NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDER CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

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VOL XX. NO. 17.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1007.

# Refuge of Oppression.

POLITICS AND THE PULPIT.

Four the Journal of the PULPIT.

OLITIOS AND THE PULPIT.

o are objections against clergymen's medh pelater out of the pulpit, what shall be
case who bring politics into the pulpit, on
shall Of such there are many. Not that
all of such the pulpit sare party politics, slasome cases there are many. Not that
some cases there are many. Not that
some cases there is a mear approximation
resolving, used in its technical, party
resolving, used in its technical, party
resolving, used in its technical, party
to say, then, is, that many clergymen, at
to say, then shall be pulped to be a black and be
pulped, on the Sabbath; and we mean to
pulped, an abose of privilege; and affords
graduo just ground of complaint, and if perof regulation. In proof of what we asgraduo just ground of complaint, and if perof regulation. In proof of what we
suppose to the experience of thousands of our
We also appeal to a religious paper in this
sully discall by three distinguished Conal minister, and receiving editorial contriona footh, and how many more we know

sion of the Constitution, respecting fugiat present inoperative, by reason of the
for casting laws. Congress propose to
law which shall reach the case. The
left shem it shall not? he carried into
at is this but preaching rebellion, both
Constitution and laws? This bold and
actrise the "Independent" justifies on the
tran cannot plant parchments as deep
tam cannot plant parchments as deep
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food law is, the obedience of servants
shown by the context] to their masters,
shown by the context] to their masters,
where the proposed is the same of the
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law of his country. Even then, it
less that has bound to exhort others to
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a sot a question between other people. that he is bound to exhort others toing between his own conscience and
at a question, between other, people's
ther Maker. Besides, the doctrine
conscience sake (though we admit its
supposable cases) strikes at the founman laws. If admitted as a justifinon, probably, not one of the edifices,
y, the eithors of the 'Independent',
ree days. Even ther own lives might
as a wight as whicked as this, no class
one to the protection of human laws
al Christhan, and, especially clergyunnot afford to rest that protection on
as conscience, which with many peryous with judgment or opinion, or
cill.

with will.

singular and instructive fact, that these exers for the rights of conscience in their own,
of all men in the world, the least indulgent
the consciences of others. Claiming full
over-ride the Constitution and laws, whenown consciences require it, they at the seat down every man when eared. They either dishonest or conscience-seared. They either dishonest or conscience-seared. They either dishonest or consume with it excluding them, if ministers, from their of the construction of the either from their five length of the seat of the

#### REGAPTURE OF PUGITIVE SLAVES.

REGAPTURE OF PUGITIVE SLAVES.

The idea of surrendering fugitive alaxes, is, wo own, repugnant to the general sentiment of the North; but that is not the question. The question is, "What is in the bond? what have we stipulated? The language of the Constitution is so clear that it admit of no evasion. Even Governor Seward does not atcept to evade it; though he seeks to diminish its force by saying it is 'only a compact.' Yes, it is 'onk' a compact,' the most solemn that ever was entered into between man and man. A thousand oaths would not increase its solemnity. The question returns, 'Will we fulfil our promise? will we redeem our plighted faith? or will we be recreant to both? We have no right to dissect the Constitution, and say we will accept this provision, and reject that. We are already full partners in the concern, entitled to all its benefits, and subject to all its risks. We cannot be more nor less than this, except by the

We are already full partners in the concerns entitled to all its benefits, and subject to all its risks. We cannot be more nor less than this, except by the process prescribed by the contract itself. We are bound by the whole contract, and by every part of it. Every citizen is so bound; nor can he escape from his obligations by a 'mere act of the will. He may violate them, but cannot escape from them. If we wish the contract annulled, it would be more honorable to agriate for a peaceable dissolution of the Union,' along with Garrison and his confederates, than to pursue the sneaking, pilfering policy which too many seem selined to adopt, including some from whom better things might be expected.

