omnittee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis Grav UND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, WEN-Ellis Committee is responsible only tal economy of the paper—not for any of

YM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1006.

VOL XX. NO. 16.

AND MANUFACTURES.

To the General Assembly of Verginia:

the other leaf states of the ground at the General Attendity of Vargania; sealelenes,—I herewith transmit to you the acpassing letter of Thomas C. Green, some time
passing the states of the General Common courte
great are set forth in an opinion of the AttorGeneral of Ohio, communicated to me by the
press of the State. You will discover that the
passing the state of the state of the State. You will discover that the
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all requisition upon that State for a fightive from
all requisition upon that State for a fightive from
the United States. A flat refusal would exhibit
painly the grossness of the outrage inflicted
this State. The attempt at reason in the opinof the Attorney General is the finnsy, well to
the wrong.

**Committenion of the United States provides that

of the United States. As in the outrage inflicted upon this State. The attempt at reason in the opinion of the Automotive General is the filmsy well to cere the wrong.

The Constitution of the United States provides that its person charged in any State with treason, fellony or other time, who shall flee from justice and be feat in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive athority of the State from whence he state, believed up, to be removed to the State in guinal time of the contract of the state form whence he state person of the contract of the state for the state person of the contract of the state for the state person of the contract of the state for the state person of the contract of the state of the state for the state of the state of the state of any State, is a matter of the set of moment. To surrender a murderer is no more the duty of a State than the surrender a man charged with any crime whatever, unade so by the law of the State where it may have been committed. State under an exatisfied upon the bare reading of the Constitution. Those whose minds are jaunched by fantstien would not be convinced by any trains which human wit could devise, nor controlled and a state of the state involven in the first time to a set of the state in would not be convinced by any trains which human wit could devise, nor controlled and set of the state of the sta

he present session is too far advanced to perfect details of the plan, and therefore I only suggest at your minds may be turned to the subject, so seable you to act with promptness and efficiently only on the plant of the subject, so seable you to act with promptness and efficient of the post of the post of the subject of the subject

A LOVER OF DARKNESS.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.

public man could have or could ask, a better set on offer to the South what we know the vill regard as an indignity and a wrong; espensively ask to be a set of the country, the visc of the country, the visc of the country, the visc of the country and the country, the visc of the country and the country and the country of the visc of the country and the country and the country of the visc of the country and the visc of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the provise, how that we resolve the country of the country of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the particular of the visc of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the particular of the visc of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the particular of the visc of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the particular of the visc of the country. In proportion as he excites the admittance of the particular of the visc of the country adheres, and have resolved and be done trusting to the inherent strength of the biggst and the fanatic. The last manifestation of the particular of the country spirit is to be found in the meeting of the colored people of Boston, who denounced the strain which we shall be done turing the theory in the colored people of Boston, who denounced the strain which we shall have put upon them of the particular of the visc of the colored people of Boston, who denounced the strain which we shall have put upon them of the particular of the visc of the colored people of Boston, who denounced the strain which we shall have put upon them of the particular of the visc of the colored people of Boston, who denounced the strain which we shall have put upon them of the particular of

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From the Washington Union. THE SKIES BRIGHTENING.

Although dark clouds still lower upon the horizon, warning us that danger is even now impending, yet the prospect of a settlement of the unhappy controversy which now disturbs the trangullity of the Union, we must confess, begins to brighten. Already we think we see that opinions and sentiments in Congress, as well as in the country, are fast approaching to a common point of agreement. We have had speeches and propositions from the most eminent and

MR. WEBSTER SUSTAINED AT HOME. MR. WEBSTER SUSTAINED AT HOME. From the time Mr. Webster delivered his late conciliatory and patriotic speech, we have been con-ident that he would be sustained by the great in-jority of his party in New England. We did not approve of all the sentiments, principles and doc-trines of his speech; but we did approve of its pa-triotic object, and are therefore gratified to see that he but expressed the real sentiments of his party friends in New England. The letter which we copy, below from Mr. Webster's neighbors and friends.

Refuge of Oppression.

hazards which such a state of feeling must create? Mr. Webster the highest credit for intellectual enterprise of the North now has to ponder.

winginia and the North.

The Washington Union holds the following of comparatively little account without the greatest of the North now has to ponder.

Selections.

REMARKS OF MR. BUCKINGHAM,

Massachusetts, on the 'ag Slavery,' April 2, 1850.

concerning Samery, sprit 2, 1850.

On a former day, Mr. Walker of Worcester had moved to amend the Resolves, by striking out all after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting 'That the Hon. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech in the Separte of the United States, has not fathfully represented the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts.' The amendment having been rejected, by a vote of 19 to 10, Mr. Buckingham moved a reconsideration of the vote, and spoke as follows:—

States Senate.

And now, Mr. President, to come to the consideration of the Resolves, as they come before us from the House of Representatives. I am opposed to them, and cannot vote for them. I dislike them altogether, and in all their parts—I dislike them altogether. I have no up-in what it is first resolved that the people of Massachusetts regret the existence of the questions which now againt the public mind. I do not regret the existence of those questions, and, of course, it would be wrong for me to vote for the resolve. If I did, I should be false to my own convictions. I have no regrets on the subject. I rather rejoice that questions do exist in the many causes agitation. A gitation is the life of the republic—the safety of our liberties rests upon agitation. Who would seek in the Constitution for out the surface of the dead lake of indifference and despotism—a dead and rotting carcass sending up, with every sunbeam, deadly and nause on seffluvia, and communicating disease and death to every thing within the influence of its putric exhalations. I much prefer, sir, to float on the 'tempetous eas of liberty,' whose waters are ket in the constitution of the pople. I have been a party, and all the proposed of the pople. The limit resolve goes on to say that the people of the proposed in the constitution of the proposed in the proposed in the constitution of the constitution of

WEBSTER AND HIS 'RETAINERS.'

of making an issue in the ranks of the White party. If the Whites of Massachusetts endorse this speech, its days are numbered, and some of the best and ablest men in the party admit this. It remains to be seen whether they will stand by their sentiments, or follow the example of the eight hundred 'RE-TAINERS'

From the New Englander.

MR. WEBSTER AND HIS SUPPORTERS.

Passing by the consideration of the peculiar attocity of Mr. Webster's address, and the treachery to freedom which has marked that distinguished orator's course,—to which we have before alluded—let us ask, sohe are those eight hundred and upward of influential citizens who are willing to be recognized as supporters and advocates of Mr. Webster's present views?

In looking over the long list as paraded in three narrow columns in the Courier, we were struck with the identity of interests which marks the business pursuits of the signers. They are peculiarly and pre-eminently the men of trade and capital—they whose commercial relations are affected by any agitation of the great question of human freedom which is now shaking the land from its centre to its circumference. It is the great conservative element in our social character, whose asympathies at all times have been with the success of traffic rather than the rights of men—whose hearts-strings best more quickly to the paleations of speculative enterprise than to the appeals of justice between man and man.

Combined with this leading, controlling class of mer-chandize-brokers,—these 'fine men of property,'— are their hangers-on and dependants, 'small by de-grees, and beautifully less,' practitioners at the bar, in the medical art, and the pulpit—aye! a few of the fatter,—men who reckon the prosperity of their pro-fessions by the fawning sycopiance with which they attend the every wish and movement of the lords of the loom and the conservators of trade. As a whole, they represent, and only represent that phase in our social life known as the 'commercial Christianity' of Boston!

they represent, and only represent that phase in our social life known as the 'commercial Christianity' of Boston!

And yet there are many honored names, even upon the mart of trade, that are missing there—there are numerous worthy representatives of Boston liberality and wealth, that cannot be found even in the most hidden wrinkle of that list. A thousand anames only from over ten thousand and more active business men in the city of Boston! ' But where are the nine?' Why is this? Of a truth, it is, there is not show enough even in that long pageantry of names to concest the supopularity of that speech, politically and morally, even in the conservative, business-pursuing, money-making city of Boston! No; there are thousands of men in this city, who would gladly unite in simpost any testimonial to the abilities of Mr. Webster, who would not, as they value their character in the future, thus hazard their names upon such a scroll. We can point out in this our favored city hundreds of men, who are active, in every good work, whose public spirit and private worth have given the city the name for excellence which it bears, whom we all love to honor, and who will ever live in the popular esteem,—but none of them—none like them, are mon that list. The sigmatures come from

whom we all love to honor, and who will ever live in the popular esteem,—but none of them—none like them, are upon that list. The signatures come from a different class!

But with such as there are,—meagre and beggarly in all that is indicative of an enlarged, a humane, a progressive spirit, as is this body of retainers,—let not the willing flatterers, let not Mr. Webster himself, fancy that New-England or the North will support his views or endorse his sentiments. Far from it The great truths of humanity have been too deeply inculcated into the hearts of the people to be thus rendicated at the sophistry of him who was once their ablest teacher. No! All over the brown hills and throughout the valleys of our rugged land will stalwart men ponder upon the events of the past few weeks. The honest husbandman, as with patient step he follows the long furrow, turning with his shining implement the sod by freedom blessed, will dwell upon the lessons of his fathers, and condemn the sentiments of that speech. The open-browed mechanic, as he swings the ponderous sledge, or guides the delicate chisel in his favorite avocation, will thoughtfully weights out in sroblem of political ambilion, and note the sacrifice that even the gifted in intellect can make. The integrity-loving tradesman, as he skillfully weighs out his merchandize or guages the dimensions of his wares, will, with a mental standard that knows no deviation from the rectitude of an upright conscience, in the scales of even and exact justice, discreenly adjudge him who offers to sell all that is worthy of reputation and all that is envisible of fame. By the fire-side, in the social-circle, upon the mart of trade,—falling into the thoughts of business men, giving force to the convictions of authors, directing the warm heart of early manhood to active reflection,—will the consideration of that speech which form the distance of a unanimonus, an indignant rebuke to him who could be recreant to the principles which form the distance of the principles. reflection,—will the consideration of that speech serve only to eakindle an unaninous, an indignant rebuke to him who could be recreant to the principles which form the distinguishing feature of New England character; and while lamenting, as do the people of the North, the defection which loses to tikem a tower of mental strength, they will be taught in this example, how unsatisfactory is the possession of the ablest intellect without the basis of an honest heart!

From the N. H. Independent Democrat. THANKS TO WEBSTER.

From the N. H. Independent Democrat.

THANKS TO WEBSTER.

