaveholders in Kentucky, Eastern Tennesses Western Virgini, Marshad, and other

Tennessee, Western Virginia, Maryland, and other slave States, are waking up to the oppressions prac-tised on them by the lords of the lash. Slaves are escorded. The recent apparent defeat in Kentucky will be a triumph; it has already driven thousands there ation as the right of the slave tempt by Congress to compel the North, as States or as individuals, to aid in re-capturing and restor-ing fugitive slaves, would surely end in practical, open dissolution of the Union.

open dissolution of the Union.

It is fearful to contemplate the position of this na-tion in every department of life. Eyer since we had a national existence, our religionists, politicians and literati have been in a posițion in which they have literati have been in a position in which they been obliged to exert all their ingenuity to rec slavery with liberty, pollution with purity, cone age with marriage, piracy with piety, every revolting crime with justice and humanity. Now, this is the leading trait of American character; skill in reconciling evil with good, every conceivable injustice a cruelty with a God of justice and love. The pric of every name have led the way in this great ent prise of death to the life of God in the soul, this prise of death to the life of God in the soul, this attempt to compromise between good and evil, between God and the devil. No man can speak against evil here, and in favor of goodness, without coming into collision with the government, the religion and God of this compromising nation and church.

WEMPLIES, Servetary.

WEMPLIES, Servetary.

WEMPLIES, Servetary.

WEMPLIES, Servetary.

of this compromising nation and courses.

This, dear friend, is a wonderful city, and is on the right bank of a beautiful river. Sixty years ago, nothing was standing where the city now is, except some Indian wigwams. The dense forces was unbroken. Now Cincinnati has over 100,000 inhabitants half of them are foreigners. Over 35,000 are Ger half of them are foreigners. Over 35,000 are Germans, all speaking the German language, and most of them none other. These Germans are engaged in all sorts of business; many of them wealthy. There are many Irish; the same here as clewhere—improvident, warm-hearted, reckless, and always ready for a good turn of wit. The past year, about 300,000 hogs have been alsuphtered and packed in barrels in this city, mostly for foreign markets—costing some six sillions of dollars on the legs, and when barrelled, sellins for eight millions or more. O the tard and selling for eight millions or more. O the lard and pork of Cincinnati! It is amazing. Then small building lots, of 20 feet front and 100 deep, sell at 1500 and 2000 dollars, in the heart of the city. Some stores rent for \$2000. The Burnet House, now about to be opened, is probably the largest and best arranged hotel on this continent; nothing in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia exceeds it. The energy and activity of this city please me greatly. All is new and fresh. Every thing presents the elasticity, the bounding joy of youth. Old age

acts young here. There are those living here now who saw this place, and lived here, when there were but two or three log cabins on the ground. What a change in the life of one man or woman! The trade of this city is immease, in flour, corn, sogar, tee, coffee, tobacco, pork, beef, and all produce of the soil, mostly down the Mississippl. The Ohio river—the dear, beautiful river—runs 1100 miles from Pitaburgh to its mouth, and over 1000 thence to the mouth of the Mississippl. It is 500 miles from this place to Pitaburgh. The first steamer was launched on this river in 1811; now there its a daily line between the two cities, for five and aix dollars, and every thing found, and a daily line from this place to New Orleans—1000 miles—for fiften dollars and every thing found. For twenty dollars, you can go from Pitaburgh to New Orleans—over 2000 miles—and found; tables served with a variety that surpasses that of the Cunard steamers. But I will stop here, and recur to this theme again.

H. C. WRIGHT. H. C. WRIGHT.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. A Quarterly Meeting of the Essex County A. S. Society was held in the Silabee street Church and the Lyceum Hall, in Lynn, on Saturday and Sunday, March 23d and 24th—the President, James N. Buffum, in the chair. The following resolutions were presented, and, after an animated discussion, unanimated. nously adopted :-

Resolved, That if one day is more sacred than another, that day is peculiarly appropriate for the performance of such deeds of mercy as are necessary to restore to man his lost manhood—to redeem him om chattelism, and to aid him to his true position

to restore to man his lost manhood—to redeem him from chattelism, and to aid him to his true position as a human being only a little lower than the ange's.' Resolved, That a league with slaveholders is necessarily a league hostile to the liberties of mankind. Resolved, That such a league is the present Constitution of the United States, which not only permits the enslavement of three millions of people under it, but grants special powers and privileges to their enslavers, by which alone they are enabled so perpetuate their horrible despotism.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is rebellion against God, and treason against the rights of man, to take an oath to sustain the Constitution of the United States, or to vote for any other man to take that oath. Resolved, That when a vote can be east into the ballot-box only as it is stained and wer with human blood, the time has come to throw it wavy with abhorrence, and to be disfranchised for conscience sake, in order to vindicate the government of God and the supremacy of justice over all human combinations. Resolved, That the recent speech of Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, on the Territorial question, is 'a speech not fit to be made.' Resolved, That in the delivery of this speech, Mr. Webster has shown himself to be traitorous to the cause of liberty, inhuman to the last degree, lost to self-respect, intent on the gratification of his ambition, at whatever searifies of principle, the tool of a

self-respect, intent on the gratification of his ambition, at whatever sacrifice of principle, the tool of

thousand dollars, to give a piece of bread or a cup of cold water to the flying bondman.

