trances are to be made, and all letters pecuniary concerns of the paper are to if FAID) to the General Agent.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

VOL XX. NO. 15.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1005.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

Refuge of Oppression. THE LATE SATANIC SPEECH OF DANIEL

we have already published the Though we have already published the whole the points of this speech in the Liberator, as revised by Mr. Webits, we make the following extracts from it, (containing some of its most revolting features,) in order to illustrate the humanity, the morality, and the piety of those who have signed their names to an Address, endograph in the highest terms and fully endorsing all the positions taken by Mr. Webster. [See next

Me injunction in the Gospel against Slavery! At the introduction of Christianity into the world, Roman world was full of slaves, and I suppose rie is to be found no injunction against that relabetween man and man in the teachings of the pel of Jesus Christ, or of any of his Apostles.

The South humane and conscientious!

The South humane and conscientious!

The South humane and conscientious!

The South have been accustomed to this relation between the two races all their lives, from their birth; have been taught in general to treat the subjects of it with care and kindness—and I believe, in general, feining for them great care and kindness. There are thousands of religious men, with consciences as tentes as any of their brethren at the North, who do not see the unlawfainess of slavery; and there are good to be the unlawfainess of slavery; and there are good the stands of the s The South humane and conscientious !

the North in holding dinterent opinions.

Right and Wrong not absolute!

In all such disputes, there will sometimes men be und with whom every thing is absolute—absolutely may be used with whom every thing is absolute—absolutely may be used to a subject the subject of the source of

sy be distinguished from what is wrong with rision of an algebraic equation.

of deny that there may be just wars. There
are; but it was the remark of an eminent
hat many years ago, on the other side of the
c, there was one of the greatest reproaches to
nature, that wars were sometimes necessary,
refence of nations sometimes causes a war
the injustice of other nations.

at the injustice of other nations.

Cotton made the scape-goal!

upute to the South no particularly seitish view change which has come over her. I impute retrainly no dishonest view. All that has ned has been natural. It has followed those which always influence the human mind, and te upon it. What, then, have been the causes have created so new a feeling in favor of slanthe South—which have changed the whole colatue of the South on the subject—and from thought of and described in the terms. I have shought of and described in the terms. I have seed and will not repeat, it has now become an tion, a cherished institution in that quarter; no scourge, but a great religious, social, and blessing, as I think I have heard it latterly ded? I suppose this, sir, is owing to the sudden gand rapid growth of the cotton plantations. South. So far as any motive of honor, justice, nearly judgment could act, it was the cotton in that gave a new desire to promote slavery, ead it, and to use its labor. I again say, that as produced by the causes which we must alexpect to produce like effects.

Four additional slave States !

Four additional stare States!
again, that so far as Texas is concerned—
of Texas south of 36 deg. 30m., which I embraces all the slave territory—there is sot an acre, the character of which is not dby law, a law which cannot be repealed he violation of a contract, and plain disrehe public faith. . But now, that, under certilitions, Texas is in, with all her territories, State, with a solemn pledge, that if she is to many States, those States may come in as tes South of 36 deg. 30 min., how are we in this subject? I know of no way of hongulation but, when the proper time comes

active we are all bound in honor, is justice. Charles P Curtis proposition. All the stipulations contained the Constitution in favor of the slaveholding George Ticknor States, which are already in the Union, ought to be failed, and, so far as depends on me, shall be fulfaced in the fulness of their spirit and the exactness of their letter.

No morey to be shown to fugitive slaves! — Whereis the North is consurable!

More to the North is consurable!

of their letter.

No sercy to be shown to fugitive slaves!!—Wherein the North is censurable!

One complaint of the South has, in my opinion, just foundation; and that is, that there has been found at the North, among individuals and among the legislators of the North, a disinclination to perform fully, their constitutional duties in regard to the return of persons bound to service, who have escaped that the first should to service, who have escaped that the first should to service, who have escaped that the first should to service, with the west states that the South is right, and the North is wrong. Every member of every Northern Legislature is bound to service of the Constitution, which says to these States they shall deliver up fugitives from service, as sluding in shoors and conscience as any other article. \(\lambda \). My friend at the head of the Judicia Hongard and the South is right on the subject now beginned to support, with some amendments to it, which I propose to support, with all its provisions, to the filtest extent. And I desire to call the the attention of all sober-minded men, of all conscientions

men, in the North, of all men who are not carried away by any fanatical idea, or by any false idea whatever, to their constitutional obligations. I put it to all the sober and sound minds at the North as a question of morals and a question of conscience, what right have they, in their legislative espacity, or any other, to endeavor to get round this Constitution, to embarrass the free exercise of the rights secured by the Constitution to the persons whose slaves escaped from them? None at all; none at all. Neither in the forum of conscience, nor before the face of the Constitution, are they justified, in my opinion. I repeat, sir, that here is a ground of complaint against the North well founded, which ought to be removed, which it is now in the power of the different departments of this government to remove; which calls for the enactment of proper laws authorizing the judicature of this Government, in the several States, to do all that is necessary for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and for the restoration of them to those who claim them. Wherever I go, and whatever I speak on the subject—and when I speak here I desire to speak to the whole North—I say that the South has been injured in this respect, and has a right to complain; and the North has been too careless of what I think the Constitution peremptorily and emphatically enjoins upon it as a duty.

The liberty of every man sacred in this country!

No monarchical throne presses these States together; no iron chain of despotic power encircles them; they live and stand upon a Government popular in its form, representative in its character, founded upon principles of equality, and calculated, we hope, to last forever. In all its history, it has been beneficent; it has traded down no mais liberty; it has crushed no State. Its daily respiration is therty and patriolism; its youthful veins are full of enterprise, courage, and honorable love of glory and renown. (!!!)

APPROVAL OF THE SPEECH!

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of April 2d.

Vasas Goodwin
Wm Sturgis
George Pratt
Thomas Lamb
Wm Worthington
Dudley Hall
W H Prescott
Saml T Armstrong
F Skinner
Saml Whitwell
Benj F White
Josiah Quiney, Jr
E P Clark
Daniel C Bacon
Nathl Hooper
Saml A E.liot
Ignatius Sargent
Samuel Cabot
Henry Hall William Savage
Benj Rich
Francis J Oliver
Lemuel Pope
J A Lowell
J W Page
Eben Francis
Pliny Cutler
B T Reed
George W Lyman
Moses Williams
C H Warren Samuel Cabot
Henry Hall
Henry Rice
Warren Dutton
Benj Guild
James Jackson H Warren Chomas Motley Francis Welch

Moses Stuart, Leonard ECoods, Ralph Amerson [Of the Theological Institution at Andover!!!] Jareh Spaths, E. E. Bellan.
[President and Professor of Harcard University ! 1].

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Selections.

Slavery had been abolished in Massachusetts before the adoption of the present United States Constitution, by the adoption of the Constitution of that State, under which a case soon after arose, of a suit for freedom by one colored person, which, without any Legislative enactment, and wholly by rittue of the Bill of Rights, was decided in favor of the plainitif; and that ended all controversy about slavery in the Old Bay State. President Stites, of Yale College, from moral considerations, had before enancipated the slave for the purchase of whom he, in his previous ignorance, had sent by a vessel to Africa. Others had done the same. Benjamin Franklin was in 1787, the President of an Anti-Slavery Society, though the great Mr. Webster condemns all such societies, and lets the members live only, it would seem, on the very modest allowance that they are good folks but weak. Poor Benjamin Franklin!

We have spoken of Mr. Webster as a degraded man—degraded in intellect and morals. To sustain is in this position, nothing more is needed than to quote what he says of the division occasioned by slavery in the Methodist Episcopal church, with the comments he makes on all passons at the North who have undertaken to de any thing for the removal of slavery. In these comments, as the reader will see, our great orator occupies the platform of all that host of opposers of the anti-slavery movement, who, from the beginning, in bar-room and groggery, in rot and mot, have zealously interposed their conversative influence to save the Constitution.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON SLAVERY.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH ON SLAVERY.

On questions of national expediency or constitutional law, we should not venture to enter into any discussion with Mr. Webster. We go to him as pupils to a master to learn the political bearing and relations of political measures. But as responsible conductors, of a religious press connected with a most intelligent and influential body of Christians, we must be wholly unft for our place, unless we are are competent to speak of the moral character and influence of great public measures. And it is with a keen sensation of sorrow and regret that we look at Mr. Webster's speech from this point of view.

In his speech last week on the great moral question of the age, we miss the decided recognition of its moral character which Mr. Webster's previous speeches would lead us to expect; and, as if it were purely a matter of political expediency, he even goes so far as to advocate a law weich must come directly in conflict with the moral convictions of the great body of the people in the free States. We at the North believe that elsavery is morally wrong. We could not, unless for the purpose of setting hus free, or under some overpowering necessity, hold a slave without violating our convictions of moral and religious duty. This is the deeply fixed moral sentiment of the great mass of intelligent and conscientious men throughout the free States. Now it is not right, and no legal enactments can make it right, to aid another in doing that which is wrong for us to d. If y for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and oration of them to those who claim them.' dingly he pledges himself to support a fall its provisions' to the fullest extent,' ld oblige us, in the face of our deepest

'We believe it would be difficult to find a respectable man at the North whose feelings would not revolt at the thoughi of aiding in the capture of a fugitive alone.

volt at the thought of annual me expectations the trive slave.

Northern men who warmly love their Christian brethren at the South, and hold them in the highest respect, feel as strongly on this matter, we believe, as any men in our community. They have a deep sense of degradation in connection with this provision in our Constitution. They regard it as humiliating to be under obligation to seize and deliver men who have escaped from bondage.

The other main points of Mr. Webster's speech—the Proviso, the restoration of fugitive slaves, and the effects of abolitionism—we are frank to say, we heartily dislike, and as heartily reprobate. They are not only not Northern, but they are not American; they are sectionally Southern, and antagonistic alike to the best moral sentiments of the nation, and its best legislative and judicial precedents. So far, too, as the Proviso is concerned, they are against Mr. Webster's own previous committals. He is now

consideration which it is fatal to neglect. We own bestta bestets best

men ever staked upon him. If there is a New Lang-lander who does not read this speech with a profound sentiment of sadnes, we have misjudged the spirit of New England.

We do not believe this speech will have sny postive effect on the great controversy. Northern men cannot stand on its positions. It produced a sensation at first, but already there is a reaction—the soler second thought of the North will repudite it; the indications are already clear that the moral sentiment of the North will keep in check its delegates in Congress, and we may yet hope that the policy of our fathers and the demands of humanity will predominate in this national struggle.

From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

THE GREAT QUESTION.