Some eight hundred of the 'cotton lords' of State street, with a few Hunker Doctors of Divinity, among whom are Professors Stuart, Woods, and Emerson, of the Andover Theological Seminary, have signed a letter of thanks to Daniel Webster for his recent epostacy to freedom. This was to be expected. There are, and always have been, men at the North, whose fiabits, associations, and interests, all lead them to love whatever degrades labot, and the man who lives by labor. Wherever Mammon is the great god, there flourishes the spirit of slavery. Wealth and luxury are ever the handmaids of oppression. The fistnesses of Liberty have always been in the homes of the untitled masses. And hence the antagonism between capital and labor, which marks so strongly modern civilization. In thanking Mr. Webster for his efforts in behalf of slavery, the 'cotton' men of Boston are but signing a certificate of his servility to themselves. No such certificate, however, will commend him to the people of New England, nor of Massachusetts. Instead, it will have the very opposite effect. It is already doing a work far different from that intended. The honest anti-slavery masses, upon whom Webster has received, not only from the 'cotton' learny good thing done for freedom and humanity that such men praise him. To the representative of freemen, the 'well done' of the enemies of freedom is the breath of infamy. That 'well done' Daniel Webster has received, not only from the 'cotton lords' of South Corolina. He is doomed, withered, blasted; and the 'thanks' of all the worshippers of Mammon and Wrong in the Universe cannot save him.

THE BOSTON ADDRESS

THE BOSTON ADDRESS.

The voice of 800 cotton-bound insensibles is interpreted, by the Daily Advertiser, as the voice of the people of New England, and of the world, aye, and sist the voice of Got to the Daily Advertiser; for it is the voice of Got to the Daily Advertiser; for it is the voice of Got to the Daily Advertiser; for it is the voice of Got to the Daily Advertiser; for it is the voice of Got to the Daily Advertiser; for it is the voice of Mew England, and of the world, to that parent in the Money which is represented by these 800 'dough sour,' as Webster called them in 1848. But whether these 800 men, with their millions of dollars, speak the voice of New England may be determined by and by.

It is a matter for rejoicing that the Address has appeared. It may help to open the eyes of some very clever and innocent people in the Whig party as to the character of the organization which they are bolstering up by their subscriptions, prayers and votes. These poor innocent, elsever people have fancied all along that they were supporting an anti-slavery organization. They were vastly indignant that a suspicion should be thrown upon the immaculate purity of their party. Now here are the men who have always controlled, and do now control the Whig party of the State, endorsing the strongest pro-slavery doctrine which has come from any Northern man since the days of the abolition mobs. Why, Martin Van Buren, whom these miserable hypocrites (800 of them) were too pure to vote for, never went so suddenly down on his knees to the South as Daniel Webster has done, with the light of ten additional years shining upon his path. Lewis Cass and James Burchanan never (to use Greeley's language) never dived half so deep or came up a millionth part as nasty as Daniel Webster has done, in his last 'great' speech. If Cass, Buchanan, Van Buren, were doughfaces, Webster is dough from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot—a huge, walking, unbaked mass, the personification of dough, henceforth and forcer.—Lovell American.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

Whatever views the signers of this lotter or any other respectable citizens of Boston may take of Mr. Webster's speech on the occasion referred to, we are certain that many of the views expressed meet with the unqualified disapprobation of nineteen twentieths of the Whig press in New England. No Whig paper, published in this State, has yet endorsed it, and we can say with perfect safety, that outside of the peculiar influences which centre in Boston, and extend their ramifications into a few other places, very few Whig presses in other States north of Masson & Dixton's line, have. The business of commending the speech, if we except the places referred to, has been to a very large extest confined to the Southern press of all parties, and those Democrats of the free States who have been always free to tender to the South their sympathy and support. We notice smong the signers to this letter, the names of some of the prominent Democrats of Boston, and distinguished men of the party which Mr. Webster declared in a speech at Springfield, in September, 1847, 'this scouted the Wilmot Proviso out of the assemblage of the Democracy of Massachusetts.'

Perhaps in view of this praise, and that accorded him by the Washington Union, and Senators from the alave States, Mr. Webster may feel inclined to sak himself the question, 'What have I done, that my commiss should praise me?' and turning to his speech find there the suggestive and pregnant answer.

A WHIG PROTEST

The Salem Register, a staunch Whig paper, sing to the late speech of Mr. Webster and the plimentary address to him by certain toad-e

The Atlas, we notice, is not 'favored' with complimentary communications, and has, more become involved in a personal controversy with of its Boston contemporaries, arising out of some ments in relation to the speech. With the permatters in question, of course it does not belong of its Boston contemporaries, arising out of some comments in relation to the speech. With the personal matters in question, of course it does not belong to us to meddle; but in so far as regards the public ain political bearing of the Atlas in discussing the merits of the speech, and sustaining the sentiments of Massachusetts, we may be allowed to say that its candor, digardy, and firmness are spoken of with great satisfaction and commendation by many in this quarter, and we have no doubt that it has expressed the sentiments of much the largest portion of the Whig party of Massachusetts. Mr. Webster did not satisfy or next the reasonable expectations of the great body of his constituents,—the honorable array of names to the Boston letter, and the promised thousands of New York, to the contrary notwithstanding. We take no exceptions, certainly, to these complimentary manifestations, and would give to them all the weight to which they are justly entitled; but we do protest against their being considered as the voice of Massachusetts in endorsement of Mr. Webster's course.

The Keene (N. IL) Sentinel, an equally stiff Whig

The Keene (N. H.) Sentinel, an equally stiff Whig

paper, says—

The signers of this letter comprise the great body of business men, as well as the cottonocracy, whose connection with the South makes them unwilling to sustain the Wilmot Proviso with any heartiness. The Atlas alone, of the leading city papers, refuses to give in its adhesion to Mr. Webster's doctrines, and presents a noble example of principle vs. interest. The great heart of New England will sustain it, and can never be made to respond to Mr. Webster's views, although backed up as he is by Andover and Cambridge Professors, together with the wealth of New England's capital.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION Referring to the startling and most disgraceful fact of the cordial approval of Mr. Webster's profligate

ech by Prof. Stuart and Rev. Dr Woods, the Portland Inquirer says-

Woods, the Portland Inquirer says—

Is a word of comment necessary? Who of our readers would now send a son to Andover? Not one. We call 'Tom Paine' an infidel, and so he was. But is not the man who can yield entire concurrence in the sentiments of Mr. Webster's speech as great an infidel as he?

We rejoice in the belief that neither Yale nor Bangor would endorse the speech. There is too much genuine piety in those institutions for that.

We speak not of Andover of the past, except to say that she has done worthily. But we unbesitutingly affirm of Andover of the present, that so far as the recent treacherous conduct of those who have been her Professors furnishes occasion for the remark, she is an unmitigated disgrace to the orthodox denomination of New England.

We are deeply pained thus to speak. But how can we say otherwise?

The Boston Daily Advertiser parades about eight hundred names, who say they approve of Mr. Webster's late speech. It would not take long to obtain twenty times that number who would condemn it.—Dedham Democrat.

The Courier has published some hundreds more of the names of Webster's 'RETAINERS.' The Lowell American says that there are a few respectable names among them, but most of them are the 'drippings.'

(I) The Massachusetts Eagle, published at Pitts-field, the home of Governor Briggs, says that 'The people of Massachusetts have hardly yet recovered from the shock of Mr. Webster's late speech, in which they believe he made concessions to the South unnecessary and wholly wrong.'

REPLY OF THE HON. DANIEL WEBSTER TO THE BOSTON ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1850.

To the Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, Hon. Charles Jackson, Rev. Moses Stuart, Rev. Dr. Woods, Hon. William Sturgis, President Sparks, Caleb Loring, Esq., Isaac P. Dovis, Esq., William Sppteton, Esq., and others: signers of the Letter to me, of the 25th March, 1850.

Eq., Isaac P. Davus, Esq., Wiltom Appleton, Esq., and others: signers of the Lettle to me, of the 25th March, 1850.

Gentlene,—It would be in vain that I should attempt to express the gratification which I have derived from your letter of the 25th ultimo. That gratification arises not only from its manifestation of personal regard and confidence, but, especially, from the evidence which it affords, that my public conduct, in regard to important pending questions, is not altogether disapproved by the people of Massachusetts. Such a letter, with such names, assures me, that I have not erred in judging of the causes of the existing discontents, or their proper remedy; and encourages me to reresevere in that course, which my deepest convictions of duty have led me to adopt. The country need is pacification; it needs the restoration of mutual respect and harmony, between the people in one part of the Union, and those in another. And in my judgment, there is no sufficient cause for the continuance of the existing alienation between the North and the South. If we will look at these things justly and calmly, there are no essential differences, either of interest or opinion, which are irreconcilable, or incapable of adjustment. So far as the question of slavery, or no slavery, applies to the newly acquired territories, there is, in my judgment, no real and practical point of importance in dispute. There is not, and there cannot be slavery, as I farmly believe, either in California, New Mexico, or Deseret. And if his be so, why continue the controvery on a mere abstraction? The other disturbing questions respect the restoration of fugitive alaves, and alavery in the District of Columbia; and I know no reason why just and fair measures, all within the undoubted limits and requisitions of the Constitution, might not be adopted, which should give on these subjects general satisfaction. At any rate, we should make the attempt—because so long as these dissentions continue, they embarrass the government, interrupt the quiet of an satisfaction. At any rate, we should make the attempt—because so long as these dissentions continue, they embarrass the government, interrupt the quiet of the people, and alarm their fears; and render it highly improbable; that important acts of legislation, affecting great objects, and in which the whole country is deeply interested, can be accomplished. Indeed, the ordinary operations, essential to the existence of the groment, and its daily administration, meets with checks and hindrances, hitherto altogether unprecedented. We must return to our old feelings of conciliation and regard—we must refresh ourselves at these pure fountains of mutual esteem, common patriotism and fraternal confidence, whose beneficent and healing waters so copiously overflowed the hand through the struggle of the revolution, and in the early years of the government. The day has come when we should open our ears and our licenta to the advice of the great Pather of his country. 'It is of infinite moment,' said be, 'that you hand to be advised that his increase rate of row.

and the second of the second o

asion to pass, without calling the attention of enate to a fact connected with most of these r ions. The moment a prospect opens upon this appy country of settling our differences, these urbers of the peace, these ultra-abolitionists, the

country.

The Vice-President. The Chair begs leave to suggest to the Senator from Kentucky that these petitions have all been passed upon.

Mr. Clay. But I have one of them in my own hand, sir; and the chair does not know how my remarks may terminate, nor what motion I may make.

Mr. Hale. I call the Senator to order.

The Vice-President. The Senator is called to rder. He will take his seat till the point of order ascertained.

Mr. Clay. State your point of order, sir, and I will nswer it. State your point of order. Mr. Hale. I am not to be disturbed by any loud. lk either before or behind.

Mr. Clay. Well, go on; no man speaks louder an yourself.

ing the Chair. I will not submit to interruption.

[After some further discussion on the point of orer, Mr. Clay was allowed to proceed in his remarks.