For ourselves, we go for the Constitution, and the whole Constitution. We are solemnly bound by it, and will honor the bond. The necessity of surrendering fugitive slaves we regret, but cannot avoid. Whatever the Constitution requires of us in that matter, we will perform, unless we shall become convinced, (which we are not at present,) that it is clearly contrary to the law of God. On this point we cannot overlook the fact that when Onesimus, the slave of Philemon, ran away from his master, and field to Rome, where he was converted under the instructions of Paul, then a prisoner, the latter did not conceal him in some garret or cellar of the metropolis, but sent him back to his master, with a most courtoous, affectionate and christian letter, 'beseeching' Philemon to set Onesimus at liberty; but at the same time promising, over his own signature, to pay him whatever might be due by Onesimus, (whether including service or not, does not distinctly appear from the record,) and to indemnify him for any wrong which the latter might have committed. Our own views in reference to this matter are just like Paul's, as expressed in his letter to Philemon.—Ibid.

## The Liberatur.

LETTER TO DANIEL WEBSTER. PORTLAND, April 18, 1850.

and Daniel Webster, the 'godlike,' who he sported the name of Liberty on his tongue, a

## WEBSTER AND SLAVE CATCHING.

ut they often share the fate designed for others. Let ne curse and mildew of slavery rest on them; let nem shift hands with the poor fugitive slave, and

But can it be true time.

But can it be true time.

the most democratic government on earth, the most democratic government on earth, the most refined people in the world, and from a State where anti-slavery influence is more powerful than is known among any other people, that your rep-

compel you to maten my by his side. Give me liberty, or give me death.'

ANTI-CHATTEL.

## DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

DEATH OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Mathon is dead. He expired on Sunday morning, March 31st, in the city of Washington. By his death the nation has lost a great statesman. From an early age he has been in pubble life, and a variety of important offices have been conferred upon him. During his whole course, be has been a consistent man, an honest man. He was no friend to concealment or compromise. He had one single purpose in life, and he was ever true to it, never faltering or growing weary. Death found him at his post, busy in the work to which he had devoted his life. That purpose, that work, was the defence and perpetuation of American slavery. To this he gave the first powers of his mind, the ardor of his soul, and his physical energies. He has passed away from earth, leaving a name ever to be allied with the championship of human slavery. Who will moom for him? Will the great heart of humanity, struggling for freedom and true development, bursting, one after another, the fetters of tyrany, in its strong yearnings for fall degreat heat true development, bursting, one after another, the fet ters of tyranny, in its strong yearnings for full de liverance, throb painfully because he is no more Will the slave mourn. a friend departed, the philan thropist weep the loss of a coadjutor? Will the sulf forers of earth pray that his mantle may fall upon another? Will the blessings of those ready to per ish sanctify his grave, and their

## Grateful tears, like summer rain, Quicken the dying grass again?

mprisoned fearless. But if the life is a failure, which is without a high aim and purpose of good, what must that be, the object and end of which is to establish injustice, to strengthen wrong, to perpetuate an institution which is a continual violation of the great principles of right which God has planted deep in the heart of the great principles in the heart of the great prin

## From the Boston Atlas.

SOUND THE ALARM!

search deserves such a doom, he does. When any one awears to support the American Constitution, which is a covenant with thieves and robbers, instead of awearing in the presence of God and the hoty Evangelists, he should awear in presence of the devil and his wicked angels, and then kiss the covenant. We read, in olden times, of one nation that worshipped Bell and the Dragon. The American Church and nation worship devils. I know this is truth, although harshly spoken; and I hold myself alone responsible for it. I am a friend to truth and righteousness. You will please publish the above lines, weak and simple as they are. I believe it is God's will that they should be published.

SAMUEL SMITH.

WEBSTER AND SLAVE CATCHING.

them to speak the growing
don!