A valued correspondent sends us the following article, which attengthens the position we have already taken:

But I speak of it here, as in Congress, as a politi-cal question, a question for statemen to set upon. We must so regard it. I certainly do not mean to say that it is less important in a moral point of view, that it is not more important in many other points of view; but, as a legislator, or in any official capacity, I must look at it, consider it, and decide it as a may ter of political action.

ught and of mo-The Liberator.

slightly politicians treat the fact, that the properly they talk about is composed of human beings; that the institution whose extension in some degree they are ready to assent to, takes away the liberty of men. We have looked over Mr. Webater's speech in vain for any hearty synaphily with, any fellow-feeling for, any truly humane interest in the three millions of God's creatures held as chattels, or the millions that after them are to be born to an inheritance of involuntary servitude. This is speaking upon slavery as a political question. Be it so. It is time other voices than those of statesmen—who would sustain a Constitution at the cost of an enormous increase of injustice and oppression, who would preserve a Union at the expense of the elearest rights of humanity, who would keep a government (in order to preserve its good faith) pledged to put manacles on more and yet more human limbs—it is quite time that other voices than these should be heard, and this political question set aside for the far higher moral question. The position of Southern men can be easily understood and respected. They are true to their convictions and interest, and there is no fault to be found with their unwillingness to admit that they are upholding an iniquitous institution. In his description of their feelings, Mr. Webster does them no more than justice.

But for Northern men to yield one inch of new

holding an iniquitous institution. In his description of their feelings, Mr. Webster does them no more than justice.

But for Northern men to yield one inch of new ground to the slave power, or to grant it another privating, because 'the question' is political—seems to us to be overlooking the moral responsibilities of government, so far as they are connected with it—overlooking the simple fact that they have no right to be parties to any measures are connected with it—overlooking the simple fact that they have no right to be parties to any measures or compromises tending to pertenate and extend a great zerong.

Whilst on this subject, we cannot withhold a remark or two on 'the speech' of Mr. Webster, to which many seem disposed for use has their ark of safety in this stormy hour. The power, the patriction, the sincerity of the orator need not be questioned. But which way does his whole great effort lem'? Does not everybody feel that in its tone it favors the South, and yields all that could be yielded to the South? Let attention be turned to its omissions—and to the proportions observed in the distribution of its blame and sarcasm. Compare the amount and strength of its objections to slavery and Southern aggressions, with its slight notice of Mr. Hoar's mission to Charleston—its lecture to well-meaning but mistaken religious persons in the free States—its edunnications of aboltionists and free-soilers—its call upon the Northern conscience (?) to restore fugitive slaves, &c., and then ask which way the speech looks? Is not its courtesy, its smile, its gentle tone of reproaching aministic part of its second and censure is reserved for the North?

It is because Mr. Webster in his late speech has

se North?

se because Mr. Webster in his late speech has nown himself to be thoughtful of the moral side duties as a Senator; because he has made himself to the thoughtful of the moral side duties as a Senator; because he has made himself to the himself to the first time, at a labent the public sentiment he represents, the ience of the world, required him to find room a that instrument, whose elasticity he has so of bly proved, for principles such as he had often ed, in relation to the mon-extension of slavery, we hold him accountable to the moral sense of oldizens, as having given an unexpected, unsary and almost fatal blow to the cause of freemd humanity. We have only to think of the m and humanity. We have only to think of the titude with which not merely the carnest and de led friends of the anti-slavery movement in Nev gland, but the wavering, unsettled mass—whe to go right under a noble leader, but will follow no into error rather than a not or rather than im into error rather than go anywhere on their own esponsibility—would have hailed such a speech as eward's from Webster's mouth, to know what cause ow and shame we have in the course been left to take.

From the New York Evangelist.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND SLAVERY.

The speech of Hon. Daniel Webster in the Senate, on Mr. Clay's resolutions, we have hardly alloaded to, from a feeling of reluctance to entertain, or to express the regret and disappointment which it excited. It is always a melancholy thing to see a sacrifice of principle to expediency. There are few spectacles more painful or disheartening in a great crisis, than to see a man of commanding intellect, on whom we had relied to battle for principle, or at least to advance its standard, plain, unmistakable, full high unfurled, that the whole enemy might see it, disappointing our expectations, and trailing it in the deat. It is as when a standard-bearer falleth. There is a just sense of indignation at what may seem to be the betrayal of our trust, but there is a grief and a pain which more than master every termer emotion, and make us deplore as a loss what we might denounce as a wrong. The deepest and most abding emotion which Mr. Webster's speech has left in our minds, and we believe in the minds of all true Christian men at the North, is one of pity and regret.

ion is that of human slavery or freedom tens meet. It is not a mere matter of is between North and South, It is a the whole world, and one in which the must be affected by the decision. The of God has brought together remarkable sides upon it. Perhaps neither Calhoun botter, may ever be in the Senate cham use of them cartainly, never more will

for some forty years. They have all been Alkidee, in the strife for the Presidency. They are all men of remarkable minds, great powers, great influence. Bet Mr. Webster's might of intellect and sway of eloquence, on an occasion demanding great power, are altogether the vastest; and this occasion is one to which the whole country have looked forward for the strongest effort of his mind, on the right side. He represents a free State, a free constituency, a free country. There was expected from him the utterance of a voice in behalf of human freedom, the tones of which should have echoed through the world. The opportunity to utter such a voice, from such a commanding position, amidet such combatants and such spectators, with such mighty interest depending, of always on the one side and freedom on the other would be worth forty years' training, forty years' expension beforehand.

There are few men that the world can fix their eye upon, as a sparently fitted, as in general opinion fitted, for such a crisis; there are still lewer who can be relied upon. There are few men who ever combine, with vast hative power, this high and comprehensive training, this course of long and wide experience, this occumanding influence and reputation his circumstantial and providential greatness, derived from his ring been carried on with distinction and success from one transaction of importance to another. When the crisis demands such a man, is a safe thing for a country to look about in vain to find one. But it is a worse thing to imagine they

importance, come in to aggravate the failure, and to give the wrong step such a power of disaster as no common mind or common life could experience. It is sad enough, if when the hour is come, there is no man; sad enough, if the man is absent, wanting, not not be found. But to have the man stand forward, by an appearance of great providences, powers, and trainings, and then, at the utmost verge of trial, at the point of expectation and decision, to have him fail from within, to find that he is not the man, is lamentable indeed, whatever of exalted dignities he may have occupied before.

Mr. Webster has thus been carried forward from one important juncture and commanding post to another, till the last and most important scene and trial of his public life, the recent discussion of libery and slavery in the Senate of the United States. It is not too much the say, that the result of this last memorable trial is a melancholy, disappointing failure. Having the election to make, on the great question of freedom or of alavery, which line'of influence and action should be his, that of moral right, or expediency, he has chosen that of mere expediency. Having the election to make, on the great question of recome or slaveholders, he has chosen the cuse of Shaver, But that is not all. He has treated the moral convictions of the North, the conscience of the North, on this subject, with disregard. He has presented the subject of slavery as if it were not a matter of conscience at all, but rightfully a thing in which mere interest should be consulted. The tenor of his speech contemplates the perpetuity of slavery aready exists, but to carve out new slaves states, on a plea, of consciencious regard to the resolutions of a preceding Congress, so as to restore to slavery but he decision from the territory and stay of the subject of slavery as if it were not a matter of conscience at all, but rightfully a thing in which mere interest should be consulted. The tenor of his speech contemplates the perpetuity of slavery aready exists,

at the South—in order that the odious and trouble-some example of freedom in a colored being may no more vex them, he is generously ready to vote hun-dreds of millions of the public revenue, for the pur-pose of aiding the South to get rid of her free colored population! These are strange overtures! Con-cessions which we should not have expected from any Northern representative; much less from the dis-tinguished Senator from the State of Massachusetts.— But we could have almost pardoned everything he

sentiments of freedom, and an elaborate reduction of the whole mighty question of freedom or slavery to a matter and a question of mere expediency. In his effort to bind the people of the North by the com-pact of the Constitution to support slavery, he goes beyond the letter, and would have it interpreted not by the spirit of freedom but of slavery. All his special pleading would warp the Constitution in favor of slavery and against liberty, in favor of the mastere and against the slaves.

of slavery and against liberty, in favor of the meeters and against the slaves.

But did Mr. Webster really believe that he was speaking the feelings or opinions or wishes of the North, when he said that they would come to this work of slave-catching with alacrity? It cannot be. Mr. Webster must have known and felt that all New England and New York, at least, would recoil from such an employment, from the very proposition of it, with indignation and shame. Mr. Webster could not be a Massachusetts man, and not know that. And has Mr. Webster himself no private preference on this subject, no sympathy but with the slave-

it, with indignation and shame. Mr. Webster could not be a Massachusetts man, and not know that. And has Mr. Webster himself no private preference on this subject, no sympathy but with the slave-owners, no feeling in his own boson for the runaway slave? Is the epirit of the law to be construed for alvery at all hazards, and the letter to be forced, or a new letter added, to perpetuate the captivity of the slave, and secure the interests of the owner? If it were a criminal case in law that Mr. Webster had the management of, or the jurisdiction of, he would say that the law, if forced at all, should be in favor of the prisoner, not against him; that every doubt should weigh for the prisoner, not against him. If a man were accused of stealing only a horse, he is to have the benefit of every doubt in his favor, and whatever the law will permit him of privilege or possibility of escape, technical or rational. What shall be said, then, when the criminal to be apprehended is a man fleeing from slavery; not a horse, but a man? Shall the law be strained to the uttermost in behalf of the slave dealer and owner? If strained at all, if the letter is to be pressed beyond the spirit, or the spirit is to contravene the letter, shall it not be in behalf of mercy and of justice, in behalf of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in behalf of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in behalf of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the laft of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of the slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf rather than his master, in the half of he slave insuelf r

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THANKS TO MR. WEBSTER.

THANKS TO MR. WEBSTER.

Some of the leaders, and many of the tools of the Whig party of Boston, have subscribed to a letter to Mr. Webster, thanking him for his base speech in which he surrenders the positions the rights and the honor of the people of the free States into the keeping of the negro-drivers. Mr. Webster has avowed it to be his intention to impose on the people of Massachusetts the duty of serving the slaveholders of the South, in the low and loath some character of pinns and panders. He has, no

with us has been the speech of Mr. Webster. Itsatisfies those only who think they can see in it a proble ey of evil to the Whig party, and who are willing to rejoice in anything that shall do them harm. The great body of Mr. Webster's constituency seem to have read his argument with a stonishment and grief. While it is a noble specimen of diguised and dispassionate reasoning, and while his plea for the Union is full of sense and eloquence, there are very few in Massachusetts who can respond to the generations of his remarks. If there is one point tenders than another in our universal Northern conscience, it is our utter loahing and abhorence of assigning the South in the return of runsway slaves. We are willing that the South should be a free moral agent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that the South should be a free moral agent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that the South should be a free moral agent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that the South should be a free moral segent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that the South should be a free moral segent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that the South should be a free moral segent in this whole matter of slavery—are willing that they should curse themselves with it, as long as they choose to dare the vengeance of heaven for the pleasure of suicide; but we cannot be their accessories, and we will not share their guilt, by becoming blood-hounds for them. If the Constitution demands that United States officers should degrade themselves to them to be suited from the Bench twenty-five years and control the time of the state o The Boston Courier-a paper

THE ADDRESS TO MR. WEBSTER. Mr. Eurons: Allow me a small space in you aper to call the attention of the public to a fee soints relative to the address recently forwarded us Senator in the Senate of the United States. My Vebster is a Senator from the Commonwealth Massachusetts, and not a Senator from Boston. The test addressed to him contains the names of me menetable and honorable critisers of Boston.

fluence, which shall be felt when occasion shall arise, the fatal compromises, and unfortunate admissions, made to the slave power in that speech, which has already been three times revised by its author, each revision showing a higher and lottier moral tone, each change being more favorable to the recorded votes, and reaffirmed opinious of the people of Massachusetts upon the subject of Human Slavery.