[ashed with excitement, he said]—

der, Mr. Clay was allowed to proceed in his remarks. Flushed with excitement, he said]—

These petitions are for a variety of cases: some for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; some for abolishing the slave trade between the States; for removing the slave trade between the States; for removing the seat of government, etc.—in every mode in which they can bring up the subject of slavery. I trust no impatience will be felt by the honorable Senator, or by his friends in the House, or out of the House, when I call the attention of the Senate to this fact, to show that the object is to manufacture a sort of public opinion, in order to make an impression upon us, at the time when we were endeavoring to heal the wounds of the country, and reconcile its distracted and unhappy parts. Of all the bitterest enemies towards the unfortunate negro race, there are none to compare with those ultra-abolitionists, those professing and pre-tending friends of that race, to whom, or some individual negro, the abolitionist fastens himself, like the Siamese twins; or, like the fabled Centaur of old, the abolitionist mounts upon the back, not of a horse, but of a regression of the size as well as the solution of the size as well as the solution of a horse, but of a regression of the size as well as the solution of a horse, but of a regression of the size as well as the size as a size of a size of the size as a size of the size as a size of a size of the size as a

I awe, sir, in conclusion, that the petition to which I have referred may be read.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the county of Ontario, in the State of New York, in view of the provisions and compromises of the Constitution, encounty of the control of the several States of this Union an equality of burdens necessary to the maintenance of a central government, would call the attention of Congress to the present inequality in the military system of the Union.

In the currolment of the national militia, a distinction is made, whereby a large class, numbering more than three millions of people, are entirely exempted from enrolment and military duty. This large class residing chiefly in the Southern States, the chief burden of the system and of the national defences, in cases of insurrection and invasion, is thrown upon the Northern States. In cases of insurrection or invasion, the whole power of the North may be called upon to defend the South; but we respectfully submit that, in similar cases occurring at the North, our reliance upon the aid of our Southern brethren must, owing to the inequality to which we

has come when we should open our ears and our learts to the advice of the great Father of his country. It is of infinite moment, said he, 'that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union, to your collective and individual happiness—that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming your of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jeslous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to it alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeshle the sacred ties which now link together the various parra.'

Neverthatanding what may occasionally appear on the surface, the American mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of this advice. The people, when serious danger threatens, will, in my opinion, stand fast by their government. They will suffer no impairing of in foundation—no overthrow of its columns, no disorganization of its structure. The Union and the Constitution are to stand—and what we have to do is, so to administer the government that all mean shall be made more and more sensible of its beneficent operations and its inestimable value.

It is not inappropriate that I should accompany this answer to your letter by the copy of a recent correspondence between the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, deep gate from New Mexico, now in this city, and myself.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with profound regard, your obliged fellow-citizen, and obedient humble servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

representatives here who crease with replying even to aunts Roothern representatives with replying even to these taunts? Does such a course represent the ceilings of the North? I trust in God that it does not. If it does, what is the consequence? It seems to be intended—at least this is precisely its effect, and when the evil consequences come, I cannot avert when the evil consequences come, I cannot avert

sions represent the feelings of the North? I cover the season of the State of the S

Mr. Clay. It has been my constant course, resulting from a thorough conviction of its expediency, to generally receive these petitions whenever they are presented, when it is within our power, or when it is questioned whether it is in our power or not. I adopted this course many years age, and I did so upon full reflection. I believe, if this right of petition, and that they would connect the subject of abolition with the right of petition, and that they would acquire their consequence from a union of the two subjects. But, sir, this petition is a very peculiar one. It is the first time, I believe, that any such petition was ever presented. What is it, sir? It is, that the whole negro population of the country—

Mr. Hale. That is not the petition that is under

Mr. Clay. I thought it was. Then, sir, if the other petition shall be laid on the table, I shall move to take up and reconsider this one. other petition shall be laid on the table, I shall mov to take up and reconsider this one.

Mr. Rusk withdrew his motion to lay the petitio on the table.

iny whole legislative experience, I have always voted for the yess and nays, whenevor demanded by others. I have never voted otherwise, and never shall.

I have never, at any time, hesitated to record my sopinion, and I never shall. This petition was presented by me, among sixty or seventy other petitions, of citizens from various parts of the State of New-Pork, yesterday; and therefore a word is due from me upon this subject; and that word will be spoken with frankess, with respect, and with firmness.

The fact of the presentation of these petitions has drawn down some censure upon me, if I understood of the remarks of the senates from Texas; and in and awer to these remarks, and not to any remarks made in the senate of the senate of the senates from the senate in the senate of the senates from Texas; and in any any other senator upon this subject, I have to say that my course of action cannot reasonably be misunderstood. I have heretofore, without troubling the

against the acommande prayer which that pectual contains.

The yeas and mays being then taken, the result was yeas 48, nays none, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Iows, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb, and Yulee—48.

Nays—None. So the prayer of the petitioners was rejected.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Constitution of her own framing. We are ready to postpone, and shall sustain our representatives in postponing, any legislation by Congress on the territories. But if a territorial bill is passed, no Massachusetts man can be true to his constituents, who would not insist that the Proviso of 1727 shall bein-corporated into it. That Proviso expressed a sentiment and a principle which both civilization and humanity proclaim; and it must never be abandoned.

mone to molest or make afraid !!

EDITOR INDICTED FOR ABOLITION PUBLICATIONS.

—A searching inquiry was made by the Grand Jury of Cecil County Court, at Eliton, last week, touching certain illegal abolition papers circulated in that town, and an indictment was found against William T. Jeandell, one of the editors of the Blue Hen's Chicken, published at Wilmington, Del. The Whig supposes he will be demanded of the Governor of the State of Delaware, for trial at Elkton. The particular paper presented bore date the 8th of February last, and the objectionable matter was a resolution purporting to have been passed at a Convention lied at Syracuse, N. Y., sating that the slaves of the South would be justifiable in rising in arms to assert their freedom, and that they—the parties who adopted the resolution—would not assist to suppress an insurrection. It was proved that from ten to filteen copies of the paper came to the Elkton post-office, sent gratuitously, in most cases.—Baltimore Sus.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, APRIL 19, 1850. No Union with Slaveholders:

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERBARY

American Anti-Slavery Society.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Armus Arm-Slaveny Society will be held at the Bresian Arm-Slaveny Society will be held at the Bresian Tabernacle on TUESDAY, the seventh of May, 180.

At no moment since the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise have the devoted tell at earnest efforts of its advocates been more needed that at this. The American Society stands now, is it at this. The American Society stands now, is it at the beginning, the sole enemy, through all the United States, to the system of Armacas Carm Slaveny. United States, to the system of Armaca Claim SLAYREY. The magnitude of its work, and the in portance of the obstacles in the way of its sean plishment, are yearly made more and more name as every party and organization that have looks struggle against the Slave Power, by consening to compromise with it, successively retire from the co-test, either glorying in successful treathery or as mitting to shameful defeat. A context of sea tensy vects has a vector that the context of sea tensy vects has a vector that the context of sea tensy.

miting to shameful defect. A context of neutrony years has proved that the only hopeful issue vid Slavery is the demand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF FIL. RY SLAVE, and that such a consummation un never be attained as long as we maintain a policie UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The Northern boundary of the slave States is us same to-day that it was when the American Society of the state o more earnest and determined. It will successful when the North is awakened

orthern is destroyed.

The ABOLITIONISTS of the AMERICA The ABOLITIONISTS of the AMERICA SOURT alone are devoted to this work. The annual mean of the Anniversary of their organization should a mind them, each and all, of the duty they have a sumed, and the responsibility which they have a cognized as their own. He who does the most emake its action and its voice the most efficient, where only done the least he ought to do.

The meetings of the Society will be continued, at usual, for three days. The place of meeting will be amend in future notices.

named in future notices.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Prender,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCKINGHAM

We commend this speech to the careful perusi of our readers. It will not be read with indifference era our readers. It will not be read with indifference up Mr. Webster. Equal tenderness and fideling twee him are displayed in it. The merited reproof coas from one who formerly regarded him with almost yielding adhesiveness and rare veneration—coas from one who is noted for his independence, who is in leading-strings to no party, and who utter history and who utter history. manner and matter of this speech, there is unusu dignity, impressiveness, condensation, and to ness. The rebuke administered to the Legisla

'Dressed for the flight, and ready to be gone.' But we hope his life will be preserved many yas longer—for much work remains to be done.

PANORAMA EXHIBITION OF THE SLAVI SYSTEM.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, last week, considerable number of ladies and gentlemen sus-bled at the Washingtonian Hall, in Bromfeld stee, by special invitation, to witness a Panorams of Si-very and the Slave Trade, which has been for strid months wast. months past in process of completion by the stat,
Mr. Josian Wolcott, who has been employed for that
purpose by the celebrated Henry Box Brows. Considering the difficulties to be overcome, the time span traffic in human flesh, will be very suc portions of the Panorama are very well except The last scene particularly, which is a view of township, according to a plan of Charles Found, as township, according to a plan of Charles Fourist, as given by the artist to indicate his idea of the free of emancipation. The Panorama, we believe, is no open to the public every evening at Washington Hall, at the usual price of admission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

MR. GARRISON:

A venerable friend, of Rsynham, came to meeting of the Old Colony Society, at Ne Bridgewater, last week, and putting free delier my hands, requested that it should be used in different without the meeting of the color without Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and he Webster, of Massachusetts, are now making to with double fines and imprisonment the max shall 'hide the outcast,' and refuse to 'berrit' that wandereth.' And he is not alone. Thous and tens of thousands will continue to do as they in the color of the co shall never that wandereth. And ne sa that wandereth. And ne sa that wand tens of thousands will continue to do as any have done, in this respect; ay, and more also said their immost souls will both pity and despise the last treachery of Daniel Webster.

Yours most truly,

SAMUEL MAY, It.

The Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrender, and Physiology; with One Hundred Engraing, and a Phrendogical Chart of Chanacter. By 0. S. L. N. Fowler, Practical Phrendogists. New York Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 131 Nassa Sant London: John Chapman. pp. 138.

The authors of this comprehensive and truly in mable work stand confessedly at the head of their pression in this country, and devote themselve to with admirable persistency and wonderful surf. The Science of Human Life, in all in relicious possibilities, has by them been unfolded and truinide to multitudes of minds, with most beneficial reals and crowded with phrendogical information regard and crowded with phrendogical information regard and crowded with phrendogical information regard in the discovered functions of the brain, is all at the low price of 25 cents!—and very nearly risal too.

kmp Street Church on Monday evening last. The exercises in declamation and singing were yet is infactory to a large audience of parents and finish. The surplus receipts will be appropriated to admit the cause of Equal School Rights.

For A communication from Henry Grew shall its

LITERARY NOTICES.

ATH DAY PARFELTS, edited by TROMAS CARLYLE.
No. I. The Present Time. No. II. Model Prisons,
No. III. Davning Street.
No. III. Davning Street.
So to 110 Washington street—1850.