IF WE ARE BEATEN NOW, WE ARE
BEATEN FOREVER. This is the turning point
of our history, which is to decide whether in the
hereafter the Free States or the Slave Power is to
dietate the policy of America. THERE IS NO

## THE WEBSTER TESTIMONIAL,

he New Bedford Mercury talks bravely-especial

is this own all your of the residence of all superiors with the state of the constitutional disagreement be all. Would not cert the farsh stems of calless progress, which is the constitutional disagreement be all. Whigh it would, the company of the property of the farsh state of the constitutional disagreement be all forms and the state of the constitutional disagreement be all fines and the state of the constitutional disagreement be all in the constitutional disagreement and a state of the constitutional disagreement and the state of the constitutional disagre

G Gov. Anthony, whom the Whigs of Rhode land have just elected chief magistrate of that atte, thus speaks of the relative positions of Clay, better and Benton before the country, in the Pro-

### From the Essex County Freeman

Mn. Editon—It strikes me that the letter of ap-royal to Daniel Webster, from the Honorables, teverends and Esquires, for his wicked betrayal of, iderty and Justice, adds nothing to his glory. Is it was not of the neonle? No! Have the farmers and

Danvers, New Mills, April 14, 1850.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Post.

of opening them to a ve emigration, to the virtual exclusion of the free laborer. We did not expect to see him, as Mr. Bradbury has done, yielding an honoat and manly obsidence to the instructions of his constituents, in regard to the instructions for the continuents, in regard to the instructions from the territories; we expected, from his peculiar character, all sorts of exclusing evasions of his instructions, if not a direct violation of them. A bold and open declaration that he did not regard them, and will not be bound by them, would do him infinitely more honor than the course he is pursuing. For Mr. Dickinson's associate in this affair, Mr. Webstor, who misrepresents Massechusetts as pulpars.

to his.

When a politician loses his reputation by a sudden and suspicious change of opinion, the same course is sometimes pursued. Charitable persons, get up a paper, declare their cordinal sympathy with the unfortunate person, and part with a little of their own reputation in order to make him a new one. This reputation in order to make him a new one. This process has been tried in Boston, as we mentioned the other day, by Mr. Webster's friends, butthe relief obtained in this way was not found sufficient for the purpose. Only eight hundred persons out of the twenty thousand voters of that city, signed the subscription to furnish out a new reputation for Mr. Webster, and a second subscription has been started in this city. We have a large class of respectable people, respectable as the world goes, who sign any paper that is presented to them. Among these, it will be a hard case if Mr. Webster cannot get a few thousand names.

### WASHINGTON DISHONORED.

Mr. Webster resorts to the old trick of quoting the authority of Washington to enforce the dectrines of quietism which he lays down. This is doing rank injustice to the name and fame of the Father of his Country. No one can for a moment belive that the illustrious Washington would have counselled concession and compromise, knowing the extension of human slavery to be the sure firths of such a policy. He never south for rest nietness and peace at the cession and compromise, knowing the extension of human slavery to be the sure friths of such a policy. He never sought for rest, quictness and peace at the expense of freedom. He did, to be sure, urge sacrifices to maintain the Union of these States, because he believed the purpose of the Union to be the scrity and extension of liberty. So long as the government of the Union is confined to such a purpose, peace and harmony may well be urged; but when it is sought by the slave power to subvert the government of the Union from its original intention, and to turn it into a means for the extension and perpetuity of bondage, quietness and submission and concession can no longer be urged with propriety. No one hardly can doubt that were Washington now living, he would be found amongst those most strength of the control of the slave power. All his sympathies and opinions would lead him to join with those who resist the designs of the slaveholders to usure entire control of the national government, and dictate henceforth our national policy. It was Washington, let it be remembered, who declared that if slavery could be abolished, 'his suffinge should not be wanting.' What an outrage it is that the language of one who sted by the cause of infant Liberty in her weakest and darkest hour, should be quoted to justify the treachery of the man who has gone over to the enemy at the height of the contest, when the battle seeming almost the hosts of slavery—Exerce County Freman.

From the Manchester (Eng.) Twee of Moreh 27th.