Massachusetts.

About eight hundred of Mr. Webster's 'retainers'
—so called by the Boston Daily Advertiser—and
comprising 'the best part of the community,' as the
same paper informs us, have published a letter to
Mr. W., entirely approving of the sentiments of his
late speech. T. H. Perkins, Rufus Choate, Orestee
A. Brownson, President Sparks, of Cambridge, Professors Stuart and Woods, of Andover, with several
politicians of notoriety, appear amongst the signers. sophists, divines, office-holders, dry-goods clerks, and politicians, may be considered the nucleus of the new Webster party, into which the fragments of the dis rubed whig party now flying through political space, will gradually fall. This new scarlet letter ought to reflect a blush of shame upon some of its signers, for this apostacy to the cause of freedom, and ought to burn deep into cheir consciences.—Esser County

THE BOSTON ADDRESS

Here is where the leading men of the Whig par we landed! 'Where they have landed'? It

From the N. Y. Evangelist. DEATH OF MR. CALHOUN.

The great Southern Senator is dead. Thus c the earthly history of a powerful intellect, which wielded an influence more absolute than a monar and commanded the universal respect of a n for a long period. Our annals can boast of but men more richly gifted with the highest qualitic

is doomed: it is destined to become as hatful as it is wicked. And if the memory of an archangel's genius were linked to it, it would cause it to rot.

BOSTON, APRIL 12, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE AMERICAN UNION.

Therefore the Lord will cut off from Is at tail, branch and rush, in one day. The

Our transgressions are with us; and a quities, we know them; in transgressin against the Lord, and departing away fro speaking oppression and revolt, conceiv

'The pride of thine heart hath deceived thet hat dwellest in the clefts of the rock, whose lion is high; that saith in thy heart, Who shall

Art thou better than populous No, that was situate mmong the rivers, that had the waters round about it, whose rampart was the sea, and her wall was from the sea? Ethiopa and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite; Put and Lubim were her helpers. Yet was she carried away, she went into captivity her young children also were dashed in pieces at the top of all the streets; and they cast lots for her hon-orable men, and all her great uses were bound is chains. Thou also shall be durakes, all the strong

ADDRESS TO DANIEL WEBSTER.

An Address to Mr. Webster has made its appeared in the Daily Advertiser and Courier of this c

JONATHAN JACKSON. [6]

of slavery are purely mischievous, and ought to be an olonger countenanced!

3. That the exclusion of men-steelers from the professed church of Christ is an act to be deplored!

4. That at least four more clave States oughin hoo. or (!) and good faith to be added to the Union, in deattime, carred out of Texas!

5. That it is needless to apply the Ordinance of 31 to California and New Mexico!

6. That it would be measured.

to Canifornia and New Mexico!

6. That it would be proper and fraternal to appropriate two hundred millions of dollars out of the S. treasury, for the purpose of Danishing the fire cored population of the South out of the country. ored population of the South out of the coun account of their complexion, and for the sect the slave system!

7. That fugitive slaves ought to be hunted li

7. That fugitive slaves ought to be hunted like will beasts through the free States, and, when explaned, (if not shot down in the chase,) hurried back to larture, stripes, and sufferings inconceivable.

8. That every one at the North who gives a moral of food or a semporary shelter to the paning figure ought to be imprisoned at least twelve months and made to pay a fine of one thousand dollars!!!

No clearer indication of the tremendous moral pressures which is bearing Mr. Webste to it.

pressure which is bearing Mr. Wet pressure which is bearing Mr. Webster to be such can be made, then this spasmodic effort of his idel worshippers to sustain his shattered reputation—as effort which proves itself to be as week as it is with ed. When Mr. Webster advocated the cause of his entry in Greece and in the South American republic —when he lifted up his voice in behalf of falsen Hungary—when he vindicated the free North in his seasorship of the strength of the strength

his high trust, such a certuncate is deemed of great moment!

To show what is the real sentiment of the North-morally speaking—respecting Mr. Webster's speech, we have copied the comments upon it of the North-webster's speech of the North-press, of various denominations—of journals (visit one exception) cautious, timel, conservative, usually, especially on the subject of slavery. Mark how en-phatic is their condemnation!

ARREST OF PUGITIVE SLAVES. CAMBRIDGE, March 17, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:

CAMBRIDGE, March 17, 1850.

MR. EDITOR:

The protracted debates in Congress on the subject of slavery have long led us to expect a crisis in rul. tion to this sall-absorbing topic. There was indeed much to fear, but also much to hope; for the agitation of so important a question could hardly fall to prove beneficial to human liberty. The North seemed shou to take a stand against the Slave Power, which was even more than we could expect from politicians, and which might, well terrify the South with a belief that their race was nearly run. But instantly the whole aspect is changed. The 'goddlike' mores his terrible locks, and heaves and earth stand trembling at his nod. The powers of Slavery recover, and the freemes of the North bow in humble adulation, and declare that the will of the 'godlike' is, and ever has been, their own. The few who are unneared to such sudden retrograde movements, and who venture humbly to remonstrate, are unmercifully cut in pieces, like cowards in a battle, by their own party. Those at the North who advocate political action in regrit to slavery, and who have at the same time an attachment to principle, may well asy that their interests are heterwell and that who have a such as the same transmitted and their interests are heterwell and that we have a such as the same time an attachment to principle, may well asy that their interests are heterwell and their same attachment. ment to principle, may well say that their interests are betrayed, and that, too, by one in whose hand they believed the cause of liberty was safely entruit

ed.

But although to the political abolitionist, its speech of Mr. Webster may seem to fill a dark page in the history of human liberty, there is another aspect of this document which seems to indicate a great step even in favor of freedom; and it is in this way that every true friend of the alare should vize it. In this light, all the darts of alaguesce, though aimed at liberty, will recoil with terrible force against the bulwarks of slavery. The only essential differ-ence between the idea of Mr. Webster and our own, lies in the final conclusion we arrive at, from the same perfectly logical premises. This conclusion he does does not draw at all; but he stops short at the pre-ceding step in his argument. The great object of the speech is to show the duties that the North ows the South; and all must admit that the compromises in which we are involved by the Constitution were way that every true friend of the slave should view in which we are involved by the Constitu never set in a clearer light. Never has the North received a severer or more richly-merited lashing than it received at the hands of Mr. Wabster.

great expounder of the Constitution of their obligation to their Southern masters? Any one who looks at the Article in the Constitution in one who looks at the Article in the Constitution in relation to figitives from slavery, and compares it with the preceding one about fugitives from justice, will see that the only material difference between them is in the phraseology, and that if so long a circumication had not been necessary to express the word slave, both might have been comprehended under the control of the our other duties to the South and to Texas are equa to uphold the institution of slavery. differ from the truth which aboliti dered into the ears of the North for the las that he will oppose no obstacles to

JONATHAN JACKSON. [e]

Withess—Many Coshes,
William Notes.

Jonathan Jackson was the father of Judge Charles
and Dr. James Jackson. He was a most estimable
man—upright and intelligent, humane and generous
He filled various high and responsible offices with
fidelity and ability. He took an early and realous
part for the liberty and independence of his county.
The discussions and resolutions which preceded the
Revolution were not meant for show, but were carried out into acts.

The father voluntarily took off the chains from one
alave, and placed the act on record with his own
hand—noble act! His sons have voluntarily placed
their hands, 'woils entire concurrence,' to the sentiments
of a speech which, if carried out into acts, will put
thousands into slavery—'gmoble act!

As no exception whatever is made to any thing
contained in Mr. Webster's speech—as the eulogy pronounced upon it is strong, unqualified, excessive—as
special thanks and congratulations are proffered to
its author—every one of those who signed this Address, in so doing, declares with Mr. Webster'

1. That there is no injunction in the gospel of Christ
against making chattels of those who are created in
the image of God!

2. That prayers, efforts, sacrifices for the abolition

2. That prayers, efforts, sacrifices for the abolition

of provide the pro

MASS CONVENTION AT PLYMOUTH.

n of the citizens of Plymouth County, side of the the doctrines inculcated in special from the Hon. Daniel Webster, in crief, was held without distinction of parameter, on Saturday, 30th ult. one was called to order by Mr. Ichabod Pymouth, at 11 O'clock, and after the held of the special committee appointed for the purpose, and committee appointed for the purpose, and committee appointed for the purpose,

frankeit-Rev. George W. Briggs, of Ply-of Duxbury; George M. Minhaeld; Isaac Hersey, of Addigion; ir, of Hanson; Ebenezer Lobdell, of Horatio G. Wood, of Middleboro'; Levi Morth Bridgewater; Greenough Wood, of Seewater; and Lewis Holmes, of Bridge-

N. H. Whiting, of Marshfield, W. H. Spear, of whiting, of Abington, were and Samuel Dyer, of Abington, were the and Samuel and present a series of

a spropriate prayer by a number of gen-which and brief remarks by a number of gen-which the idea was made prominent that terpress, by their voice and action, their sen-regard to Mr. Webster's late speech in the ste, the meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock. -The chairman of the con

a thick weather, he naturally avails himself of int pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the totale his latitude, and ascertain how far the elthe his latitude, and ascertain how far the elthere driven him from his true course ';—so
mes of the 'Old Colony,' in the midst of the
donardation which past and contemplated
dies with oppression have brought upon the
having been often deceived by false lights and e gathered together by the side of Ply or the purpose of mutual counsel in the st against some of the leading sentiments in speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster in the cent speech of the Holl. Danket vectories in the se of the United States upon the slavery quest and if possible, to do something to save the shi-te from foundering in the black gulf of slavery oking backward for example to the heroism and forward to the welfare of those futur hom Daniel Webster, standing by this s ago, welcomed to the blessings of and of civil and religious liberty, we t upon us to give utterance to the

s which shall prohibit slavery in the Ter irtually falsified his often-expressed de the subject, and has shown a reckles well-known opinions and wishes of for which he should receive the se-

ery can never go into the Territories of a and New Mexico, there surely can be no any one in passing an act of prohibition, may quiet the fears of the friends of freedom rth, and perhaps do something to allay that shich the South is so anxious to silence; the other hand, it be true, as the whole ent, and to increase the value of her els, then we owe it to ourselves and to

tter is that expressed by the Hon. Mr. Fowe House of Representatives, when he declare ry should be prohibited by law on eve

sess, jurisdiction, whether it be under the hin the polar circles. That Mr. Webster, in avowing his de-to vote for the Bill reported by the Com-s Judiciary, relating to fugitive slaves, to the the significant of the state of them the right of trial by jury, and om of any man claimed as a fugitive

vote for the principle contain-endment to the bill reported ry Committee relating to fugitiv ent allows a trial by jury red by a people claiming to be civil-

nce of that 'foul work of hel

the Union was defence, promotes the general well ure the blessings of liberty to us an ought to stand amid the crass

south, has declared that there can be a settlement of the question at issue, in than by conceding to the South an equal equired territory, by causing the stipution of the settlement of the set tems the agitation of the slave questions, darg for the insertion of a provision in the dark which will restore, in substance, the possessed of protecting herself before the an abstrace the two sections was destroyed;

red, That, in our judgment, this full and final not can only be had when the territories are ction only be had when the territories are in the blighting touch of alavery; when into longer made a hunting-ground where there may run down and reduce to elavery there an inalienable right to freedom; and orth is released from all constitutional ob-defind, sustain, or in.