We find it difficult to describe essays marked by We find it difficult to describe cassays marked by which it difficult to describe cassays marked by source so grossaye, by expressions so anomalous, at these without method, bitting as red pepper, yet without method, bitting as red pepper, yet with the same warnth, full minating against shams rebot in sate warnth, full minating against shams prints at the laboring classes, and mingling together, paints at the laboring classes, and mingling together, as the laboring classes, and mingling together, as one darked how the contribution of the contribution of the laboring classes, and mingling together, as the laboring classes, and mingling together, as the contribution of the contribution of the laboring classes, and mingling together missing with death of the contribution of the laboring classes, and the laboring classes, and mingling the process (contribution) and process and the process (contribution) and the laboring classes and the laboring classes. The laboring classes are also classes and the laboring classes and the laboring classes and the laboring classes and the laboring classes. The laboring classes are also classes and the laboring classes and t dist the blame is a dense fog is not to be held a first about it is dense fog is not to be held a first about it is dense fog is not to be held a first about it is dense for an about it is easily about it is dense for a first a first about it is dense for a first a first a white part is dense for a first a first a white part is dense for a first a

it is a sared that 'there must be a new world it there is to be any world at all'—and that 'these days of universal desh must be days of universal new-barh, if the ruin is not to be total and final.' The 'jb' is these statements shows how little faith their utter-or has in human progress. A new world is certain—a universal newhirth inevitable—only there must be time for ceretion and parturition; it is butta question of time, all evil and skepticism to the contrary. Of Popedom Mr. Carlyle sensibly avers—More than three hundred years ago, the throne of St. Peter secret peremptory judicial notice to quit; authentic order, repitered in Heaven's chancery, to be gone, sel let us have no more to do with it and its delease and impious deliritums; and it has yet to pay the penuly of disobedience in full.

Demarrey (the povernment of and for the people) he openly anathematics, which is, no sign of courage in independence under monarchical rule. Whence course it, he asks, 'this universal black Democracy? whither tends it; what is the meaning of it?' To sinchely found absurdity. Its ballot-

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k, a sem-reet, Sla-reral tist, that lon-pent t to l we at it le of the ome ted. of a and tion

come it, he asks, this universal black Democracy; whither tends it? what is the meaning of it? To him it savors of mischief and absurdity. Its ballot-bores and universal suffrages are but the symbols of mirule or sheer anarchy! As there is no ballot-box Democracy. 'Cease to bray to me of America, and sa model institutions and constitutions. . . What great human soul, what great thought, what great no great human soul, what great thought, what great noble thing that one could worship or loyally admire,
hay te been produced there? . . They have begotten, with a rapidity beyond recorded example,
eighten millions of the greatest borse ever seen in
this world before:—that, hitherto, is their feat in Histery? Be not too censorious, Mr. Carlyle! Rememter our releceming virtues! Quashee' we still keep
in his chains—three millions of them—that they may in his chains—three minions of them—that they may not set pumphs, but cultivate cotton and the sugarcase; and over them we swing the 'beneficent whip,' and spipt if freely to their bodies, as signs of laxiness appear? This is better than West India emancipation—is it not?—Seriously, questions like the following are not without their significance:—tWhat new elements of polity or nationhood, what noble new phases of human arrangement, or social device wor hy of Prometheus or of Epimetheus, yet comes to thy of Prometheus or of Epimetheus, yet comes to light in America? Octton-crops and Indian corn and dollars come to light; and half a world of untilled lands where populations that respect the constable can live, for the present, without Government—this comes to light. We take no umbrage at this; for the real truth is, that, since the theoretical adoption of in avanted Declaration of Independence, this country has not taken a single step forward in the march of form, but hat keep many steps backward—has a reform, but has taken many steps backward—has set no example to the tyrant-ridden nations of the old world, but has encouraged and strengthened whatev tyranny is to be found under the broad canopy tyramp is to be found under the broad canopy of heaven. Among all Mr. Carlyle's sarcasms upon America, it is to be remarked that not one refers to her leprous and hideous system of slavery. Her elec-tive franchise, the ballot-box, the republican form of as for the enalsvement of three millions of people, it is about the only thing he can find to except from condemnation! This reveals the inner man; it shows how low is his sense of justice, how deaf he is to the cherise of suffering humanity. Toward the black race he cherishes ineffable contempt and murderous hate. All the more amazing, all the more despicable this, as he was Scotch-born and Scotch-educated, and has lad no opportunity to be corrupted by a residence in a siaveholding country. It seems to be pure malgrity; wickedness wholly gratuitous; spontaneous sounderlism.

'America's battic is yet to fight,' he says, meaning its yet to be fought. What that battle is, distinctivity, and when and how it is to be waged, he has no vision to perceive. True, he designates 'Pythons and mod-demons, and enormous Megatherions,' as the monaters to be encountered; but where or what see these, the imaginative are left to determine. The prat conflict here, in a more vital, say, a more appalling sease than it is in Europe, is between Liberty and Shrwy—not religious, not political, but chattle Shrwy, in comparison with which all other oppressions are transient and endurable. On the issue of his great battle, the weal or woo of this continent is depending. How that issue is to turn, who can foressed 'One thing is sure—the justice of God!

Mr. Carlyle next sneers at Emancipation. 'West 'America's battle is yet to fight,' he says, meanin

Mr. Carlyle next sneers at Emancipation. 'Wes ar. Caryle next secess at Emancipation. 'West lesian Blacks are emancipated, and it appears refuse in work.' In a fair statement of the case, nothing, of the kind appears. Considering how hateful toill also been made to them hitherto, without compensation, under a slave-driver's lash, it is rather to be marvelled at that they are so willing to work, for mach riding remuneration. By little and little, they are gradually obtaining possession of the lands; old mappeles are perishing; homes and dwelling-places are multiplying; no groans, no shricks, no implorations for mercy, no clanking of chains, now enter the und 'the Lord of sabasth'; contentment reigns.

Nature imprints upon whate'er we see, That has a heart and life in it, He free: The beasts are chartered—neither age nor Can quell the love of freedom in a horse.'

Can quell the love of freedom in a horse.

I would not enter on my list of friends,
(Though grac d with polish'd manners and
Yet wanting sensibility,) the man
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.
An inadvertent step may crush the snall
That crawls at evening in the public path;
But he that has humanity, foreward d,
Will tread aside, and let the reptile live.

But he that has humanity, foreward, will tread aside, and let the reptile live.'

Of one thing Mr. Carlyle is confident—'that the few Wise will have, by one method or another, to take command of the innumerable Poolish.' In his vocabulary, the Foolish means the millions—the people; the Wise, the cunning and forceful—a birth-right or self-constituted aristocracy, backed up by Woodwich and London Tower! And this is what the Wise must say to the Foolish:—'To talk of glorious self-government, of suffrages and hustings, and the fight of freedom and such like, is a wain thing in your case. ... Glorious self-government is a glory not for you,—not for Hodge's emancipated horses, nor for you. No; I say, No. You, for your part, have tried it, and failed. ... Here is work for you; ... refuse to strike into it; shirk the heavy labor, disobey the grides,—I will admonish and endeavor to incite you; if in vain, I will flog you; if still in vain, I will the people—their burdens, their sorrows, their hopes, or their spirations; None whatever. The more as, in their ignorance and helplessness, they at tempt to remove old abuses and hindrances to produce the produce of the still the province of the will be Pamphlet No II., on 'Model Prisons,' is derisive

Pamphlet No II., on 'Model Prisons,' is derisive and condemnatory to the last degree, of all efforts to reclaim the wandering, succor the perishing, sare the lost. Its leer, its hoot, its cachinnation, its howl, its glare, its fercity, at suffering and fallen humanity, are all devilish. From beginning to end, there is not a friendly feature, not a humane pulsation, not a sympathetic emotion, not a ray of mercy in it—not one. It is all admansative refeatless, exterminating. Mr. Carlyle takes it for granted that all who are convicted of crime must necessarily be guilty, and sinners above all others; and instead of trying to reform them, and make them useful citizens, he is for treating them like wild beasts. He visits a 'Model Prison,' and speaks of its immates in this atrocions strain:
—'These abject, ape, wolf, ox, imp, and other disbelic-animal specimens of humanity, who of the very gods could ever have commanded them by love? A collar round the neck, a cartwhip flourished over the back; these, in a just and steady human hand, were what the gods would have appointed them.'. 'Mark it, my diabolic friends, I mean to lay leather on the backs of you, collars round the necks of you; and will teach you, after the manner of the gods, that this world/is not your inheritance, or glad to see you in it. You, yo diabolic canaille, what has a Govern-ment much to do with you?'...' Does the Chrisin it. You, yo diabolic canaille, what has a Government much to do with you?'... 'Does the Christian or any religion prescribe love of scoundrels, then? I hope it prescribes a healthy hatred of scoundrels; otherwise, what am I, in Heaven's ame, to make of it? Me, for one, it will not serve as a religion on those strange terms. Just hatred of scoundrels, I say; fixed, irreconcilable, inexorable enmity to the enemies of God; this, and not love for them, and incessant whitewashing, and dressing and cockering of them must, if you will look into it, be the backbone of an humane religion whatsoever '!!! The whole pam phlet is in this horribly sardonic and vengeful strain How different from the spirit of Howard and Jesus who 'went about doing good' even to the criminal —seeking to save even the vilest!

The third number of this series relates to 'Down-ing Street,' the head-quarters of British government or rather misrule, where are congregated the 'red-tape' establishments, Colonial Offices, Foreign Offitape' establishments, Colonial Offices, Foreign Omces, &c. No doubt it is all that Carlyle somewhat
coarsely describes it to be—an Augean stable, 'long
the habitation of doleful creatures,' high piled with
the droppings of two hundred years,' enough 'to load
a thousand night-wagons,' and into which it is needful that some Hercules 'turn running water, and
awash and shovel at it, and never leave it until the potencies, and accumulated dung-mountains there.' But Downing Street is probably not more corrupt and filthy than any other governmental centre in Europe, or than our own national focal point at Washington; yet should they all be inundated, and purged to all possible extent. But Mr. Carlyle is deluded in supposing that any amount of scrubbing will end in the discovery of a 'reaf basis' or 'antique parement' to them; for they are but heaps of falsehoods, impostures, 'pedant exurise and obsence owl-droppings,' without natural prop or solid foundation. Their precincts have not been defiled by the intrusion of foreign excrement, or profaned by the presence of impudent intruders; for as the place is, so are the reptiles, birds and beasts found therein; as the tree is, such are its fruits; and until the axe is laid at the root of the tree, or until the place is regenerated to utter potencies, and accumulated dung-mountains there. the tree, or until the place is regenerated to utter displacement, essentially the same results will follow displacement, essentially the same results will follow—like causes will produce like effects. In other words—to drop all metaphors—every existing government is a stupendous fraud, an absolute tyranny, an organized rebollion against Eternal Justice, whether called despotic, monarchical, or republican: hence its extortions, peculations, profligacies, crimes, brutallities, are not abuses, but essential qualities in loathsome fruition. The remedy is not to be found in a change of administration, of measures, or of men; nor in legislative tinkering; though these may sometimes mitigate a pressure of evil becoming intolerable. It is to be found in a bitter experience and divine retribution, on the one hand—in intellectual culture, and moral and spiritual regeneration, on the ture, and moral and spiritual regeneration, on th spirit of peace for that of war, the supremacy of God for the authority of man. This is a laborious

work of time.