## From the Manchester (Eng.) Times, of March 27th

From the Manchester (Eng.) Times, of March 27th.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

On Thursday evening last, a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen took place at the Temperance Hall. Little Bolton, upon which occasion an interesting address was delivered by Mr. Wm. Wells Brown, an American figitive slave, and delegate from Boston arthe Beace Congress held in Paris. On Friday evening, a tea-party was held, at which about 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, including George Thompson, Esq., M. P., the Rev. Mr. Etheridge, Rev. Mr. Crossley, Councillors Stockale and Richardson, E. Ashworth, Esq., &c. After tea, other parties were admitted, and upon the whole, there was a tolerably numerous gathering. Geo. Thompson. Esq. opened the proceedings by stating that he had to depart elsewhere by the words in honor of one whom he considered to be the champion of his one whom he considered to be the champion of his practice. He had remarked, on the previous evening, that mighty issues were evolved at times from small beginnings, and of this the attempt to abolish slavery afforded an example; for Gebending and printing and printing and printing and printing of the first procured all the works that he could upon the horrors and strocities of the African slave trade; on examination, he found it was one of the most flagrant crimes. He finished his essay, and won the prize, but his philanthropy did not stop there, for he translated it into English, and took a journey to London. On his arrival there, he met with Mr. Phillips, a Quaker, who undertook to publish the cessy; Dilwin also became a friend. He used to meet these and other friends whilst pursuing the study of the law at the Cemple. This was the commencement of the agitation, afterwards followed up by clergymen in York-chire, and first introduced to the notice of parliament by Mr. Wilberforce. Mr. Thompson then alluded to the declaration of independence in America, and the idea that then prevailed that with it the slave trade, showed the based in that part of the globe—indeed, s

An address presented to Mr. William Wells Br the fugitive slave from America, by the ladies Bolton, March 22nd, 1850:—

Dear Friend and Brother,-We ca in the piston house of American bondage. You can be present to the piston house of American bondage. You for the sake of your mitte stranger; we received you for the sake of your mission; and having heard the story of your personnession; and having heard the story of your personnession; and pared with horror on the atrochies of slaverry; and gazed with horror on the atrochies of slaverry; and gazed with horror on the atrochies of slaverry; and gazed with horror on the atrochies of slaverry; and gazed with horror on the atrochies of slaverry on the state of the slaver of

der what aid we can to the cause which you have so elequently pleaded in our presence.

We have ne words to express our detestation of the crimss which, in the name of liberty, are committed in the country which gave you birst; language fails to tell out the presence of the impiety of those who, in fee atil more sacred amen of religion, rob immorth present them from obtaining a rob immorth of the sand only of an earthly citizenship, but do much be prevent them from obtaining a heavenly one; and apprevent them from obtaining a cheavenly one; and they are the preparate to our sex by a people professed who will be given the constant of the country of all mankind. Carry with own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own your return to the land ox your nativity, this own the unfeeling enalayers, as belt you can, to open the prife sojourn in our town has been to ourselves, and to vast multitudes, of a character long to be remembered; and when you are far removed from us and tolling, as we hope you may be long spared to do, in this rightcous enarty, that your name is cherished with affectionate which is the property of the property

### DRAWN BY MR. POOTE!

DRAWN BY MR. POOTE!

A scene took place in the Senate of the United States, on Monday (15th inst.,) which should put the country to the blush. After an altercation in regard to Mr. Poote to the Mr. Benton crossed the floor, advancing on Mr. Poote, but whether with a hostile intent or not, does not appear, when Mr. Poote drew a pistol, concealed on his person, which he presented at Mr. Benton! The members, surrounding the beliggerents, promptly interfered, and prevented bloodshed, although the Senate were thrown into a state of confusion, which at one time seemed to threaten a general melec. In this most disgraceful affair, Foote is clearly the guilty party, and should, without delay, be expelled from his sect. He has the spirit of a bully and an assassin, though without doubt, he is a contemptible poltroon, and notwithstanding his second. the spirit of a bully and an assassin, though without doubt, he is a contemptible politron, and notwith standing his vaporing in debate, would be quit likely to run, if his person was in danger. If the Committee raised to investigate this outrage should as is most likely, merely whitewash, the affair, and the Senate pass over the matter with a mild rebuke, we see not whay the insulted community should not petition for the expalsion of Foote, and thus show their indignation against such indecent outrages and the abettors of them.—Plymouth Memorial.

#### MR. POOTE'S SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. POOTE'S SELECT COMMITTEE

IN SENATE, WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 18.

The Committee of Investigation into the disorder
of yesterday, was announced as follows:—Mr. Dodge
of Wisconsin, Webster, King, Phelps, Rusk, Bell
and Shields. Mr. Dodge asked to be excused, be
cause of the peculiar relations existing between him
and Mr. Benton.