Mr. Whiting, of Marshfield, the framer of the resolutions, professed his inability and lack of familiarity with public speaking and with public affairs, but most deeply lamented the changes which had become apparent in Massachusetts' once proudest son. Daniel Webster had, time and again, in his speech at Springfield, in the halls of Congress on the Oregon bill, as well as on his own farm at Marshfield, avowed himself distinctly and for ever in favor of the Proviso, or the Ordinance of 1787. So anxious was he to have his position distinctly understood, that he even accused the Free Soilers of stealing his thunder, and conjured all who would directly and legitimately forward the cause of freedom, to at once support the great national Whig party, which had always taken ground on this same Free Soil position. He though the Buffalo platform ample for him to stand on. Mr. President, the whole course of the honorable on. Mr. President, the whole course of the honorable gentleman was perpetually re-effirming the Jefferson and Wilmot Proviso. But now we find him by some powerful necromancy dislodged most completely from the sentiments so cloquently expressed on Pilgrim Rock in 1820, and affirming that the passage of an set limiting and localising alavery, 'is but re-ensetting the laws of God.' But without expending time to show that he has most grievously changed, we will consider whether this change does not call for some expression of our opinion. Does he not now sit in his place by deception? He takes much pains always to show that the world changes about him, but that he stands colossus-like, immovable. In the debate with Mr. Haynes, he affirms that he has not changed a on. Mr. President, the whole course of the he Mr. Haynes, he affirms that he has not changed 'tithe or hair.' He is always 'thar.' The most un observing had learned from his acts that he had lit observing had learned from his acts that he had lit-tle moral principle; but so far as words could go, we believed that he would stand as the firmest pillar of liberty. In 1848, he said, when speaking of the Ore-gon bill, that he would oppose the extension of slave-ry, or the increase of slave representatives, at all places, at all times, under all circumstances, even against all inducements, against all supposed limitations of great interests, against all combinations, against all is calm within me proclaims me bastard.

compromises.

It is time for us, the people, to act. We have trusted to our great man, the godlike intellects, the party leaders, and while their have been telling us we were moving gradually North for freedom, we have gradually drifted southward, towards slavery.

I am one of these obliged to labor for a subsistence with my hands, and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and have no time to set apart for a subsistence with my hands and hands and hav

with my hands, and have no time to set apart is special preparation; but I have come among the hills of old Plymouth, have met my fellow-citizen the old Plymouth, hock, to enter one more progainst the dark spirit of slavery, and the position of the program of t

On motion of Capt, Walker, [of the branded hand, all persons present, whether residents in this count; or otherwise, were invited to take part in the delibe

Mr. Ichabod Morton, of Plymouth, thought Mr. Webster was laboring under a kind of monomania, for he had certainly misrepresented all that we cal

Rev. Calvin Fairbanks, late from Kentucky priso did not come expecting to make a speech, but con-curred fully with the drafters of the resolutions. To curred fully with the drafters of the resolutions. To compare Mr. Webster with Benedict Arnold is too fee-ble, to compare him with Judas Iscariot is better. He alluded to his own successful efforts to liberate Lewis Hayden and family, and his imprisonment in conse-quence. He stated that six slaveholders were then in Boston to seize Ellen Crafts, expecting to find tha in Boston to searce Lieft Craits, expecting to find that the speech of Mr. Webster that dthrown wide open the doors of every house to their search; but they are mistaken. If Mr. Mason's bill passes, said ho, and becomes a law, the prisons of the North will be too small and too few to contain the men and the women of the North who would crowd them.

of the North who would crowd them.

Rev. George W. Briggs, of Plymouth, wished to say a few words on the third resolution, because it contained the point which to him was most important. I confess, said he, it would have been more pleasant to have come forward and expressed opinions on that and a few similar points without any direct allusion to the course of individuals. But it was judged best by other friends to devote particular set. tention to the position of Mr. Webster, his late speech. We maintain that he has not tak such ground as he might and should, as a state under the Constitution.

It was my good fortune, said Mr. Briggs, to

It was my good fortune, said Mr. Briggs, to hear this great speech. I shared the privilege, as did many other private individuals, by walting a long time in advance. I thought when he spoke of the intention of the framers of the Constitution, of their evident sense of the justice of the Ordinance of 1787, &c., that he laid a broad and strong foundation, and would erect a tower which should honor his name; but I was dissumplisted. I could not understand as but I was disappointed. I could not understand, a he advanced, why a constitutional man should no he advanced, why a constitutional man should not seek to carry out the principles of its framers—why he should throw the principles overboard. Mr. Briggs urged, with great force, the importance of the Proviso, and said there were Cuba and other places in waiting, even if there were no danger in any portion of our present territory. We are apt, said he, to speak of this speech as a great and masterly effort for the Constitution, as if there was never any shine liberty. the Constitution, as if there was never any thing like it; but he did not view it in such a light. A states it; but he did not riew it in such a light. A state-man of Mr. Webster's ability is expected to take: high moral position in construing the Constitution. We expect lawyers, (and he would speak of them with respect,) when at the bar as lawyers, to construe instruments as best suits their own ends and aims but statemen are to look above special pleadings. Chain men down to these, and we can never rise The statesman should bear in mind, that although laws and constitutions may possibly be construed in The statesman should bear in mind, that although alaws and constitutions may possibly be construed in opposition to the higher revelations, somewhere in the providence of God there are penalties for every violation of God's law. If a man is worth placing in Congress, he should be possessed of such high sims and principles. Men may by special pleadings apparently justify even from the Holy Bible the most structions. justify even from the Holy Bible the most atrocious purillenses. We see cases, even in the ministry, where the book is searched to find the particular curse attending a practical sin, and the conclusion arrived at the search of the search o

Webster, said he, is of most gigantic intellect; his blood all goes to his brain; he has no heart, nor ever had. He may give away a codifish, as is often the case in Marshfield, or may give the money as liberally bestowed on him: but where is his devotion to principle, to humanity? Wish regard to the freed of the new territories, he was disposed to take what we can get free, and run for luck for the rest.

Mr. Russell, of Kingston, moved the scoeptance of the resolutions reported by the committee.

Mr. Whiting, of Marshfield, the framer of the resolutions, professed his inability and lack of familiarity with public speaking and with public affairs, but most deeply lamented the changes which had beconsitution.

When our fathers founded this nation, they adop When our fathers founded this nation, they adopted and proclaimed to the world the great principles of liberty and equality, and found sympathy and derived assistance from the great nations of the earth. Pulaski, De Kalb, Kosciusko, and Lafsyette, with other great spirits of the old world, took sides with us, and shed their blood like water, because we had established the great principles of universal liberty. The idea was broad and glorious, and cheered our thereto sustain a long and bloody war. Having thus given to the world the title deed to Liberty, we had no moral right to assert and provide for slavery, with on moral right to assert and provide for slavery, with-out first returning to Great Britain, and on our knees asking pardon for the deception.

The Constitution is to be construed, in all doubtful

The Constitution is to be construed, in all doubtful cases, according to the declaration on which we based our independence, and on which we erected our no-ble republican institutions. The South ask us to restore their slaves. Gentlemen, you gave up that right more than fifty rears ago. And when the Constitution was adopted, it was well understood by all parties to be getting rid of the whole curse of slavery in the easiest possible manner. But what is the result? The South, by endeavoring to plant slavery on every foot of new territory acquired, have broken, entirely, the implied contract made when in framing the Constitution they called slavery a reievous wome. entirely, the implied contract made when in framing the Constitution they called slavery a grievous wrong and curse. He thought we could constitutionally declare, that the man claimed as a slave shall be tried by a jury; and that slavery shall not exist either in new States or territories where it did not at that period. At least we can say that it shall never extend over another foot of new territory, and it is due to ourselves and the world that we do it firmly and positively. I am, said he, not a good speaker, but feel somewhat deeply, and when I lock at all these things somewhat deeply, and when I lock at all these things I am ready to exclaim with Laertees, in the play, on

the death of his ratio.;
is calm within me proclaims me bastard.

Mr. Whiting spoke with more than his usual abil. Mr. Whiting spoke with more than his usual and concluded with a fine passage from Moore's

The resolutions were passed by acclamation, and with the exception of the last two, without a dis-

Adjourned at 5 1-2 o'clock, P. M. T. D. STETSON, Sec'ry. Plymouth, March 30, 1850.

[Dr. John C. Bennett (his name was erro printed Duncan in our last paper) made some very spirited and radical remarks on the occasion, in sup-port of a resolution which he offered, but which was port of a resolution which he offered, but which was rejected by the meeting, on the ground that the sub-ject matter of it did not properly belong to the spe-cific topies embraced in the call of the Convention. Why no allusion is made in this report, for which we are indebted to the Old Colony Memorial,) either to his resolution or his speech, we do not know, but trust it was not an intentional slight. Dr. Bennett went for no half-way measures. His opposition to slavery was based on principle. He was not only hostile to the extension of slavery, but he wished the Convention to declare its determination to seek the abolition of slavery at the South in the most direct and efficient manner. He had acted with the Free and efficient manner. He had acted with the Free Soil party, but declared his unwillingness any longer to be ideatified with it, on account of its compromis-ing and timid spirit. As we took no notes of Dr. B's remarks, we are unable to report them at length. If he will attend the next meeting of the 'eld organiza-tion' abolitionists that is held in Plymouth, he will meet with those who are prepared to go as far as him-self for the extirpation of slavery from the land; but we think the Convention acted reproach; is dealized.