What is Mr. Carlyle's mode of purging Downing Street of its abominations? Who is the reforming Hercules, to whom he looks for an aqueous purification of the premises? He names Sir Robert Peel, with special emphasis. But who is he? Undeniably, an able statesman, as the world goes; but, able as he is, he cannot work miracles any more than the fee-blest man in the kingdom. He has already been tried—he long held the Premiership—and not in vain, it must be admitted; but what "doleful creature" in Downing Street did he exorcise, or what load of fith did he cause to be removed therefrom? By no process of culture can grapes be gathered from thoras. Bowning Street did he exorcise, or what load of fith the United States—because (among many other resume in the scales of subsouth'; continues this scoffer, where long because it is scoffer, where long is emirely emancipated; and nobody asks them to war, et, or condition of finding them potatoes, then, of course, is indispensable, permits them to work! How happens it, thou literary Nero, who must said while Rome is burning, that nobody asks of genus then to work! The charge is not that they are not permitted to do so, and with this is a fling at Emanipation. Horrible!

Read what further mockery!— In the progress I Emanipation, are we to look for a time when all the Herse also are to be emancipated, and brought of this supply, and-demand principle? . . Rugged bine-nablese, one fears they are a little tyrannous times. "An I not a horse, and half-brother?" Rugged bine-nablese, one fears they are a little tyrannous times. "An I not a horse, and half-brother?" Cartainly; but his "Storeth of the meet; animals as well as thouse, he not also need to be emancipated, as will not a horse, and half-brother?" Certainly; but his restoration to the reaths of humanity is to be effected early assumed the man among the tombs, or Mary Magdan was expected and honored.

Bowning Street did he exorcise, or what load of fitts the work, of course, is indipensable.) permits them to work, it is the power of figs from thistles. With the government of England constituted as it is, its monarchy, its nobility, its office, effect by and of himself against the application of the valued and honored.

Bowning Street did he exorcise, or what how them them so condition of the result of an object to be remarked from thors, it is indicated and of fitted that it would be useless to "re-enset the will of the intensity fitting face by and of himself against the application of the confession in that the valued and the climated and the climated and the climated and of its to fit of the gentless and the climated as it is, its monarchy, its nobility, its cl

ed, only by a prior change in public sentiment; and that change can be effected only by agitation, discussion, intellectual and moral strife—the very things which Mr. Carlyle contenns? Even he is forced to admit, however, that the 'one true Reforming Statesman,' in whom centres his hope of purification, would be impotent, unless 'backed by such a Parliament as England, once recognizing him, would loyally send, and at liberty to choose his working subalterns from all Englishmen alive.' But what does all this imply but previous preparation and great enlichtemment

Pedants and the Dullards, to be found in Downing Street, is a puzzle to us. For what sympathy has he with the people—their burdens, their sorrows, their hopes, or their sspirations? None whatever. The people! they are his laughing-stock, and all the more as, in their ignorance and helplessness, they attempt to remove old abuses and hindrances to progress. No matter at what evil they strike, or what good they seek to obtain, it is his business to make up mouths at them—and nothing better. His contempt for them is all that the finite can express—much beyond what is human, even to the verge of diabolism. He snuffs at the Black blockheads now all emaneipsated, and going at large without work, or need of working, in West India clover. To distribute the power of the few smong the many, he thinks

denunciator, and no man needs it more. These 'Lat ter-Day Pamphlets,' with here and there a sensible remark or brilliant hought as an exception, are a dis-grace both to the intellect and heart of their author— 'without God and, without hope'—jargonic in dia-lect, and in spirit Satanic.

ical Laws; together with a Lecture on Electro-Biol ogy, or the Voltaic Mechanism of Man. By Al fred Smee, F. R. S. With Illustrations. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 131 Nassa

We are not sufficiently skilled in the technicali ties of this treatise to form an intelligent opinion of its merits; but as the subject of Electro-Biology is one of present novelty and interest, we presume it will find ready purchasers. For the typographical beauty of the pamphlet we can youch, very positive-ly. Price 25 cents.

OLD COLONY A. B. SOCIETY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of this Society was held in Cobb's Hall, North Bridgewater, o Fast Day, April 11, 1850. At half past ten o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, who, on taking th chair, opened the meeting with some appropriate re

Portions of Scripture, appropriate to the occasion Portions of Scripture, appropriate to the constructions were read, and prayer offered, by Samuel May, Jr., of Boston; after which, the following resolutions were presented, and called forth, through the day and evening, very eloquent and able remarks from W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Samuel May, Jr., John M. Spear, Charles Spear, Capt. Jonathan Walker, and others, and were subsequently adopted:

Whereas, this day has been set apart, by the Executive of this Commonwealth, to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer; and,
Whereas, three millions of the people of this country are this day wearing the yoke and clanking the chains of a tracible.

the chains of a terrible servitude; and, Whereas, the only fast which is acceptable to

liberation of the oppressed; therefore,
Resolved, That we have assembled together on this
occasion, not because of the proclamation of the Governor, not to honor a formal observance, but to make use of these by bearing a strong and emphatic protes against American slavery, 'remembering them that ar in bonds as bound with them,' and combining fo

with its millions of victims, is alike subversive national prosperity, derogatory to the national ch acter, the source of national discord, at variance w

the 'solf-evident truths' of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, and contrary to the teachings of the Chris-tian religion; and,

Whereas, the most strenuous and daring efforts are making by the Slave Power, at the present time, to extend and perpetuate this blighting curse, by intro-ducing it into the immense territories of California and New Mexico, and making it a legal and con-stitutional system; and

and New Mexico, and making it a legal and con-stitutional system; and,

Whereas, it is alike the right and the duty of Con-gress, at its present session, to apply the principles of the Ordinance of 1787 to the territories aforeasid undeterred by any fear of consequences, and unse-duced by any sophistry; and thus for ever to save posterity from crimes of the deepest dye, and retribu-tions of the most terrible character; and,

When the desirable character; and,

tions of the most terrible character; and,
Whereas, at this alarming crisis, the fidelity of every Northern Senator and Representative in Congress to the cause of freedom is of transcendant importance, and demands firm, unflinching adherence
to the Ordinance aforesaid; therefore,
Resolved, That, as citizens of Massachusetts, and
especially of Plymouth County, it is with feelings of
unleigned surprise, deep regret, and strong disapprobation, that we have read the speech of the Hon.
Daniel Webster, recently delivered in the Senato of
the United States—because (among many other reasons) Mr. Webster, instead of advocating, openly ar-

which bitterly opposes the Proviso, significantly says, 'It gives us pleasure to say that Mr. Webster has even exceeded the public expectation, and that never did he, in all the pride of place, and in the height of his renown, deserve more respect for any of his efforts than he has obtained by this speech'; when the Richmond Enquirer says, 'In this last effort, Mr. Webster has been beating his bark against fanaticism and folly at home, and endeavoring to carry his vessel into port under the guns of the most selfah and pensurious constituency that ever ruled a public man'; when the Richmond Whig says, 'We have feared the vast intellect of Mr. Webster; his stupendons powers of reasoning have caused us to distrust the conclusions of the human judgment; but our distrust has been removed, and our apprehensions allayed';—when the Norfolk Herald says, 'On no other occasion has Mr. Webster spoken to so good a purpose';—when the Charleston Courier says, 'The speech of Mr. Webster is pervaded by a spirit of moderation, fairness and good faith on the subject of slavery, and a manly and generous respect and consideration for the constitutional rights, honor and feelings of the South, which entitle the gifted and eloquents peaker to the gratitude of the South, ':—when, finally, the Charleston Mercury (the organ of Mr. Calhoun) says, 'We cordially respond to a testimony of approval; no where has Mr. Webster urged his opinions offensively; and when he reaches the true grounds of the present controversy, he marks his ways so clearly, and treads so loyally on the plain track of the Constitution and the Government, that the difficulty is not to agree, but to disagree with him'—when encominum like these are showered upon the head of Mr. Webster by the uncompromising defenders of slavery, it must be clear to the dullest vision that he now stands on Southern compromising defenders of slavery, it must be clear to the dullest vision that he now stands on Southern ground, that his position is one of hostility to North-ern freedom, and that he has betrayed and dishonored

ground and that he has betrayed and dishonored a confiding constituency.

Resolved, That by all the hallowed memories which cluster around Plymouth Rock—by all that is abhorrent in slavery, and glorious in freedom—by a just regard for his own reputation in all future time—and by the solemn obligations resting upon him to be true to the State which he represents in every conflict for the right, leaving nothing to chance, we call upon Mr. Webster to reconsider his determination to vote against the prohibition of slavery in the new territories, and to go for such prohibition by act of Congress, without bargain or compromise.

Resolved, That we are filled with indignation and amazement too strong for utterance, in view of Mr.

Resolved, That we are filled with indignation and amazement too strong for utterance, in view of Mr. Webster's avowal that he shall support, 'to the fullest extent,' the bill now before the Senate, in relation to the capture of fugitive slaves; and which makes it penal, in the sum of one thousand dollars and twelve months' imprisonment, for any one to obey the scriptural injunction— Hide the outcast; bewray not him that wandereth ';—a bill detestable in its suffit novicious and unroses and deserging of unispirit, provisions and purposes, and deserving of uni-

versal execration.

Resolved, That if Mr. Webster shall persist in sus Resolved, That if Mr. Webster shall persist in sus-taining this bill of abominations, he will forfeit the respect of the friends of humanity throughout the world, and we trust will be discarded by Massachu-setta as unworthy of any public trust. Resolved, That whatever claim the slaveholder

may have to his fugitive slave at the North, unde that sanction of the U. S. Constitution relating to persons escaping from service or labor, it is not to strike down the writ of Aubess corpus, nor to deprive any one seized as a chattel of the sacred right of trial how turn.

(a mode without precedent and palpably unconstit ent Congress, in cases where the cause of li

The opening remarks of Mr. Garrison, on the a esolutions, were principally in relation to the Pro-lamation of Gov. Briggs, calling upon the people to observe the day in 'fasting, humiliation and prayer. He commented pretty soverely on the sentiment therein advanced, and pronounced this annual fastin at the behest of the civil magistrate to be both and our powerto give a full report of his remarks, but this we are not competent to do; they were listened to with great attention.

The remarks of Wendell Phillips were timely and

with great attention.

The remarks of Wendell Phillips were timely and eloquent. His observations on the Hon. Daniel Webster's late' satanic speech' were very able, truthful and convincing, and received the hearty approbation of the entire audience. Not a man or woman present, we dare venture to say, disapproved of his positions, or sanctioned the abominable sentiments of Mr. Webster's speech. Indeed, we have yet to find in the Old Colony, the first man who will say that he approves of that speech. We know of many Whigs here, thorough and radical, who have heretofore said and done every thing for the Whig cause, standing side by side with Webster, who now repudiate, in toto, this speech of his, and look upon him very differently from what they did a few months since. His givry has departed from the Old Colony! We would to Heaven it were otherwise.