Mr. Foote said that as far as he was concerned
he would prefer the Senator as a member of the Committee, to any man in America.

After the transaction of the morning's business Mr. Benton moved to postpone all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the bill for the admission of California as a State. After a discussion uson questions of order, the Vice-President ruled that a motion to postpone could not be anade until the subject proposed to be postponed had first been taken up Mr. Benton then moved that the Senate proceed it the consideration of the California bill.

Mr. Clay moved to lay the motion on the table, which was agreed to. Yeas 27, nays 24, as follows:

lows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland
Bright, Butler, Cass, Clemens, Davis, (of Miss.,) Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Martin, Pierce, Rosk, Sebastian, Sewell, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Whitcomb, and Yulee.
NATS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Chase, Clark
Corwin, Davis, (of Mass.,) Dayton, Dodge, (of Wia,
Dodge, (of Iowa,) Donglass, Fitch, Green, HaleHamlin, Jones, Miller, Morris, Phelps, Seward,
Shields, Spruance, Walker, and Webster.
The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

Shields, Spruance, Welker, and Webster.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Foote having the floor, said that in view of the exigencies of the case he would refrain from any further remarks, and simply ask the Senate to come

the exigencies of the case he would refrain from any further remarks, and simply ask the Senate to come to a speedy vote.

Mr. Mangum expressed the hope that the Senate would vote scriation on all of Mr. Benton's proposidebate by the majority, or any attempt which the state of the more states of the state of the more states of the more states of the more states of the more states of the states.

Mr. Bendor's name of the states of the states of the states of the states.

Mr. Bendor's name of the states of the states.

Mr. Bendor's name of the states of the states.

Mr. Bendor's name of the states.

ted States.
4th. The Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.
And Provided further, That said Committee shall take into consideration any questions relating to subject of Domestic slavery in the United States, ich shall not be speedily referred to it by order of

he had received a petition from

Mr. Seward moved a correction of the journal, in which he had been recorded as voting in the affirmative upon Mr. Benton's proposition of refusing to refer to the Select Committee the question of the internal slave trade. He had forced in the negative. After the presentation of petitions, Mr. Douglas moved that the California bill be taken up, which was agreed to.

ommittee.

The question of postponement taking priority, was at, and agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the bairman of the Select Committee upon the com-

nsed.

[It will be observed that the opponents of the Cilitate generally failed to vote at all upon its ointment.]

Mr. Benton moved that the Select Committee and the committee of the committee

Mr. Benton moved that the Select committee of the sub-instructed to report separately, on each of the sub-jects referred to it, and not to join two or more sub-jects, not of the same character, in one bill. Mr. Badger objected to the consideration, and the motion lies over under the rule.

construct State bill was taken up. After some concernition with reference to the absence of the Comittee to convey Mr. Calhoun's remains to Soutlarolina, a motion to postpone the further consideration of the California bill to next Monday two coks, was spread to.

his hand amendments to see that when Mr. Clay sub met del proposing.

Mr. Benton gave notice, that when Mr. Clay sub mitted his amendments, he had in his hand parlia mentary law, (holding up four quarto volumes,) to show that the Senator from Kentucky proposed course in violation of all parliamentary practice an Mr. Clay expressed his readiness to meet the Ser

Mr. Clay expressed his readiness to meet the Sen-ator's parliamentary law.

Mr. Hale renewed the motion which he made yes-terday, that the petitions, resolution to the subjects re-liging to referred to said Committee appointed this morn-ing, be referred to said Committee.

Mr. Atchason moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 24, nays 23.

### From the Boston Daily Advertiser. SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. SARAH ROBERTS US. THE CITY OF BOSTON

SARAH ROBERTS 18. THE CITY OF BOSTON.

This was an action on the case, brought by the plaintiff, an infant, who swed by her father and nex friend, against the city of Boston, under the statute of 1645, c. 1214, which provides that any child unlawfully excluded from public school instruction in this Commonwealth, shall recover damages therefor against the city or town by which such public instruction is supported.