The people of New England have often witnessed the revolting spectacle of Northern men barter-ing principle for the smiles and patronage of South-ern slaveholders; but never before have they beheld a sight so odiously disgusting as that on the 7th inst., when the Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webster, when the Senator from Massachusetts, Daniel Webter, 'elegantly dressed for the occasion,' voluntarily and deliberately 'bowed the knee' to this insolent oligar-chy, and offered his consistency, his honor, his con-science, himself a sacrifice on the blood-stained and accursed altar of American Slavery. On the fatal day of your public declaration, in the face of the civilized world, in utter disregard of your pledged duty, of the known wishes of your constituents, and of the semiments you have heretofore avowed, you unblushing declared yourself an advocate for the perpetuation occlared yourself an advocate for the perpetuation is fact, and extension of this legalized system of injustice, concubinage, robbery and murder; and expressed your readiness to vote for Mason's infamous Bill for the recapture of fugitive slaves, the wicked provisions of which not only contravene the explicit sions of which not only contravene the explici commands of revelation, but are also an outrage upor humanity, and all the tender, generous, and better sensibilities of the human soul.

sensibilities of the human soul.

Sir, 'there is no flesh in your obdurate heart.' You claim, yourself allied, in feeling and opinion, to the mean and selfish man-stealers, woman-ravishers and whippers of the South, who go to auction stands, where human beings are 'sold in lots to suit purchasers,' and, regardless of the agonies of the helpless wretched victims of their cupidity, separate, for the

the most important principles of the founders of the founders of the compel that he longer made a funding ground where the most important principles of the founders of the compel that principles of the founders of the most important principles of the founders of the most important principles of the founders of the compel that principles of the founders of the principles of the founders of the most important principles of the founders of the most important principles of the founders of the founders of the principles of the principles of the founders of the principles of the f

but the gentle corrodings of the worm that never shall be since the second of the seco South Bridgeton, Mc., March 18, 1850.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

This body has been in session more than three months, and up to this hour has not agreed upon any resolutions relative to the extension of slavery! Reports from committees have been made and referred, and others again made, in order to see how the whole matter may be so adroitly managed as to give offence to nobody, by the utterance of sentiments in the obscurest manner, as follows:—

the obscurest nanner, as follows:—

Whereas, The people of Massachusetts, acting under a solemn sense of duty, have deliberately and repeatedly avowed their purpose to resist the extension of slavery into the national territories, or the admission of new slave States into the Union, and, for these ends, to apply, in every practicable mode, the principles of the ordinance of 1787; also, to seek the abolition of slavery, and the slave trade, in the District of Columbia, and the withdrawal of the power and the influence of the General Government from the support of slavery, so far as the same may be constitutionally done; and whereas, the important questions, now before the country, make it desirable that these convictions should be reaffirmed; therefore,

that these convictions should be realfirmed; therefore,
Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts regret
the existence of such questions as are now agitating
the public mind throughout the Union, impeding appropriate legislation, and alienating those who should
it was the convergence of the convergence of the convergence
that they feel no share in the responsibility of raising
those questions, against which, when foreseen, they have
uniformly lifted up their voice of warning and protest;
that since they must assume their share of responsibility in deciding questions which they have carnestly sought to avoid, they can discharge their duty in
determination to adhere to the views and sentiments
repeatedly and deliberately affirmed by them, and,
in their furtherance, to use every constitutional
means with untiring assiduity.

Resolved, That did the question in controversy
merely concern sectional interests, or abstractions,
propositions of concession and arrangement might be
properly and generously entertained; but since they
are questions, appealing to our deepest sense of justice, involving a contest between right and wrong,
between freedom and slavery.—a contest wrongfully
provoked by the latter,—Massachusetts can neverbecome a willing party to any proposition or form of
compromise.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts claim

provoked by the latter,—Massachusetts can never become a willing party to any proposition or form of compromise.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts claim for the territories of the U. States, and the people now inhabiting, and hereafter to inhabit them, the protection of the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and that said ordinance be applied to the said territories, with all possible sanctions and solemnities of promulgation and law, and, borrowing the language of a former Legislature, (Resolves of 1845.) 'That no Territory, hereafter applying to be admitted to the Union, as a State, should be admitted without a condition, that domestic slavery should be utterly extinguished within its borders; and Massachusetts denies the validity of any compromise whatsoever, that may have been, or that may hereafter be, entered into by persons in the government of the Union, included to preclude the future application of such a condition by the people acting through their representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of Aiassachusetts cherisch to Union with unabased attachment; that they will support the Constitution; that, appreciating all the inestimable benefits flowing from it, they believe it preferable for all perties and sections, with reference to any existing evils, to wait and work patiently under and through the Constitution than to destroy it; and they have no doubt that they hold these sentiments in common with overwhelming majorities of the people of these United States; but, in any event, they will follow their principles, deterred by no threats of disunion, or any fear that a course of truth and righteousness can have any other ultimate tendency than to strengthen and consolidate a nation against the attacks of all who seek to overthrow it.

On the passage of these Resolutions, the vote was sa follows:—Yeas, 205; Nays, 6. The names of

egainst the attacks of all who seek to overthrow it.

On the passage of these Resolutions, the vote was
as follows:—Yeas, 205; Nays, 6. The names of
those who voted in the negative, are as follows:—S.
E. Guild, C. C. Nutter, of Boston, J. M. Stone of
Charlestown, F. Whiting of Douglass, S. Thomas of
Norwich, and S. C. Baldwin of Plymouth.

Mr. Braning of Tyringham thought there was a deficiency in the resolutions reported by the Commit-tee on Slavery, to meet which he submitted the fol-lowing additional resolves:—

lowing additional resolves:

Resolved, As a proof of the earnestness with which
Massachusetts holds the sentiments expressed in the
above resolutions, that our Sentors be instructed,
and our Representatives requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure their adoption by the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be
requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to
each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Governor's of each of the several
States of this Union.

These resolutions were rejected by a large ma-

These resolutions were rejected by a large ma

Mr. Boutwell, of Groton, moved to substitute the following:

Mr. Boutwell, of Groton, moved to substitute the following:
Resolved, That Congress has the power, and it is its duty, to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territories of the United States, and that one needful rule is, the prohibition of domestic servitude therein.

Resolved, That the integrity and permanence of American power on the Pacific ocean, the increase of our commerce and wealth, the extension of our institutions, and the cause of human freedom on this continent, require the admission of California into this Union without any limitation or alteration of that provision of her Constitution which prohibits domestic slavery.

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States be, and they are hereby earnestly requested to enstain the principles and measures of the foregoing resolutions.

resolutions.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts in the Congress of the United States.

The vote was taken, and Mr. Boutwell's resolves rejected—yeas 86, mays 146, absent 61.

All the Yeas were Free Soliers and Democrats, except Mr. Baker of Essex; all the Nays were Whige. Mr. Buckingham moved a reconsideration of the vote, and spoke upon the question. The Boston Courier gives the following brief aketch of his re-

Courier gives the following brief sketch of his remarks.

Mr. Buckingham moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, although it was with reluctance he proposed any thing which he was certain would not coincide with the views of the majority, but his experience taught him that it was better to be frank, fearless, and independent, than to attempt to shirk responsibility. He thought it both right and expedient to censure the conduct of a U.S. Senator, upon proper occasions, and referred to the debates in both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, upon the vote of John Quincy Adams, in the U.S. Senate,

the action of the State for the last eight or ten, years, during which time Massachusetts had been resolving upon slaver, but had never carried out her resolves at the ballot-box. The State had agreed to all the compromises which had been presented to her, and we have voted on compromises for the last thirty years. He read some extracts from Mr. Webster's appech in the Senate in 1834, upon General Jackson's protest against a resolve of the Senate, which he said was analogous to the bill now before Congress relating to fugitive slaves.

Mr. Buckingham referred to his former connection with Mr. Webster, and said he had learned much of his opposition to the aggressions of the slave power from that great statesman. He also referred to the severance of his connection with the White party—and said he belonged to and was responsible to no party. He spoke in conclusion of his age and infirmities, but asid he would ever raise his voice against any resolution which encouraged the slave power to extend its interests into the free States.

A MANLY SPEECH. The Boston Courier of Tuesday contains a report of the speech of Mr. Bucking-Ham, (formerly the able and independent editor of that paper.) in the Senate of Massachusetts, April 2d, on the Resolves concerning Slavery, and in support of Mr. Walker's amendment, 'That the Hon. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech in the Senate of the Webster, in his recent speech in the Senate of the United States, has not faithfully represented the senit-ments of the people of Massachusetts. Mr. Buckingham was formerly almost an idolator of Mr. Webster, and in this speech touchingly alludes to his old and ardeat attachments for that now fallen man; and in view of the probable termination of the relations which have subsisted between them, he keenly says—I am content it should be so. I expect no friendly recognition from any man who would justify the entrance of a slave-hunter into New England, or who would seek in the Constitution for authority or suckers for seek in the Constitution for authority or apology fo such diabolical employment. The whole of this mos creditable speech we shall with great pleasure pub-

THE POULTRY BOOK : A Treatise on Breeding ar General Management of Domestic Powls; with nu-merous Original Descriptions, and Portraits from Life. By Jours C. Bennert, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Boston: Published by Phillips, Samp-son & Co. pp. 310.

son & Co. pp. 310.

'So fair and yet so fose!' a book seldom comes under our notice. It is really something to 'crow over.'
The whole tribe of domestic fowls are here in 'full feather.' Nothing can be more enticing than their appearance. The artist and the author, the printer and bookbinder, have done them equal justice; the engravings being uncommonly well executed, the in formation communicated curious and valuable, the paper white and firm, and the typographical exec paper white and firm, and the typographical execution 'first rate.' No wonder the work is receiving
the warmest commendations in all quarters. Dr. Bennett is favorably and extensively known as a practical
breeder of fowls. To him is due the credit of originating the extraordinary interest which is now beginning to be felt in respect to poultry. He has brought
to his task intelligence, experience, observation, extensive research, and that combination which is tensive research, and that enthusiasm which is es tial to high achievement. We shall avail ourselves his labors to draw from the 'Poultry Book' so tistics on this subject that will surprise readers ger erally by their novelty and importance.

PHRENOLOGY AND THE SCRIPTURES. By Rev. JOH PIERFONT. New York: Published by Fowlers & Wells, Clinton Hall, 129 and 131 Nassau street. Sold by booksellers generally. pp.

This Lecture was given by special invitation befor This Lecture was given by special invitation before the American Phrenological Society, at Clinton Hall, New York. The Evening Mirror says—It was the triumphant performance that a large and intelligent audience might have been led to expect from so distinguished an intellect. We have perused it with unalloyed satisfaction, and trust it will find a multitude of readers. The design of it, we think, the author successfully accomplishes—namely, to show that there is no incompatibility between the doctrines of the phrenologists and those of Christ and his aposities; but that, on the contrary, they not only ex-exist. tles; but that, on the contrary, they not only co-exis as independent truths, but are mutual supporters and friends, each helping to illustrate, explain and prove the other. Only 12 1-2 cents is the price for this neatly printed and valuable pamphlet.