The following resolutions were presented by Capt. Jonathan Walker, and adopted:—
Resolved, That in the physical death of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, the great apostile of slavery, the imbutted slaves and their friends find no cause to weep; nor in the moral death of Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, the high priest and expounder of the Constitution, have they any cause to rejoice.

Resolved, That Daniel Webster's pro-slavery speech

rejoice.
Resolved, That Daniel Webster's pro-slavery spe

else.
Resolved, That the mercantile and manufacturing interests of Massachusetts are in alliance with the cotton-growing and slave-whipping interests of South Carolina; and that the money-changers of State street, Boston, and the dove-sellers of Andover Theological Seminary, are in loving fellowship with the slave-breeders of Virginia and the women-sellers of

re-enacting the laws of nature, reat ability, reat ability.

As we have said before, we have always considered when the said before, we have always considered wended! Phillips a man of surpassing ability, and it will be sufficient to the said of the said was a said of the said of t

The New Englander' says of this Rev This is a mesterly document. It is thorough, be 'This is a mesterly document. It is thorough, be the It is just what was needed. It shows up it inconsistencies of Mr. Welster in a manner that we required. We should like to have the 'distinguish stateman' himself attempt to answer Is. It wo be a more severe task, even, than his reconcillative with the people of Missachusetts.'

Death of Mr. Barrett.—John M. Barrett, Esq., who was arrested in South Carolina on suspition of being opposed to slavery, and subsequently released on bail, died at Dublin, Ind., on the 23d uit. The New-castle Courier says he died of a disease brought on by long confinement within the damp and unwholesome walls of a Southern prison, and fell 'a victim to the dark and bloody spriit of slavery, whose path is streen with human lives and crushed hopes and bleeding affections, and the fearful aggregation of every human woo and misery.

The Slave Trade in Cuba.—By the Europa, account received to the effect that Lord Palmerston h The state Francisco as Cuoa.—By the Europa, account and reserved to the effect that Lord Palmerston addressed an energetic note to the Spanish Governent, complaining of the scandalous manner which the slave trade is carried on in Cuba, threatening to blockade the island if his representat is not attended to.

Luce, of Savannah, was recognized on the 23d ult., in that city, as cook on board the brig den, Jones, from Boston. He was accordingly arrested and returned to his owner. He ran away about four months ago during which time he visited New York and Boston.

Drunken Rose in Lyun.—A drunken row came off in Lynn, near the rail-road house, on Wednesday night last week, between two blacks named James Richardson and William Brown, in which the former gave the latter a severe stab in the right cheek to the bone. Richardson was immediately arrested, and on being searched, a pistol was found in one of his pockets, loaded to the muzzle with powder and ball. Brown was considered dangerously wounded. Richardson was examined before Justice Thomas B. Newhall, and in default of ball in \$600, was committed to Salem jail, to await the next term of Criminal Court, to be holden at Newburyport in May. So much for rum.—Bes.

LF The colored citizens of Cincinnati held a meeting, on the 21st ult, at which resolutions, protesting against the whole scheme of African colonization were passed.

EF The powder magazine of the Andover mine, in Sussex county, New Jersey, was blown up a short time since. Two sons of Mr. Wm. S. Johnson, one sged twelve and the other fourteen years, were instantly killed.

LS A powder magazine in Middlefield, near Middletown, Conn., exploded on the night of the lat inst Three hundred half barrels of powder, belonging to the government, were destroyed. The house of James H. Rouse, at Frenci Creek, near or in Chautauque county, N. v. wa burned on the 19th ult., while Mr. and Mrs. Rouse were gone, and their four youngest children all per ished in the fames.

LF Accounts from Campeachy state that the city of Laguna was destroyed by fire on the 18th ult., only one house being left standing. Great distress resulted, and the loss is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Is In January, while a party of Sioux were hunting on the forks of the Cheyenne, they were attacked by a party of Crow Indians. Eight warriors were killed on each side. The Crows took from their enemy from 100 to 150 horses.

Rewarded.—Littlefield has received from Mr. Rob-ert G. Shaw the sum of \$3000, being the reward of-fered for the 'detection and conviction of the perpe-trators of any injury that may have been done." Dr. George Parkman.

Fugilite Slaves.—The Pennsylvania House of Representatives, by a vote of 50 to 27, has passed a bill repealing certain objectionable sections of the law of 1847, to prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves.

LF A petition, signed by fifteen hundred females, was lately presented to the City Council of Buffalo, praying that licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be denied, and that every violation of the excise law be rigorously punished.

If sppears from the annual report of the Board of Health of New Orleans, for 1849, that the total number of deaths during the year was 9,862, of which 3,176 were from cholers, and 759 from yellow fever.

IF At New Orleans, an unknown, healthy looking woman, went on board a farry-bost, caught up a boy, kissed him fondly, gave him her shawl and 80 cents, saying ahe made him her heir, and then plunged into the water, and sunk to rise no more.

Warning to Mail Depredators.—Albert G. Gaskim was recently convicted, at Charleston, on four indictments, of robbing the U. S. Mail, and was sentenced to forty years imprisonment at hard lator in Edgefield fail; ten years for each offence.

Aforder.—A brutal murder was committed in the town of Colebrook, Conn., recently. Mr. Barnies White, an old inhabitant, who lived alone, was found dead in his bed, with his akull broken by a clab. The town subnotities have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of offenders, and appointed a committee to add in arresting and bringing them to justice.—Hartford Courant.

Slavery in New Marico.—A Santa Fe paper state
that Senator Foote has written to Mr. Skinner, o
that Territory, advising the people to ask for a Territorial Government, being silent on the subject o
slavery.

Le Hon. Frederick Robinson retired from the War denship of the Mass. State Prison on the 1st inst., and was succeeded in office by Henry K. Frothingham Eq. Both these gentlemen addressed the prisoners Testimonials of esteem in the shape of presents wer tendered Mr. Robinson by the contractors and unde officers on his retirement from the charge of the insti

Taxation in Massachusetts Cities.—The rates of taxation, in the various cities of Massachusetts, last year were as follows:—Boston, \$8.50 per \$1000; Salem 6.40; Cambridge, 6.30; New Bedford, 5.42; Roxburgers, \$8.50 per \$1000; Salem \$1.50 per \$1000; Salem \$1.50 per \$1000; Salem \$1.50 per \$1000; Salem \$1.50 per \$1.50

Louisians, and therefore are totally unworthy to enter within the sacred walls of the temple of liberty.

The amount collected by the Financial Committee, consisting of Lowis Ford of Abington, E. E. Bennett of North Bridgewater, and N. B. Spooner of Plymouth, amounted to §19-92; eleven dellars of which were paid over to the Massachusetts A. S. Society, The committee to whom the time and place of helding the annual meeting were referred, made nor report, in consequence of the probability of the Massachusetts A. S. Society holding a Mass Convention, and the second the probability of the Massachusetts A. S. Society holding a Mass Convention, and the second to a secretar the whereabouts of eccapital who knew him well, to make inquiries about some who had escaped from bondage. The fuggites in Boston had better be on the lock out at this of July next; on which interesting occasion, the Old Colony A. S. Society will be most happy to co-operation and very generous hospitality. At 10 o'clock, P. M., the Society adjourned, size size.

BOURNE SPOONER, Prestimat.

H. H. BRIDGRAS, Society 1856.

time, barely escaped with their lives.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRURALS, No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may be found, every alternoon, from about 3 o'clock till away that he may that he may be found, every alternoon, from about 3 o'clock till away prohibiting the sale of all spiritoous or fermented injury releases to the Peace for the county of distances to the Peace for the county of the president of the Peace for the county of the president of I always, when the president of I planes, who shall be paid for their time of Thaddeus Stevens' Speech?

M. R. ALLEN also keeps an office in Warren Hall, No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may be found, every alternoon, from about 3 o'clock till every planes of the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor, leesand of the sale as Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices.

If we have the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices.

If we have the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices as a Law-young the passed by a large majority, a stringent liquor lices.

If M. A. ALLEN also seems and the Passed for the liquor liquor liquor liquor liquor li

VALUABLE DOCUMENTS, NOW READY. A large edition, in pamphlet form, of Waxnett Pamilies's Review of the late Speech of Hon. Danile Webster, in the U. S. Senate has been published They are for sale at \$4 a hundred; fifty cents of

Also, on an extra sincet, TREODORS PARLY'S Speech at Fancuil Hell, (with additions,) reviewing Mr. Webster's Speech. One dollar a hundred.

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

OF THE YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The inclement weather preventing many from attending the exhibition on March 7th, and an unanimous desire being manifested for its repetition, the members of the Society, in grateful acknowledgement of the kindness, would announce to their friends and the public that Cochituate Hall has been secured for the purpose, on next Tuesday evening, April 23d, when it is hoped the efforts of members and volunwhen it is appear in errors or memoers and volun-teers in elocution and music will prove acceptable to all conferring their patronage. Cards of admission, 12 1-2 cents. Exercises to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

BY THE LUCA PAMILY.

BY THE LUCA PAMILY.

From New Haven, Ct.-Lads from 12 to 18
years of age. In Cochituate Hall, Thursday and
Friday Evenings, April 18th and 19th, 7 1-2 o'clock.
Piano Forte, Violins and Violincello. The youngest
will preside at the Piano Forte. A choice collection
of the most popular Music will be presented.
Boston, April 17, 1850.

EF Among the numerous testimonfals which the extraordinary musical proficiency of this remarkable family of colored children has elicited, it gives us pleasure to publish the following from Gov. Briggs and other highly respectable residents of Pittsfield:—

and other highly respectable residents of Pittsfield:

Having heard the LUCA FAMILY sing, we would express our admiration of their musical talents, and commend them to the people of this town. We have taken the liberty to invite them to give another Concert on Wednesday evening; and express the hope that they will receive a patronage equal to their merits.

[Gov.] GEORGE N. BRIGGS, ROBERT CAMPBELL, BRADLEY MINER, JAMES H. DUNHAM, JAMES FRANCIS.

MEETING IN BOSTON FOR THE PRISONER. A meeting will be held at the Melodeon, next Sun-day afternoon, April 21, at the usual time of service, to consider the DUTY OF SOCIETY TO THE CRIMINAL. Addresses will be delivered by Wendell Phillips, John M. Spear, and others. A collection will be ta-ken to aid John M. Spear in his labors for the poor prisoner. The cause and the occasion, it is hoped,

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BARNSTABLE

COUNTY.

LORING MOODY, Agent of the Barnstable County
Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows, viz:—

| East Brewster, | Friday, | April | 19. |
|-----------------|------------|-------|-----|
| Orleans, | Saturday, | 11 | 20. |
| Chatham, | Monday, | ** | 22. |
| West Harwich. | Wednesday. | 44 | 24. |
| South Yarmouth, | Thursday, | 44 | 25. |
| Barnstable. | Friday. | ** | 26. |
| Centreville, | Sunday. | u | 28. |
| Osterville, | Monday, | 44 | 29. |
| | | | |

The friends in the above places are requested to nake all needful arrangements.