In 1848, the following vote of that co

pointed members of the primary school committee, viz; George Sturterant, and one hundred and thirty-fie others.

If others, the state of the primary school committee be, and they hereby are, authorized to organize their and they hereby are, authorized to organize their and the primary school and regulate. their proceedings as they may deem and to overhead the primary and the primary and the primary and the primary school and the pri

The city of Boston is

when it was proposed to refer the thoughts of the people—of the sovereigns—he called it insuling.

Mr. Clemens said he had received a petition from New York, which he should present to morror, suggesting the necessity for the catablishment of a lumitic asylum for the abolition members, after the case of an individual Senator, asking that his head be shaved forthwith, and that he be put upon a cold water diet. (Laughter.)

After debate, the Chair ruled Mr. Hale's amendment out of order, upon the ground that the propositions to be referred were not under consideration.

The final question being then taken upon the motion to refer Clay and Bell's resolutions to a select committee of 13 without instructions, it was adopted, yeas 30, nays 22, as follows:—

Yeas—Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Bouler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Davis, (Miss.) Dickinson, Dodge, (Iowa), Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, Whiteomb, Yulee.

Nays—Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corvin, Davis, (Mass.), Dickinson, Davis, (Mass.), Dickinson, Dodge, (Iowa), Downs, Foote, Hunter, Jones, King, Mangum, Aison, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turner, Underwood, Whiteomb, Yulee.

Nays—Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, Clarke, Corvin, Davis, (Mass.), the halloting was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Hale, then moved that all the petitions and remonstrances lying on the table relating to the

the sencels, is not only segal and just, out it bees adapted to promote the education of that class of our population.

If, upon the foregoing statement of facts, the plaintiff is entitled to recover, the case is to be submitted to a jury to assess damages; otherwise, the plaintiff is to become non-sait. The printed rules of the general and primary School Committees of the city of Boston, and the majority and minority reports and proceedings of the primary School Committees on the petition of George Putnam and others in 1846, and his petitions are made a part of the cases of are sit to same and the second proceedings of the primary School Committee, and the second proceedings of the primary School Committee, and for the same may be considered legal testimony. [The nature of these documents will be sufficiently indicated in the opinion of the Court. The Court may draw such inferences from the facts as a jury would be authorized to draw.

Upon the above statement of acts, the Court behavior of the state and for their costs. The plaintiff appealed to this Court form said judgment.

The counsel for the plaintiff made the following points: (1.) According to the spirit of American institutions, and especially of the Constitution of Color or race, are equal before the law. (2.) The legislation of the State makes no discrimination of color or race, in the establishment of the common schools. (3.) The Courts of the Courts of the Courts of the common schools but have recognized the equal rights of all the inhabitants. (4.) The exclusion of color of practical inconvenience to them and to their parents, to which while persons are not exposed; and is, therefore, a violation of equality. (5.) The discrimination of children on account of color or race, are in the parents of consecution of color or race, and to compel them to go to separite schools, in definence of the principle of account of color or race, and the consecution of color or the consecution of color or race, and to compel them to go to separite schools, in define

of children on account of color or race, is in the nature of caske, and a violation of equality. (6.) The one should occur of color or race, is in the nature of caske, and a violation of equality. (6.) The one should declare the by-law of the school committee, making a discrimination of equality. (7.) The court should declare the by-law of the school committee, making a discrimination of ecolor or race, to be illegal or unconstitutional, although there are no words of express prohibition in the Constitution or laws.

The counsel for the city contended that the question involved in the case was one of pure law. He admitted, to the fullest extent, most of the propositions of the plaintiff's counsel, and if it was necessary to violate them, in order to gain the case, he had no desire to gain it, and he ought not to gain it. But these propositions of the plaintiff dun treach the case. The plaintiff brought this suit, alleging that she had been 'unlawfully excluded from public school instruction.' The case found, and it was admitted, that she might have gone to a school as good, in all respects, as any in the city. Her complaint was, that she could not have a right (denied to other children) to select her own school; that the school committee, in the fair exercise of their discretion, pointed out the particular school to which she should go, as they also did to every other child in the city. The case also found that the plaintiff was not obliged to go farther to school than many white children. The real question, after all, was one of law, mamely: whether the school committee had the power—the tegal right, to make separate schools for colored children, acting in good fath for the interests of the children themselves. Whether it was best or expedient, to exercise the power as they had done, was an entirely distinct question, with which this Court had nothing to do provided the committee acted without malice.

of the arguments of plaintiff's coursel were more proper to be addressed to the school committee than to the Court.