3d. In denouncing the abolition societies of the North, without qualification, as having 'produced nothing good or valuable,' but much mischief, by their operations, and retarding the progress of eman-cipation in this country—thus endorsing all the wick-ed and malignant accusations of the merciless alave tyrants of the South, and their equally unserupulous abettors at the North.

4th. In avoning his readiness to vote an impresse-

4th. In avowing his readiness to ve appropriation of the public money for the expatriation of the free colored population of the South, for the special accommodation of those who traffic in human

oppose their admission as such to the Union.
6th. In omitting in his speech, (while aggravati

the injuries done to the South by the North, all all usion to the atrocious act of the South, in seizing and thrusting into prison, and frequently selling on the auction-block as slaves, the free colored citizens of the North who are caught on the soil of the South, and remembering to insert that allusion, in a tame and spiritless was seen as the state of the south.

7th. In eulogizing as worthy of all honorors, that 'covenant with death and agree hell,' the Constitution of the United States

hell, the Constitution of the United States.

Among those who participated in the discussions
were Lucy Stone, D. S. Whitney, Lewis Ford, W. L.
Garrison, Addison Davis, and Jonathan Buffum. Although, in consequence of the severity of the storm
the number present from other towns was less than est, and the testimonies borne were such as are needs

to save the nation from ruin JAMES N. BUFFUM, President RUTH N. BUPLUM, Secre

DEDICATION. OF OBLIGATION, I DEDICATE THIS SPEECH TO THE PEOPLE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

'His ego gratiora disctu alia esse scio; sed me raza rao carra loqui, cta meun ingenium non moneret, necessitas cogti. Vellem, equidem, vobis plaeret; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, quolicumque rega me animo futuri estis.'

DANIEL WEBSTER. The Latin may be rendered as follows :-

The Latin may be rendered as follows:—
Other things, I am aware, would be more agreemble to utter than these. But necessity, if not my own
inclination, compels me to say what is tree rather
than what is agreement. I should be happy to gain
your approbation, but still more so to promote your
welfare, whatever feelings you may entertain towards

'The ruler is a servant of God, • • to protect you in your rights, to vindicate your name, person or property, and to guard your hiberty, and to secure to you the rights of your industry.' And yet almost in the next paragraph he says—

'That the doctrine respecting the rights of civil rulers, and the line which is to be drawn between their powers and the rights of conscience, have been slow to be understood. The struggle has been long; and a thousand persecutions have shown the anxiety of the magistrate to rule the conscience and to conscience in the conscience and to conscience the conscience and state there have been one. The same thing was attempted under Christianity. The magistrate still claimed this right, and attempted to enforce it. Christianity resisted the claim, and asserted the independent and original rights of conscience. A conflict ensued, of course, and the magistrate resorted to persecutions, to subdie by force the claims of the new religion and the rights of conscience. Hence the ten fiery and bloody persecutions of the primitive church. The blood of the early Christians flowed like water; thousands and tens of thousands went to the stake, until Christianity triumphed, and the right of a religion to a free exercise was acknowledged throughout the unplied it move well as a state of the conscience was exercised to a religion to a free exercise was acknowledged throughout the unplied it move well as the principle on this great subject. The rights of conscience are reparted, and the lace peacefully obeyed. The civil ruler understands his province; and Christians yield a cordial obedience to the laws. The Church and State move on in their own spheres, waited only in the purpose to make men happy and good, and divided only as they relate to different departments, and contemplate, the one, the rights of civil society, the other, the interests of eternity. Here, every man worships God according to his own views of duty! and at the same time, here is rendered the most cordial And yet almost in the next paragraph he

GOVERNMENT AND THE SWORD.

SITION OF THE 13TH CHAPTER OF HOMAN

ed to its issue; and for the clear and full understanding which we now have of the different departments perstaining to the Church and State. (1)

'Here every man worships God according to his own views of duty!' Indeed! Think you, Mr. Barnes has taken lessons at Nashville? Possibly a short residence there might prove instructive. Should be go there or to South Carolina, and preach from Lake 4:18-21.—'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He bath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor, He bath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to preach the acceptable year of the Lord' a-doubtless by the time he has proceeded as far as—'This day is this scripture fulfilled in your cars, he will learn by experience how the rights of conscience are regarded, have a bright and happy (?) and surely have occasion for 'devout thanks giving to God,' if he is ever permitted to preach again.

If he prefer to learn the 'true principle' otherwise than by personal experience, let him ask counsel of the Ohio Synod of the seceder church, who some years ago sent one of their number to preach the gospel to the poor at the South, who was tarred and in the second of the interval of the control of the other of salvery, says—But of this I may not not speak; "'e' to come out openly and avow hostility to the "sacred institution," would be to thwart all hopes of doing good, and insure us a speedy passport from the country.

Or, if he would prefer different testimony, let him of the ot

Litral Meaning.