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

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

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Rov. Calvin Pairbank, who was so long imprisoned in the penitentiary of Kentucky, for assisting Lewis Hayden and his family in escaping from slavery, is now in Boston, and designs publishing an Esposition of Statery, with an account of his arrest, trial and imprisonment. While he remains here, he will be ready to lecture on slavery as opportunity may offer. Letters may be addressed to him, in care of Lewis Hayden, 107 Cambridge Street.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

EF. W. M. Fennand will repeat, by request, the Course of four Lectures, delivered last winter, on the following connected subjects:—God, Nature, Man, and Human Society. At Washingtonian Hall, 21 Bromfield street, every Sunday afternoon, commencing next Sunday. Seats free. April 19.

Friends of the slave, and strangers on a visit to the city during Anniversary week, can be entertained with good board and private accommodations at 330 Pearl street. WILLIAM P. POWELL. New York, April 15, 1850.

DIED—In Providence, R. L., on the 27th ultime, DELINE E., aged 29 years, and on the 30th ultime, bown A., aged 15 years, second daughter and oungest son of Samuel W. Wheeler.

Whate'er Thy will ordains,
O give us strength to bear;
Still let us know a Father reigns,
Still trust a Father's care.

At East Lexington, 13th instant, Exrry, daughter of Peter Wellington, aged 20 years.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL is published 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 diseases.

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

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.

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

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

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BELA MARSH, Bosrox Agent.
N. B. Editors, Postmasters, and Teachers, are suthorized to receive subscriptions. Sample numbers
sent gratis.
April 12

MACON B. ALLEN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, MAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NO. G STATE STREET,

BOSTON.

M. ALLEN also keeps an effice in Warren Hall, No. 25 City Square, Charlestown, where he may be found, every aftersoon, from about 3 o'clock till evening, and, in addition to doing business as a Law-yer, gives apecial attention to all matters coming before him as a Justice of the Peace for the country of Middlesex.

I MORAT, TREASON. Daniel Webster, in his recent speech on the als rery question, quotes approvingly the admonition of the part of the second may come.

Fitly spoken! let the sentence Echo wake in each true heart; In the sackcloth of repentance Let us act the righteous part!

Do no ill that good may follow— This is Christian, this is just;— Tell us, O thou proud Apollo, Dost thyself this doctrine trust?

Locust-like, the hosts of Error Fill the land with gathering gloom; Calling from their shroud of terror,

Who comes forward at this hour,

Pouring forth his sad libation

To the peace of freedom's foes;
In the quick ear of the nation

Pouring words that tell for blows! Fight us not, and fight us never,

Slavery shouts through all the land;
'Let us onward--now--forever!

Let us, or we snap the band! Give us of earth's fair domain, To be made a vast Sahara, Souls! for whom the Lamb was slain, To be chained in dark Tartara!

Towering up in freedom's might; 'By our conscience, our religion, Never will we yield the right!'

Hark! in front, like distant thunder, Sounds a voice of deep command, Cleaving freedom's host asunder, Crying—' Hence! no longer stand!

Freemen, back! your ground surrender

Webster! by the God thou namest, On thy brow is treason writ; Says the conscience thou proclaimest * Not for freedom's councils fit!'

*Do not ill that good may follow;'
Therefore cling we to the right;
Traitor he whose precept hollow
Counsels flinching in the fight!

For the Liberator. DANIEL RUINED. THE PROOP.

Marken RUINED. THE PROOF.

Addressed to the State St. Physicians of the Cottonocrae

Yes; well may ye comfort him—much does he ne

Your cotton-seed chloroform now;

The mighty has fallen—ay, fallen indeed!

None, none can redeem from that alough. Tis proof that ye know your Goliath is alain—
The effort ye're making to hide
The wounds of your patient. The effort is vain—
It points to the spot where he died.
Plymouth, April 8, 1850.
OLD COLONY.

From the New York Evening Post. SONG FOR CERTAIN CONGRESSMEN. Like dough; soft; yielding to pressure ale. - Webster's Dictionary.

We are all docile Dough-Faces, They, the dashing Southern lords, We labor as they list; For them we speak—or hold our tongues; For them we turn and twist.

We join them in their howl against
Free Soil and 'Abolition,'
That fire-brand—that assassin knifeWhich risk our land's condition,
And leave no peace of life to any
Dough-Face politician.

To put down 'agitation' now,
We think the most judicious;
To damn all 'Northern fanatics,'
Those 'traitors,' black and vicious;

Things are come to a pretty pass, When a trifle small as this, Moving and bartering nigger slaves, Can open an abyss,
With jaws a-gape for 'the two great parties,
A pretty thought, I wis! Principle! Freedom !-Fiddlesticks!

Principle! Freedom!—Fiddlesticks!
We know not where they're found:
Rights of the masses—Progress!—Bah!
Words that tickle and sound;
But claiming to rule o'er 'practical men'
Is very different ground.

Beyond all such we know a term Chaming to ears and eyes,
With it we'll stab young Freedom,
And do it in disguise;
Speak soft, ye wily Dough-Faces—
That term is 'compromise.'

And what if children, growing up,
In future seasons read
The thing we do—and heart and tongue
Accurse us for the deed?
The future cannot touch us;
The meant tolure heart

Then, altogether, Dough-Faces !
Let's stop the exciting clatter,
And pacify slave-breeding wrath
By yielding all the matter;
For otherwise, as sure as guns, For otherwise, as sure as gu The Union it will shatter.

Besides, to tell the honest truth, (For us an innovation,)
Keeping in with the slave power
Is our personal salvation;
We've very little to expect
From t'other part of the nation.

Indeed, it's plain at Washington, Who likeliest wins the chase: What earthly chance has 'Free Soil'

For any good fat place?

While many a daw has feathered his nest
By his creamy and meek 'Dough-Face.'

By his creamy and meek 'Dough-Face.'
Take heart, then, sweet companions,
Be steady, Scripture Dick!
Boughas, Cass, and Walker,
To your allegiance stick!
With Brooks, and Briggs, and Phomir,
Stand up through thin and thick!
We do not ask a bold brave front;
We never try that game;
'Twould bring the storm upon our heads,
A huge mad storm of shame;
Evade it, brothers—subterfuge,
Will answer just the same.

ade it, brothers—subterfuge, Will answer just the same.

that he will not require the transgressor to repent multiplying them? Let us look into our Bible, and see what saith the Lord on this subject. 'For withalta, and arst oe reconciled with thy intolice; and then come and offer thy gift. 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' 'He that will or doth not forsake father, mother, house and land, cannot be my disciple.' 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to obey man [rather than God, judge ye.' 'He that knoweth

mandment than these. Mark 12: 30, 31. I am speak ing to one who admits slavery to be a sin. Hadst thou one-half the love of God in thy hear

True, the Constitution (shame to those who framed and more shame to those who uphold it) requires the return of fugitives (with judge or jury) to 'those to whom their service is due.' The fact is, their service is not due, but a reward is due them, for they have already earned more than they have consumed; if it were worked, but a reward is due them, for they have already earned more than they have consumed; if it were worked, but a reward is due to the worked and the same as many women as men, and still more children, and all lazy, and the best of them taken for house servants, then slavery is profilless every where.

Therefore, Nature has not interconsed any barrier. if it were not so, there would not be so much anxiety shown to rotain and regain them. And yet thou wilt not consent that those in the District of Columbia shall be liberated without the consent of their tyrants, and a pice paid for them. How is it possible that the right of these tyrants to their alayers can be made them work.

J. R. S. wilt not consent that those in the District of Columbia shall be liberated without the consent of their tyrants, and a price paid for them. How is it possible that the right of these tyrants to their slaves can be paramount to the right of the slaves to themselves? How is it that in all the arguments, demands reserved.

shall be interested without the consent of their tyrends, and a price paid for them. How is it possible that the right after them. How is it possible that the right of these tyrata to their slares can be paramount to the right of these tyrata to their slares can be paramount to the right of these tyrata to their slares can be paramount to the right same and the same of the slares are so entirely overlocked?

In regard to the Constitution, which is the bond and besis of this Union, I down, which is the bond and besis of this Union, I down, which is the bond and besis of this Union, I down, which is the bond and besis of this Union, I down, and the same of the constitution, which is the bond and besis of this Union, I down, and the same of the constitution that requires are to violate and survey worship fully established by constantly purchased the paramount to the right to the survey of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of the same should be such that the surface of th

THE LIB

The Ciberator.

LETTER TO HENRY CLAY:

Sin,—A lady who feels a deep interest in the result of the agitation of the subject of slavery which now pervades all bodies and all classes of society throughout this country, desires to say somewhat to thee on the several points pertaining to the sayings and doings in connection therewith. Thou art called a great man, and hast many admirers; but I have never yet been able to discover any trace of generosity or justice in any of thy great speeches, compromises, or resolutions. The merciful man is merciful this beast—how much more so to his neighbor; and the just man will deal justly with all men; at least, the desires and endeavors to do so. But wherein hast thou ever shown any sympathy for the colored race, or any desire or design to treat them with justice? In thy scheme for (emancipation, I camott say) ridding Kentucky of her slaves, thou didst admit that a wrong, a great wrong had been done them; but that slavery had become so interwoven with all the great interests of society, that it had now become one of those stupesfibous wrongs and evils which it was impossible to redress! Hadst thou said inconvenient, thou wouldst have said truth. Truly, it was impossible to redress the wrongs of those who have passed away, and of those who are passing away. But is it impossible to redress the wrongs of these who have passed, the young, and the unborn? Is it, indeed, too late to make them toll and swest in their sched were than the middle aged, the young, and the unborn? Is it, indeed, too late to make them toll and swest in their sched; to do work of the work that the subject of them. Henry Clay and some two hundred thousand tyrants, who clays and some two hundred thousand tyrants, who charts to resure to make them toll and swest in their sched; were the indicant to the remain and man, instead of between a man and a beast, or was thou to exchange, or rather to take thy lot with these crushed bondmen, how differently wouldst two see and feel and argue! Then wouldst thou

ple through the prophets; and will he not visit such

A FEW WORDS TO THE GODLIKE DANIEL. BY A LADY.

Inou art much more cuipante than the tyrants of the South. Thou, who sheulds have imbibed the spirit of liberty with thy mother's milk, hast endorsed the complaints of those tyrants, against the humane and generous, who prefer to obey God rather than man; and thou art pledged to fulfil all the requisitions of the wicked bond imposed upon us by our fathers; yea, pledged to fulfil; it with slacrity, to the spirit and the letter! Notwithstanding the

the rights of all men, thou wouldst be realous to make assurance doubly sure in regard to the promul-gation of slavery in places where it is at least doubt-ful.

In the little town of Plympton, scattered over a larvery sa need be,—the minister, until quite recently, a staunch Whig.—in that unpromising apot, a Secting Circle, consisting of only seven members, even the pre-payment of few dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, including loggage and one of them earning a living by constant labor, has raised and paid, within less than a year, over fifty dollars to the anti-slavery cause, besides aiding a poor sick family or two in their own neighborhood. Let abolitionists look on the two pictures, and be wise.