AN ESSAY ON THE OPIUM TRADE-including a Sketc of its History, Extent, Effects, &c., as carried on India and China. By Nathan Allen, M. D. B. ton: Published by John P. Jewett & Co., Nos. and 19, Cornhill—1850. pp. 68.

and 19, Cornhill—1850. pp. 68.

The very title of this pamphlet is alone sufficient to indicate the importance and interest that must accompany a thorough investigation of the use and effects of the most fascinating and destructive opiste in the world. Dr. Allen appears to have executed his task in a very elaborate manner, and has brought together a mass of facts on this subject, of a most thrilling and startling nature. The secret use of opium, in this opuntry, as a means of exhilaration, is doubtless very great; and we hope the circulation of this pamphlet will be the means of saving multitudes from so fatal an indulgence.

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, NOW READY.

A large edition, in pamphlet form, of Wendel Phillips's Review of the late Speech of Hon. Danie Webster in the U. S. Senate has been published They are for sale at \$4 a hundred; fifty cents

Also, on an extra sheet. THEODORE PARKER'S Space t Fancuil Hall, (with additions,) reviewing Mr. Web ter's Speech. One dollar a hundred.

ter's Speech. One dollar a hundred.

These very able and timely documents should a once be taken from our office, and circulated far and wide through the State and country. Our anti-slavery friends are requested to send early and the State and country. ds are requested to send early orders to R. or, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

rejected—yeas 86, nays 146, absent 61.

The following is the vote in the Senate, upon Mr. Walker's amendment to the slavery resolves, disapproving of the dectrines of Mr. Webster—to wit:

'That the Hon. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech in the Senate of the United States, has not faithfully represented the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts.

Yeas—Messra Baker, Bigelow, Buckingham, Casneau, Choate, Graves, Hutchinson, Thompson, Whitaw, Wood—10.

You—Messra, Benjamin, Borland, Cooley, Daggett, Dawes, Harding, Hazen, Hillard, Hilliard, King, Newell, Preston, Seaver, Starbuck, Thomdise, Tucksr, Upham, Washburn, Wilken—19.

All the Yeas were Free Soliers and Democrats, appecial motive for very one to report himself on the pecial motive for every one to report himself on the pecasion. [Consult Hebrews x. 23, 24, 25.]

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 Prilasura and Lucy Sroxe, are soon to vait that section. We know that they will find some to give them a hearty welcome, and to aid onward the good work. Letters for either of them should be so directed as to reach Northampton by April 6th, or Westfield, April 15th. SAMUEL MAY, Ja.,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

WAR WITH SLAVERY HENRY BIRS, of Michigan, and SAUGEN.

New York, will lecture at Machlehead on FRIDAY, 12th inst, at Beverly on SATURDAY, the
13th, and at North Danvers during the day of SUNDAY, in 14th, and at Salem in the evening of SUNDAY, at 7.4° M.

Priends will please make the needed arrangements

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

PAREN PHLADEAY and LOV STONE, Agents of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will hold meetings in MONTGOMERY on Friday, April 12; and in WESTFIELD, on Saturday evening and Sunday, April 13th and 14th.

From Westfield, they will proceed to Chester Village, Middlefield, Peru, (probably,) and, it is expected, will hold meetings in CUMMINGTON, on Sunday, April 21st.

NORFOLK COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCI-

ETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Norfolk Co. A. S. Society will be held in DEDHAM, on Thursday, April 18th, in Temperance Hall, at 10 o'clock, a particular of the Norfolk Co. Meets. Gannisov, Phillips, May, and other spectra, are expected to be present, and address the meeting. It is confidently hoped that a large meeting of the abolitonists of Norfolk County, and from other parts of the State, will come together on this occasion. All are cordially invited to attend.

WILLIAM I. BOWDICK:

A. W. WESTON,

Servicular Co. S. Society Co. S. Socie

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

A Lecture on Temperance will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, Dedham, by WILLIAM LLOYD GAR-RISON, on SUNDAY evening, April 21st, at 7 o'clock.

ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT MEETINGS. At Washingtonian Hall, 21 Bromfield street, every Sunday afternoon. W. M. FERNALD preaches here on all subjects pertaining to Theological and Social Pro-gress. Scale free.

DIED—In Philadelphia, on Sunday evening, 3d ultimo, Charles James Davis, son of Edward M. and Maria M. Davis, aged four years and four months.

In Newburyport, March 23, Miss Sarah F. Chapman, of Waterville, Me, aged 18. This is the young lady who took passage in the ship California Facket for California, and left the ship in Boston harbor a few days since, and came up in the pilot boat.

Water-Cure Journal. PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL is published in monthly, containing thirty-two octavo pages, illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the Structure, Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, with familiar illustrations to learners. It is emphatically a journal of health, adapted to all classes, and is designed to be a complete family guide, in all cases, and in all disease.

PHILOSOPHY OF HEALTH. This will be fully discussed, including food, drinks, clothing, air, and exercise, showing their effects on body and mind.

TO INVALIDS. TO INVALIDS.

No matter of what disease, the principles of hydropathy may be applied, and in nine cases out of ten,
great benefit may be derived therefrom.

WATER-CURE AT HOME.

WATER-CURE AT HOME.

Particular directions will be given for the treatment of ordinary cases at home, which may enable all who have occasion, to apply without the sid of a physician.

TERMS ONE DOLLAR A TEAR IN ADVANCE. Please address all letters, post-paid, to the publishers,

FOVLERS & WELLS,

121 Nassau street, New York.

BELA MARSH, Bosron Agent.

N. B. Editors. Postmasters and Teachers are a the

N. B. Editors, Postmasters, and Teachers, are au-norized to receive subscriptions. Sample numbers sent gratis. April 12

4w DUGDALE'S PATENT

Moth-Proof Bee-Hive

Moth-Proof Bee-Hive.

THE above Hive is admitted, wherever its merits have been fairly examined or tested, to be superior to any ever offered to the public. It is a simple and effectual preventive of the ravages of the moth, and affords facilities for dividing the bees, removing the honey and honey-comb; and, in short, for preserving the bees in a healthy and prosperous condition, and accomplishing every thing expected or desired by bee culturists, far beyond those of any hive or palace heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists, and all those desiring the introduction to the public of the best and most convenient Hive ever constructed, are carnestly requested to examine this one for themselves, and see if it is not all that it claims to be.

The following are a few of the many testimonials which might be given, showing the superiority of this Hive:—

Governor Ford's Testim

I, the undersigned, having examined the patent Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall (J. A. Dugdale's patent,) most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best adapted to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of any thing of the kind which I have ever seen. SEABURY FORD.

Burton, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1849.

Cayuga County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Cayuga County Agricultural Society on mechanic articles, hereby certify that we have examined a Bee-Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsall's, (Jos. A. Dugdale's patent,) and do not hesistate to say, that it is the best constructed hire we have ever seen, and we should think that it was as near perfect as any bee-hive that could be made.

EMERY GOODWIN,
RALZA SPENCER,
WM. G. MUNSELL.
Burton tp, at the Agricultural Fair, Sept. 19, '49.

Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, on mechanic articles, hereby certify that we have examined a Bee-Hive of Daniel Bonsall's, patented by J. A. Dugdale, and do not hesitate to say, that it is the best-constructed Hive we have ever seen. We can recommend it to all persons who may need it.

Signed by the Committee, this 8th day of Oct., 49.

WILLIAM BLYTHE, NATHAN HARTMAN, WM. MEEKER.

The following Diploma was procured from the great Agricultural Fair, held at Syracuse, in the State of New York, taking the prize over all other competitors. The report was made by Horace Davenport, of Lewis Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Bee Hives have minutely examined Dugdale's Moth-Proof Bee Hive, deposited by Thomas McClintock, of Waterloo, Sense-ac County. They find it a very moreoros, simple, and commodious Hive, embracing, in their judgment, in GRIAIT FERIFACTION, the desirable requisites of a Hive-The moth-proof door, thoroughly ventilated by means of screen wive, and the Moth Chamber, so constructed of screen wire, and the Moth Chamber, so constructed that the moths can be taken, and with their progeny destroyed, are new and important appendages; and the Hire, which is sessentially a double one, is admirably constructed for the transfer of the Bees from one Hire to another, so as to preclude the necessity of swarming. They regard it, so far as their information extends, as THE BEST HIVE EXTANT, and commend it to the Society for the award, which they deem such merit entitles it to end it to the Society for the such merit entitles it to.'
Syracuse, Sept. 3d, 1849.

Dirloma awarded by the New York State Agricul-tural Society, to Joseph A. Dugdale, Selma, Clark Co., Ohio, for one Moth-Proof Bee Hive. B. P. JOHNSON, Sec.

This Hive is also highly commended by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, Professor Kirrland, of Cleveland, Doctors Martin and Stanton, together with a long list of practical culturists in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia.

For individual, town, county, or State rights, apply to the inventor, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Selma, Clark County, Ohio. Purchasers of rights will be furnished with all the necessary directions for constructing and using the Hive.

Family and township rights for Essex County, in this State, are for sale by the Editor of the Liberator. A good Agent is wanted for this purpose.



SPRING.

ous Spring comes on, and birds are singing matin carols o'er each hill and vale, young verdure 'neath our feet is amrinein. eath our feet is spri The soft young verdure neath our feet is And balmy odors float on every gale; The waters, from their icy fetters bursting Dance in luxurious gambols on their way, While buds to light and warmth their cha

trusting.
Unfold new loveliness from day to day;

Unfold new loveliness from day to day;
Soft gentle showers descend, and wake the flowers
That slept beneath the snows in winter's reign,
And, tuned to harmony, the laughing hours
Wake joyous music in their own sweet strains;
Our hearts respond to nature's heavenly chorus,
Thus echoing from all around and o'er us. M. L.

MASSACHUSETTS TO THE SOUTH BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

your bondmen, flying from Slavery's l

ces, at your bidding, take up the bloom We gather, at your summons, above

graves, From Freedom's holy altar-horns to tear your wrotch ed slaves!

Thank God! not yet so vilely can Massachusetts bow The spirit of her early time is with her even now; Dream not because her pilgrim blood moves slow and calm, and cool, She thus can stoop her chainless neck, a sister's slav

and tool!

All that a sister State should do, all that a free may, Heart, hand, and purse we proffer, as in o day; But that one dark, loathsome burden, ye

ger with alone, And reap the bitter harvest which ye your

Hold, while ye may, your struggling slaves, and bur den God's free air With woman's shrick beneath the lash, and man hood's wild despair; closer to the 'cleaving curse' that write

your plains
blasting of Almighty wrath against Still-shame your gallant ancestry, the cavaliers of old By watching round the shambles where human fies is sold—

Gloat o'er the new-born child, and count his mark

value, when saddened mother's cry of woe shall pierce the slaver's den! Lower than plummet soundeth, sink the Virgin

Plant, if ye will, your fathers' graves with rank

weeds of shame;
Be, if ye will, the scandal of God's fair universe—
We wash our hands forever of your sin, and sham and curse.