But again it is asked, 'What does the passage mean?' Just what it says: Rulers are God's ministers for good to them that do good. They are simply God's servents, and can neither bless nor curse except as God directs. Their acts are so overruled of God, that whatever may be their design, God ausses them to work for good to those who love Him. In this sense, the sons of Jacob and Pharmot were God's ministers for good. Dosph. 'Ye meant it for evil,' says Joseph, 'but God meant it for good.' Nebuchadnezzar was shus a minister of God for good to Daniel, to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Haman to Mordecai; Babylon to the Jewish captives, who did good by repenting of their sins, exercising faith in God, and presceably submitting to the iron yoke; and were thereby so thoroughly humbled that God could make with them his 'new covenant,' and be to them a Father, and take them for sons and daughters. See Jer. 31 and context.

In this sense, the persecutions at Jerusalem were the ministers of God for good to the apostles and early Christians, who were thereby acattered abroad, 'and went every where preaching the gospel.' In this sense, Nero was God's servant to the Christians at Rome, as by his most crucle and hellish persecutions, he gave them an opportunity to show the power of the gospel. It the more than the more should be successed the subject, to correspond with persons who are interested in the condition and went of the gospel. In this sense, we have the man opportunity to show the power of the gospel. It the subject, to correspond with persons who are interested in the condition and warsh of the gospel. It the more than the more properties of the state of the gospel. In this sense, the gospel. In this sense, the gospel in the present of the gospel. It the subject, to correspond with persons who are interested in the condition and warsh of the condition and warsh of

this sense, Nero was Gol's certant to the Christians at Rome, as by his most cruel and helish persecutions, he gave them an opportunity to show the power of the gospel. It turned to them for a testimony, and when they were clad in wax garments and burned at the take to illumine Nero's gardens, they reflected the light of the crass, so that men could read upon it, Behold the sonderful love of God. They understood the fulness and richness of the passage, 'Unite you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness of the passage, 'United you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness) and the privilege, (for this does in fulness of the passage, 'United you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness) and the passage, 'United you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness) and the passage, 'United you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness) and the passage, 'United you is given the privilege, (for this does in fulness and its treatment.

It is now fire years since I gave myself wholly up to this work. I am not the Agent of any Society, and in view of his sufferings, says, 'I have a baptism to be baptised with, and how am I straightened until the accomplished!' O that there were more who by their experience, could testify that nothing as ministers to their good as to be called to suffer for Jeeust. Those who have had experience on this point, see Fox's Book of Martyrs. See also Prison Life and Reflections of George Thompson & Co.; and were it not for appearing egotistical, I should love to give my Nashville Committee gave me the power of doing a hundred these as much for the slave se I extension.

We are, then, to be subject to the powers that be, we are, then, to be subject to the powers that be, and the private of the powers that be, and the private of

remembering that all their acts are so controlled God, that he uses them as his deacon, (for so to original word imports,) in conferring favors up whomsoever He will.

But if they do that which is cril, be afraid; for he beareth not the scord in cvin; for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath woon him that doeth cvil.

But it is said, the remainder of the verse teaches that 'God hath appointed magistrates to punish crime and protect rights; that we are not only to expect panishment from, through and by them, if we do evil, but that we are to look to them for the redress of our grievances, and for the defence of our series of the control of the Again, Paul urges submission to the higher powers, from the consideration that they are simply God's ministers for good to those who do goo! It is as aid, this certainly means protection. Let us search and see. Burnes says—

LABORS FOR THE PRISONER.

'I was in prison, and ye came unto me.'

LABORS POR THE PRISONER.

SURMER III.**

**I was in prison, and ye came unto me.*

**Jears ago sent one of their number to preach the gospel to the poor at the South, who was tarred and feathered, rode upon a rail, and barely escaped with his life. Let him sak Rev. J. W. Hall, formerly of an entitled me, in 1835, that it was his opinion, that if slavery a continued five years, there would not be found a devoted minister in all the South; and added, !If |

should preach the whole gospel to my people, I could not stay with them three months."

Let him sak the missionary of the A. H. M. Society, who, in a late number of their organ, speaking of the curse of slavery, says—"But of this I may not not say with them three months."

Let him sak the missionary of the A. H. M. Society, who, in a late number of their organ, speaking of the curse of slavery, says—"But of this I may not not speaking of a should be to thwart all hopes of doing good, and insure us a speedy passport from the country."

Or, if he would prefer different testimony, let him ask the New Orleans True American, which, in speaking of abolitionists, says if they come to Louisiana, 'they will never return to tell their suffering; and the should be of a being better of a society of the summary of the should be corner of the country. The rights of corner of the corner of interfering in our domestic institutions by being burned at the staker, or of the Georgia Chronicle, which said, 'Dresser ought to have been hanged as high as Haman, and left to rot upon the gibbet till the wind whisted through his bones. The cry of the whole South should be, 'Death, instant death to every abolitionist, wherever he is caught!" The rights of conclusive the control of the control of the property o

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(Near the corner of Garden et.)

The Undersigned would respectfully inform the clittens of Boston and vicinity that they have taken the above place for the purpose of performing the following business:

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stores, &c.
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