The case was argued last term. At the present term, Chief Justice Snaw delivered the opinion of the Court.

After stating the principal facts given in the above a greed statement, he said that the present case did not involve any question in regard to the legality of the Smith school, being a school of another class and proficiency; though much of the argument affected, in like manner, that shool. The case referred to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that shool. The case referred to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that shool. The case referred to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that shool. The case referred to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that shool. The case referred to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that a case to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that a case to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that a case to the primary schools affected, in like manner, that the plaintiff had access to a school, set apart for colored children, and respected that the plaintiff had access to a school, set apart for colored children, and the court could not say that their decision upon it was not founded upon the results of a sober and were more distant from her home. That, under these circumstances, the question was, whether the plaintiff was the honest respect to the subject was not invested to deepen and perpetuate the rate of case, consideration the stream of case, consideration

ration.

That it was necessary, then, to resort to the la ascertain what were the rights of individuals. gard to schools. By the Rev. St. c. 23, the gen i system was provided for. It directed what mon onld be raised in different towns, according

ishment, for we regard it as unwaryonstitution of of our laws, and especially of se greater than Massachusetts. The people (smedy this injustice through the Legislature out the State, subject shall be agitated to

VOL. XX. NO. 17 The Liberator.

BOSTON, APRIL 26, 1850 No Union with Slaveholders

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

American Anti-Slavery Society. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Article Ar at this. The American Society stands at the beginning, the sole enemy, the United States, to the system of Aux Shavur. The magnitude of its work portance of the obstacles in the way plishment, are yearly made more and as every party and organization that structure against the Slave Power. compromise with it, successively retire from the compromise with it, successively retire from the test, either glorying in successful treathery as the mitting to aliameful defeat. A contest of restrongers has proved that the only looped laws years has proved that the only looped laws Slavery is the demand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF ET.

RY SLAVE, and that such a communities on mover be attained as long as we maintain a point

ermine its extension—that a Southern an

boundary will no longer be contended to Northern is destroyed.

The ABOLITIONISTS of the AMERIC.

cognised as their own. He who does the make its action and its voice the most efficie have only done the least he ought to do. The meetings of the Society will be conti-usual, for three days. The place of meeting named in future notices.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Praidet.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, LAMARTINE AND THE WORKING CLASS-

ES OP FRANCE. ing the People. By Alphonse & La-Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co., 18 martine. Boston: Phillips Washington street—1850.

Washington street—1800.

This is a translation of one of a series of Essy, by
Lamartine, which have appeared in his monthly see,
nal, entitled "Le Conseiller dis People"—The People
Counseller. It is written in the usually glowing bit
somewhat too declamatory style of its recoved inthor, and has passages of great beauty and tree see.

least problematical, in our judgment, for ruges which we will state very briefly.

It seems to us that Lamartine over-estimats is importance of a formal, technical recognition of the existence of God; because such a recognition as been common to all Christendom for age. To least the people, 'he says, 'it is necessary to believe in God.' What kind of a God.' The Autocrat of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, Hayasa himself—the Pope and his Cardinals,—the American sharebides, slave breeders and alway traffichers to the contract of the contra o the contrary notwithstanding? Very well: the why not state his proposition thus-

God is not that vague, confused, indefinite, shales, sentiment, which compels one to suppose a principle

we think the statemy. that 'sometimes the mase have been driven to the deed to the deed to the advantage of the deed to the advantag