A voice from lips whereon the coal from Freedom shrine hath been, Thrilled, as but yesterday, the hearts of Berkshire

mountain men: The echoes of that solemn voice are sadly li

In all our sunny valleys, on every wind-swept hill. And when the prowling man-thief came hunting i

his prey very shadow of Bunker's shaft of grey, Beneath the the free lips of the son, the fa

warning spoke; How, from its bonds of trade and sect, the Pilgrim city

A hundred thousand right arms were lifted

Through the thronged towns of Essex

aummons rang, And up from bench and loom and wheel her The voice of free, broad Middle

rocky bound, To where Nantucket feels the arms her round; From rich and rural Worcester, where through

Calm repose

Calm repose
Of cultured vales and fringing woods
Nashua flows,
To where Wachusett's wintry blasts the

And sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt se

sprayAnd Bristol sent her answering shout from Narra

And the cheer of Hampshire's woo from Holyoke Hill.

The voice of Massachusetts! of her free Deep calling unto deep aloud—the voice of man waters l

ast the burden of that voice what tyr No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon her land!

Look to it well, ye Southrons! In calmness we have In answer to our faith and trust, your insult and your

You've spurned our kindest counsels-you've hunted for our liv

And shaken round our h and our hearths and homes your man-

We wage no war—we lift no arm—we fling no torch within

The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath you soil of sin; We leave ye with your bondmen, to wrestle while ye

can,
With the strong upward tendencies and God-like soul
of man!

But for us and for our children, the vow which we

have given

For Freedom and Humanity is registered in Heaven
No slave-hunt in our borders—no pirate on our strand!

No fatters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land! THE MAN POR ME

O, he is not the man for me
Whose spirit will succumb,
When men endowed with liberty
Lie bleeding, bound and dumb;
But he whose faithful words of might
Ring through the land from shore to see,
For man's eternal equal right,
O, that's the man for me.

The Liberator.

PROCEEDINGS

IADIES AND GENTERMEN,—I would much rather than be heard on such an occasion as this, but at I am unexpectedly called upon to make a few remarks, I will be as short as I possibly chr, and do justice to the subject.

We are not here on the present occasion one against another, but we come in all our strength to denounce that common foe, American Slavery. We are here in the name of Liberty and of the Constitution of the United States, to discuss those principles which are seen to be self-evident, and which declare all men to be free; but those principles have been trampled on and violated under the name of law and the Constitution, and so for from heiny carried out. on, and so far from being carried out, I lly delineate to you the evils of that wicked system Why should we not assist, ladies and gentlemen carrying out or applying those great principles tha

ng free citizens of the world. It should be th

coming free currens of the work. It should be the aim of every friend of liberty and humanity to do what he can to sustain the doctrine of the abolition of slavery, in any form whatsoever. We must exercise more influence on the press as well as on the pulpit, if we wish to destroy this bise system; until we do this, nothing effectual can be ac-

Let us look a moment at the politicians-Let us look a moment at the pointesans—such a man as Daniel Webster, for instance, who stands head and shoulders above any other man in New England, for his talent and ability. He has been called an anti-slavery man, but he has shown himself as little in favor of the Wilmot Proviso as any slaveholder at the We expected to see Daniel Webster, with h mighty intellect, come out and show himself in ou to help it? No, Neven! God being my helper though I am in favor of peace, if the human brute under whose lashes I have smarted, come to claim me as their property, I will act as a man and a freeman, whether I am to believe the Constitution or not. If been restored to us, namely, the right of self-de fence; and if any seoundrel lays hold of us for th purpose of reclaiming us, we have the nower to us purpose of reclaiming us, we have the power to us that right of self-defence. If a man lays hold of you that right of self-defence. If a man lays hold of yo I say, resist; but if you are weak enough to suffi yourselves to be taken and carried back, then we ough to let you go. God gave the power of resistance tyou, and if you do not use it in your defence, the that power should be transferred to those more wor thy of having it.

Rev. Samuel R. Ward, of Syracuse, N. Y., the proceeded to address the audience on the Unconstitutionality of Slavery, as follows:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Bibb has referred to the startling fact, that there is a proposition to turn all the United States officers intiudges, to sit upon the great question, whether the black man is entitled to make a defence of himsel when north of Mason and Dixon's line. Now, for m own part, I say that there is a Constitution above all men's Constitutions—it is the law of God, as written men's Constitutions—it is the law of God, as written on every human heart; a law which binds us to be and act like a brother to our brother man. But in all laws, whatsoever they may be, we shall never consent to the re-deliverance of any fugitive slave, unless he is flying from a tribunal for the commission of some criminal offence. I think this comes up as a test question. We are all to be tested in this countries to such the result of the state of the countries to exchange the search of the state of the s test question. We are all to be tested in this coun-try as to whether we shall or shall not uphold the Constitution in its right, or let it fall in its errors. Were I a member of Congress, and in the Senate, (and there is no knowing what may be-though it would be strange to see a man of my complexion in Congress,) [Laughter,] and were I to swear to give my aid to the furtherance and sanction of slavehold-ing, I should regard myself as perjured before high Heaven.

stand against every thing that tends to slavery; I

stand against every thing that tends to slavery; I only speak of those who are inclined to do wrong and act unjustly in this mater, and particularly of that lying, motley group of American politicians, who have been accustomed to look at the Constitution with that sort of half-squinting, American prejudiced eye, and who change like the weather at ever circumstance which tends to their own preferment.

Sir, if the liberties of the white people were jeoparded by the Constitution, they would as soon stop to discuss the question wheether a man is human or not; and if the Constitution were not for their interest, they would trample it under foot. I insist upon it, that the friends of liberty must take just that same ground; and I tell the editors of the Boston Daily Advertiser, that we shall read law and understand our rights just as they would were their liberties in danger.

Air. Chairman, tesse are surring times in which hese questions have come before us. The minds of the people have been wrought up to a high pitch in respect to that abominable speech of your Senator fit Washington. We have been thrilled with indignation on account of that speech of Daniel Webster, which has recently been conveyed like lightning from the centre to the circumference of the country. We have also other thrilling events which have recently transpired te engrees our attention.

We have also other thrilling events which have recently transpired te engress our attention.

In the city of Boston, a man of much learning and highly respected, has by a jury of his peers been found guilty of the high crime of murder, and this has stirred the heart of the nation. We hear that another man is laid low in the grave; and those who respect talent, learning, power and farmness of character, may drop their tears with the family of John C. Calhoun, who is now no more. These things are all very thrilling, but they will pass away in time, and the public mind become quieted. But the excitement which has been growing out of the question of alavery will always be permanent, and it must reach up to the hamlet on the hill-top, as well as the low one in the valley.

the hamiet on the sili-top, as well as the low one in the valley.

My opinion, Mr. Chairman, is, that there is no slavery in the United States that can endure the test of the Constitution—that there is not a slave in the United States who is held by the Constitution.

Now, sir, I take the Constitution as it reads, and a an instrument which must submit itself to the interpretation of the rules of law; and I take it not as one who has been educated for the legal profession, but every man has a right to understand law, and it ought to be interpreted in accordance with human liberty. Law is not an interesting subject to be discussed in an assembly like the present. There is nothing witty or laughable in it, and consequently no great interest is taken in hearing it; I will, therefore, be short. Toonsider, ladies and gentlemen, that by the Constitution, there are several principles which dem regard to this matter? Part of the fifth Article says, 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or prop-erty, without due process of law.' If I understand what 'due process of law' means, it is that process to which a man is subjected when found guilty by a jury of his peers of committing aggravated crimes, such as murder, taking of property, and the like. Now, the law is, as I understand it, that every man shall be secured from having his property or life ta-ken or destroyed, unless the jury say different; and that, of course, is unreasonable to think of, except where the party is a criminal in the hands of justice. The Constitution says that these very rights shall be secured, and every person residing under the out-spread wings of the American eagle, unless charged with crime, can take refuge under this declaration of

What has been the crime of three millions of alaves in the United States? Has any one of these millions been deprived of his liberty by any thing like due process of law? No man asserts, for a moment, or believes, any such thing. Let us refer to the Constitution again. It says that every accused person shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by a jury of his peers, in the district where the crime is committed, which shall be previ-ously ascertained by law; he is also to have the as-sistance of coursel for his defence. Now, what is ce of counsel for his defence. Now, what i asstance of counsel for his defence. Now, was a there that makes the slave case not within this rule: A man cannot, therefore, hold slaves without tramp-ling the Constitution under foot. The slave law in every one of the States is this— that the slave shall follow the condition of the mother than the slave shall follow the condition of the mother

condition of his father, that might involve some very serious and delicate questions, pertaining to domestic relations! Now, what is the condition of the female

relations! Now, what is the condition of the ismate slave? One deprived of all the rights of one made in the image of her Creator.

[The speaker here gave, as an illustration of the degradation which still rests upon a family, even after the death or banishment of the offender, the case of Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien, who was transported, by the court of England, for the crime of treason; showing

der the government.]

Now, every slave in the United States is held by this
accursed law of attainder. And for what reason i
Simply because the blood of the mother flows in his

In 1789, a law was made, forbidding the naturalization of colored foreigners. So that if Alexander Dimas should come over here to reside, having the bloom In 1789, a law was made, forbidding the naturalization of colored foreigners. So that if Alexander Dumas should come over here to reside, having the blood
of a black woman in his veins, he would not, great
and popular as he is as a writer, be allowed to vote in
any State. Now, this law was made for the furtherance of slavery; but is it a constitutional law?
There is also the law of 1793, which makes you pay
\$500, if you give refuge to a fugitive slave, or let
him stay over night in one of your barns; but still
you do it from a feeling of religious duty, and God
will bless you for it. But is that law constitutional?

may go to Wisconsin, and get a piece of land, and put it in such a state of cultivation that he can sub sist comfortably on the products thereof. But th meanest white man that crawls can go to the govern

small sum, because the right of pre-emption is secured only to white people.

A black man cannot vote in Oregon, but the law ordains that a half-breed can, on account of having the blood of his father in him.

(Mr. Ward here read from Article 1 of the Consti-

(Mr. Ward here read from Article 10 time consultation, Section 2d, 4th clusts.) The speaker thought that if direct taxation was put upon the slaveholders, it would kill slavery quicker than any thing else. I will now repeat, (he said,) that we should make that document (the Constitution) submit to the rules of just legal interpretation; and not in this matter allow ourselves, because we are black, to be used as slaves. We must constitute ourselves indexe of the instruent, and assert our right to free

eedingly obliged to the audience for the that God's best blessing will be with you all.