In haste,

NY J SHIRY.

"Yes, sir, I am, responded the officer.

'Well, why don't you serve all alike? Why do
'Well, why don't you serve all alike? Why do
'THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

The officer declared he had not knowingly done
'We welcome this document, for which we have

The officer declared he had not knowingly done so.

'Have you taken the steward out of the Mount Verson?' inquired the captain.

'No,' replied the officer, 'I didn't know that she had a darkey steward; but if such is the fact, I'll look after him.'

'Well, you go down upon the wharf to-morrow morning, at 5 o'clock, and see what you will find—that's all I have to say,' and the captain passed along, muttering something about 'treating all alike,' in a tone just loud enough to reach the officer's ear.

I am.

The policeman by this time began to understand how mutters stood, and immediately released his prisoner with a most humble apology, and an explanation of the causes which led to the arrest. Capt. Bursley acknowledged the joke, wended his way back to the ship, and ever after cried quits at joking with his, friend, who is now a resident of this city.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

Deservotopes Improved.—A London at us. the suspection of the Southern States have given increased attention to the subject of African Colonization. The State of Maryland has set aside a fund in aid of the object. The State of Virginia has appropriated thirty thousand dollars a year to sending out, as emigrants to Liberia, free people of color belonging to that State. The States of Georgia and Kentucky, and also Ohio, have encouraged the cause. The evils of a free colored population are seriously felt in Virginia, where they are found to be an incubus on the industry and prosperity of the State, and also an obstruction to emancipation. Indeed, it is well understood, that if means can be found to remove to Liberia or elsewhere, all those blacks who are now free, and may be set free, the central slaveholding States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and Kentucky, will soon become non-alaveholding States.

Mr. Webster has given proof of the sincerity of his desire 'to extend the area of freedom', by suggesting the adoption of Mr. Rafus King's plan of setting saide the proceeds of the sales of the public domain, for the purpose of facilitating emancipation, become non-alaveholding States.

Commerce and steam and California, bay disturbed the relations between the free and slave States, it has also furnished means for the gradual extinction of slaves and the slave trade. The revenue which may be derived from the sale of permits and leases—say one million of dollars a year—might be properly appropriated, after deducting what may be necessary for the improvement of harbors, revers, &c., in California, and the vestion of colonizing all the free blacks.

Colorises Colifornia has disturbed the relations between the free and slave States, it has also furnished means for the gradual extinction of slaves and the slave trade. The revenue which may be derived from the sale of permits and leases—say one million of odlars a year—might be properly appropriated, after deducting what may be necessary for the improvemen WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 9.

ter deducting what may be necessary for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., in California, and the establishment of great national highways leading to it, to the purpose of colonizing all the free blacks of the Western States. Virginia gave up to the Union a domain which has filled the coffers of the Man. Henry Clay, died at Camden, Arkantonal Treasury, in the last sixty years or more; one would think that she was entitled to any aid that she might require in her regeneration from the paralyzing effects of their population. Not only Virginia, but a Waterloo, on Saturday last, in consequence of

I was told, had become sadly reduced. Perhaps not ject proposes to give the American Colonization Society freduced.

In the little town of Plympton, scattered over a barren soil, with only one church, and that as proslavery as need be,—the minister, until quite recently.

From the Boston Journal.

ANEODOTE OF THE LATE CAPT. BURSLEY.

We heard, a day or two since, an anecdote of the late Capt. Bursley, illustrative of the jokes which ship-masters occasionally amuse themselves with playing upon each other. The lamented Captain, at the time alladed to, was in command of the ship Mount Vernon, and sailed from this port in company with another ship, commanded by an intimate friend, for Charleston, S. C., to load cotton for Liverpool. As most of our readers are aware, all colored seamen found in American vessels, upon their arrival at Charleston, are taken from the vessel by the municipal authorities, and kept in confinement until the ship is ready for sea, when they are placed on board, provided the ship pays the expenses incurred by their imprisonment.

It so happened that Capt. Bursley's friend had two colored men among his erew, who upon their arrival were arrested and placed in the lock-up. Somewhat annoyed at this reduction of his numbers on ship-board, and, moreover, not having forgotten a joke which Capt. Bursley had played upon him previously, the idea of retailating upon his friend came into his mind. He thought that a favorable opportenity had arrived, and resolved to embace it. Their ships lay at the same wharf, thereby enabling him the better to carry out his plans. Capt. Bursley, who was a very dark-complexioned man, with hair quite curly, was active and industrious in his habits, and for exercise was accustomed to rise at an early hour, and go upon the wharf in his shirt-eleeves, and spill some wood for the 'Doctor's' use during the day. Taking advantage of the carry out the joke.

On going through the streets of the city, he came and accosted him as follows:—

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS A. S. SOCIETY.

"We welcome this document, for which we have been impatiently looking, as we would for the face of an old and dear friend. We have read it with deep interest, and have given our readers a taste of its quality on the first page of this week's paper. From the name of the Report, readers might infer that it embraced and treated of matters merely of a local character. Such, however, is not the fact. It is a most complete and philosophical history of lavery, which have transpired throughout the whole country, from January, 1849, to January, 1850. This report is from the pen of Edmund Quincy, Eq.; and his name is a sufficient guarantee for the literary shillity and philanthropic fidelity with which the work is performed. We hope to enrich our columns with extracts from this invaluable document, in future numbers of the North Star."—Douglass's North Star.

along, muttering something about 'treating all alike,' in a tone just loud enough to reach the officer's ear. The officer had got upon the track, and the captain knew he would follow it up. The next morning, at the appointed hour, he was on the wharf, according to the captain's directions, and very some Capt. Bursley appeared, axe in hand, to take his accustomed exercise. He had just got fairly at work, when the officer started from his hidine-place, and laid hands upon him. Of course, the captain was taken 'all aback' and protested against such treatment, declaring he was unsater of the ship.

'You can't come that nonsense,' said the policeman; 'a pretty looking fellow you for the master of such a ship. Come along with mey—a fine ship.

The master, truly.'

Again the captain protested, and reiterated his statement; but the policeman 'couldn't be come over that way,' and taking the prisoner by the vest collar, for he was in his shirt sleeves, as usual, proceeded to hurry him off to the lock-up. The captain, finding all his protestations unavailing, marched slong in no very pleasant humor, and passed through several streets bare-headed and costless, when, fortunately, he came across a friend, in surprise. 'What scrape have you been seem the work is perfectly in the corning?'

'Scrape!' thundered the captain—'Scrape how you can all, sir. I stepped from the deck of my essel to split a stick or two of wood, and this fellow pounced upon me for a negro, and is lugging me for well of the policeman by this time began to understand how untrest sood, and immediately released his professioner with a most humble apology, and an explanation of the causes which led to the arrest. Capt.

The policeman by this time began to understand how matters stood, and immediately released his professioner with a most humble apology, and an explanation of the causes which led to the arrest. Capt.

Th

DUGDALE'S PATENT
Moth-Proof Bee-Hive.

THE above Hive is admitted, wherever in men.

Thave been fairly examined or rested, to be surrous to any ever offered to the public. It is a simple seffectual preventive of the ravages of the most a sufford facilities for dividing the been, removed the most assured to the property of t

herestofore constructed. So only hire or Plan
Beo-culturists, and all those desiring the introdution to the public of the best and most coarmen
Hive ever constructed, we examine the constructed,
amine this one for there're, and see if it is said
that it claims to be.

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

Governor Ford's Testin

I, the undersigned, having examined the plan Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall (J. A. Dugdales plans) most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best direct to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of try thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

SEABURY FORD.

EMERY GOODWIN,
RALZA SPENCER
WM. G. MUNSELL
Burton tp, at the Agricultural Fair, Sept. 19, '48.

Burton pp, as the Agreement Fair, opp. 19, 49.

Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, on as chanic articles, hereby certify that we have runned a Bee-Hive of Daniel Bonsall's, patentable 19, and do not hesitate to say, that it is the beconstructed Hive we have ever seen. We can man mend it to all persons who may need it.

Signed by the Committee, this 6th days Oct., 10.

WILLIAM BLYTTE.

ttee, this 6th day of Oct., 6th WILLIAM BLYTHE, NATHAN HARTMAN, WM. MEEKER.

DIPLOMA awarded by the New York State Aginal-tural Society, to Joseph A. Dugdale, Selms, Carl Co., Ohio, for one Moth-Proof Bee Hive. JOHN A. KING, Pra. B. P. JOHNSON, Sta.

This Hive is also highly commended by the Ha. Joshua R. Giddings, Professor Kirtland, of Cerland, Doctors Martin and Stanton, together with long list of practical culturists in Ohio, Fennyismis, New York and Virginia. For individual, town, county, or State right,

Purchasers of rights will be furnished with all is necessary directions for constructing and using its Hive.

If the Sala state of the sala

in this State, are for sale by the Editor of the Libra-tor. A good Agent is wanted for this purpose.

Great Cough Remedy!



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, ERONCHITS,
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ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

THE annals of medical science, sferding a the do ample proof of the power and value of any medicinal agents, have furnished no exemple to the power and value of any medicinal agents, have furnished no exemple to the proof of the power and value of any medicinal agents. The remarkable cures of diseases of the law which have been realized by its use, attested a draw the proof of th

We present to the public unsolicited testimate from some of the first men in our country, we whose judgment and experience implicit continuation may be placed.

may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical Sizes.

one of the most learned and intelligent physicial the country, considers it a *composition of nr or cellence for the cure of that formidable diseas, is sumption.

ellence for the cure of that formidable diseast, the sumption.

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir—Agreebly to the quest of your agent, we will cheerfully state when have known of the effects of your faces of your faces of your agent, we will cheerfully state when have known of the effects of your faces of The Rev. Mark Dane had been so severely with the Bronchitis are to disable him from his draw and nothing had afforded him relief usul 1 /h. Thorning) carried him a bottle of your FECTOM. Which cured him at once, and he now official usual in his place. These are three of the cases in which we had known it successful, but never to fail. We have greatly the continuous control of the cases of the case and are regarded sir, your humble servants, [REV.] DAVID THORNING. [REV.] DAVID THORNING. [REV.] DAVID THORNING. CONTROL OF CON

HON.] JOSEPH BATTLES

Among the distinguished authorities who have been their names to recommend CHERRY PEUP RAL, as the best remedy that is known for the fections of the Lungs, are 'The London Lancs, Dr. andian Journal of Medical Science, 'Boston Median Surgical Journal,' Charleston (S. C.) Median Surgical Journal,' Charleston (S. C.) Median Review, 'New Jersey Medical Reporter, Prof. Mar. Harty College; Prof. Barnisti, Trasting Lungstersity of Medicine: President Parish, Yerina University of Medical Parish Parish Charleston, Yerina Medical College, Olina Parish Medical College, Charleston, Markette, Charleston, Medical College, Prof. Butterswarm, Leeds (Eng.) Medical Review (Eng