PETITIONS

BROTHER GARRISON :-

ides the petitions sent to me, a few were ded directly to the Representatives. A friend formed me that a petition containing more than twelve hundred names was sent from Nantucket. This wa

hough the committee to whom the matter wa erred did not give the friends of the measure a ing, yet its agitation in the towns where the petition were circulated has done great good. This agitation must be continued until the gallows is where th

must be continued until the gallows is where one whipping-post and pillory now are—among the things that were.

It will be gratifying to my friends to learn that the small sums thoughtfully sent to me with the petitions, amply covered the expense of printing the circulars, mailing them, and paying the postage.

Yours truly,

YOHN M. SPEAR.

JOHN M. SPEAR.

Abington, 70 42 79 207 130 518 Orangs,
Palmer,
Palmer,
Pembroke,
Plymouth,
Rochester,
Reading,
Rockport,
Salem,
Spencor,
Scituate,
Townsend,
Tyringham,
Warland,
West Cami
West Cami
West Mem
Yarmouth,
Lowell,
Lowell,
Lowell,
Lowell,
Lowell, Boston, Boxford, 56 57 12 258 122 104 160 37 78 140 55 25 46 38 42 72 Chicopee Carlisle, Concord, Duxbury, Dana, 55 77 43 51 19

Resolved, That the most alarming sign of the times is the wonderful annihilation of the national conscience and of individual conscience, as seen in the fact that seven years ago, all political parties and all political presses at the North were hostile to the annexation of Texas, and often declared themselves ready to dissolve the Union should it be achieved, but are now more and more devoted to that Union, with Texas added, and enough other territory for a hundred new States as large as the average of New England States, gained by conquest, and baptized in the blood of 45,000 of its rightful owners, and soon to be consecrated, to a great extent, to the purposes of slavery.

Resolved, That the Constitution and Union of these Resolved, That the Constitution and Union of takes States are a conspiracy against justice and the rights of the people, and a direct war upon the laws of nature and of nature's God—compelling all the people to be slaveholders or slaves, and most of them to be both—swearing all the voters in it to the performance of deeds, in the suppression of insurrections, and the return of fugitive slaves, that would dishoner a considerace of deemon—instituting wars of slaughonquest upon Indians or Mexicans whenever sats or lusts of slavery have required, and with fire and sword any territory the slave ay covet for its unhallowed designs;—and of Justice, and of God, to denounce it, and by every

throw.

Earnest and impressive speeches were made by
Mesers. Garrison and Pillsbury, in support of the
resolutions presented by them. Ralph Waldo Emerson also addressed the meeting, in commendation of
the perseverance, self-sacrifice and heroism exhibited in the anti-slavery movement, though not fully pre-pared to endorse every measure proposed for the ab-olition of slavery. At a late hour in the evening, the meeting adjourned size size. WILLIAM WHITING, President.

MINOT PRATT, Secretary pro tem.

THE PRIESTHOOD.

Extract from 'A Latter-Day Pamphlet,' entitled, 'Christ and the Pharisees upon the Sabbath, by a Student of Divinity, sometime Student of Law —just published and for sale by Bela Marsh and Redding & Co., Boston:—

Co., Boston:—

A priesthood is pernicious in itself, in its very influence. Priesthoods have in all ages stood in the way of Progress, and even now there is no cause which so much retards and hinders the advance of the age as the doctrine of the inspiration of the Scriptures, the cherished doctrine of the priests; and a doctrine which never would have obtained of itself and untaught, which is not only the cherished doctrine of the priests, but the very child of their hands. It owes its very existence to them. They have warmed it into being; and this is the giant error which lies at the foundation of and supports all other errors and evils. Whichever way men turn, whatever reform is proposed, we are met at the outset with—It is written.

What is a priesthood in its very theory? The world has never had a priesthood of Progress, of the infinite and undiscovered Truth. But a priesthood is conservative and stationary in its very idea. They seek not undiscovered truth; they are cultivators of the Known, of what is already learned; to teach that they have received the acme, he last revelation, of truth. They have seized upon a certain amount of truth, and precipitated it; and the heavens are shut; and they will stand by that, as

'The plan he shaped his worlds and cons by.'

heavens are shut; and they will stand by that, as
'The plan he shaped his worlds and cons by.'

In them truth becomes fossilized. Need I remark upon the deadening, the soul-stifling influence of such a dectrine upon the human mind, whose very life consists in progress, whose vital air is growth? Yet such is the doctrine of the priests, and such their interest. Hence the fury with which, brooding over their embers of truth, trying to keep some life in them, like some withes over their charmed pot, they pursue him who announces a new fact, or a new doctrine, or who dares question the infalibility or the perfection of their Shibboleth. They have their martyrologies, and they are theirs; it has been priest against priest. But there have been no martyrs inside of their own pale like those they have made. Need I name them? Witness Copernicus, Galliec, and the long line of illustrious and prophetic spirits who have in every age been made the victures of superstition. By the priests, the Son of Man himself was crueified, and I am not certain but that to-day, if he were to re-appear to republish his glad tidings, he would be crucified by them anew. But besides, as if this was not enough, the tendency of a priesthood is ever to become corrupt, and to corrupt the truth which they dopossess. Not in all nature is there such a thing known as standing still, as a fixed position. All is constant movement. There is a perpetual progress, upward and onward, or downward and backward. This is true of the mind of man, sof men, and of nations of men; and it is no less true of priesthoods. Nay, from their exclusive position as depositories of truth, which is the bread of the people, from holding in their hands the power of he and death, the keys of heaven and hell, the tendency to corruption is fearfully increased. The first consequence is, and whether they will or no, that religion, worship, becomes soon a mere matter of the and death, the ledest known, down to the latest avaster of Protestantism. And this is inevitable, altogether

latest avater of Protestantism. And this is inevitable, altogether in the natural course of things; what soever is done constantly, periodically, must be done formally. There is a loss and a destruction of all grounds are constantly. There is a loss and a destruction of all grounds are constantly. There is a loss and a destruction of all grounds are constantly. There is a loss and a destruction of all grounds are constantly. There is no longer any the dead feasile of a former existence?

Another these remarks singularly borne out by the dead feasile of a former existence?

Another these remarks singularly borne out by the have left the cerements of Truth; the spirit, the body, is gone. Religion has become a cold and heartless form; something to be done, not to be lived; an afflir of the holidays and the church; something to be put on with their Sunday suit; and it may be recommended by its doctions, as their brothers in medicine adverture their mostrums, namely, that they may be taken without inconvenience, and are warranted not to interfere with either business or diet. There is no religion; faith is deast; faith is deast; is they express or pessonally. Office No. 42 Bromhald street, opposite the Montgomery House on Eq. (SIEARNS & CO.

Boston, April 5, 1850.

SWEDENBORG.

BIS BIOGRAPHY, BY J. J. G. WILKINSON.

What is this acceptable of a faith in them, where the prevent of the family of Heaver and the sight in vain? Cried I, 'and which towards us moving seems?' Marvel not it the family of Heaver not the family of Heaver not the family of Heaver not the simple of the dead, as there propagated with spices and unquents, and watching bands, the bodies of the departed, for their future life, so do the former embalas with their homilies the souls of their heavers, and, as it were, ticket them to the ulterior world. To them the present life is nothing, or nothing but a state of the parted, for their future life, so do the former embalas with their homilies the souls of their heavers, and, as it were, ticket them to

The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society met in the vestry of the Unitarian Church, in Concord, on Taesday, March 5th, and was called to order by the President, Mr. Whiting. In the absence of the Secretary, Minot Pratt was chosen Secretary, protess.

Voted, That Mrs. Brooks, Mr. Dodge, and Mr. Bowen, be a committee to nominate officers for the Society for the ensuing year.

Committee reported. whole existence is an anxious search after varrants, for this exercuciating care of the future in the teachings of Him whom they profess to follow, or of them whom they profess to imitate. With Him, the present was always the important moment. It was, 'Work while the day lasts, for the night cometh, in which no man can work,' and not agonize thyself about thy reward. Thy reward is sure; 'they have their reward. Even in temporal things, men were to take no thought for the morrow, no thought in the comparison, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself; how much less in eternal things! 'O ye of little faith!' Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, and all these things and how much more! And besides, the kingdom of God may be attained to here. Mark that! And why not? Is not this a section of eternity in which we live, and quite as important as any other section? and do we not dwell in the universe of God? Can any part of our life be any more important, of they we live, and quite as important so any pert of our life be any more important, of they, than this? Have we not here enough of labor and enjoyment, of duties and of plessares? is there not ample space and verge enough! for the virtue of obedience? is there not sufficient scope for the full-est exercise of all our powers. Ay, more than enough. One need to live to the age of Methasaleh, and then he can only have begun to attain to the complete development of his nature, and the portest display of his faculties,—annimited in their play, whether in himself, or by the objects of their sympathies. 'A state of probation, indeed! And a fearting probation it will prove to most, from its poverty of illie and action, from the almost mummy torpor of souls embellmed for immortality. 'And the portest display of his faculties,—annimited in their play, whether in himself, or by the objects of their sympathies.' 'A state of probation, indeed! 'And a fearting probation it will prove to most, from its poverty of illie and action, from the almost ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA

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NEW CERTIFICATES.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Drs. Clark & Porers:
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. 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 davice, but I took medicine in vain. Nothing which I tried for my relief produced any change for the better. I then, at your request, commenced on the Panaces, one bottle of which gave me great relief. I have now taken sis bottles, and consider mysel 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. It is, in my opinion, the best ever got up.

WALTHAM, JARUBRY, LOUIS OF CHARMS & 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 able to attend to my ordinary business. I think it a most excellent medicine.

H. FILLEBROWN.

ROXBURY, January, 1850.

ROXBURY, January, 1850.

Diss. Clark & Porter:

Our daughter, now nine years old, has been afflicted with Scrolula for four years. Several large and hard tumors appeared on her neck, and sores about her mouth and nose. She had a pale look, was poor in flesh, and quite feeble. The sight of one eye had entirely gone, occasioned by the scrolulous humor For several months she could not see at all. Her case was thought by many to be a critical one. We sought the advice of several eminent physicians, carried refriequently to the Eye and Ear to extract the advice of several eminent physicians, carried various asraparilla preparations at vertised, and in fact spared no pains to rid her system to the disease. She got no better. We was old by the physicians at the Infirmary that there was but little chance of restoring her sight. She was but in the following the sight of the several production. The tumbra are mostly gone, the sores entirely curred; 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 will take the street.

SATAH TEELE.

Dis. CLARK & PORTRE:

Gentlemen—Having tried your Panaces on my son, who has been afflicted with a scrofulous affection on the face and neck, and which, for a time, incapacitated him for labor, and believing him to be completely curred. I can cheerfully recommend it, as in my opinion ite most powerful medicine before the world for the purification of the blood. Every one who has scrofulous humors should try it.

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