'Men,' says Lamartine, 'have been blotting out
God, for a century past, from the souls of the people,
and more especially in latter years. The masses have
been driven to Atheism, they have been driven on ery
side and on every hand.' How has all this happened? Who are they who have done this cut
deed? It is, we consee, in the answers to these quesions—answers more implied than direct, but non

the loss specific and invidious—as given by the account at we feel the disquietude we have already our, that we feel the disquietude we have already our passes? First, Lamartine assails (as we have been present programs of the passes? First, Lamartine assails (as we have been present programs of the possible of the passes. First, Lamartine assails (as we have here have been present to the saint those Political Economists, whose motion is against those Political Economists, whose motion is against those Political Economists, whose motion is against those Political Economists, whose solid present is a saint present and the property of the whose declaration is, "There is only in the saint present and the property of the saint present and the property of the saint passes." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." Next he tells us that "for eighteen years, seast." In the season and the people, under the names of Fourier is not at this moment, one of these schools of presend speadly, prophets of the future, and saven of the present, which is not Materialism in action. He asks.—Are they astonished that the their is great are their only disciples? Are they integrated by the season of the people is the season of the people is tell miss of the people in the season of the people is the season of the people is tell miss of the people is the season of the people is the pe

ities of the secursed war system of France, which three only on the blood of the people—against the deposits of Louis Napoleon, as absolute in fact as was that of Louis Philippe, there being no freedom of speech or of the press;—no, it is not against any of these Lamarine testifies, it is not in these he perceives my repudiation of God, it is none of these which give him any alarm for the safety of society! There is no shewing in the Church or the State, only among the people! The Church and the State show their belief in God by increasing the burdens of the mile of reducine them to the verge of starvation! their belief in God by increasing the burdens of the people, and reducing them to the verge of starvation. The people show they are without God by protest-ing against injustice, demanding equity, combining for mutual succor and protection, suggesting mode-for a rorizanization of society, and discarding the shams of a false religion, and the impositions of z-parious republicanism! It is not as of old—The ru-lers of the people cause them to err, and they that are leftly them are destroyed!—but it is among chem its, astronources, mathematicians, and other scien are ledge them are destroyed —but it is among enamies, astronomers, mathematicians, and other scientific men, this destroyers of the people, the enemies of 66d are to be found!—men whose pursuits have been of real service to mankind, (whatever their theological notions,) in breaking down superstition, enlarging the field of useful knowledge, and quickening the dormant powers of the human mind. Of such folly, or such insulate, is Lamartine guilty in this Essay on of such injustice, is Lamartine guilty in this Essay o Atheism among the People'! The manner in which the earnest advocates of th

-classes of France are referred to- that the working-classes of France are referred to—that thei ignorant are their only disciples '—'that their ideas creep along the abysses of society '—that they 'ex-cite, instead of enthusiasm, only the fanaticism of banger and thirst —reminds us of the old inquiry— 'Have any of the rulers believed on him?' and of the old accusation, the eateth with publicants and sinners, is a blasphemer, and a stirrer up of sedition '—and is but a repetition of the abuse to which reformers in all ages have been subjected. Where, on the scroll of history, does Lamartine find an instance in which

"The fanaticism of hunger and thirst!"—hunger seeking to be fed and thirst to be quenched, that absolute startation of the body may not be inevitable! An idealist, who has enough to eat and to drink, and is in possession of all desirable luxuries, casts this sunt at the suffering millions and their advocates! It is unanally and unchristian. This warning, which follows, is no better:—'Beware of abject Materialism, degrading Sensualism, gross Socialism, of besotted Communism; of all these doctrines of flesh and blood, of meat and drink, of hunger and thirst, of wages and traffs, which these corruptors of the soul of the people greath to you, as the sole thought, the sole hope, as the only duty and only end of man! "Reproach-fil epithes in shundance, easily uttered, and disgusting caricatores dispanily drawn! But are these to be taken for facts and arguments? Only by those have no sympathy for the oppressed. A people victuised in the name of God, for ages, and reduced to the last degree of endurance, speak slightly of the established religion, site. it. tinised in the name of God, for ages, and reduced to the last dagec of endurance, speak slightly of the es. tabished religion, with its hideous God. Atheism! They are famishing, and demand bread; naked, and claim necessary raiment; h-useless, and plead for a shelter; landless, and ask fo, very limited homesteads; combined against by mon-polists and sharpers, and in self-defence seek relief 1-ough associated effort and untual co-operation. Abjec-Materialism; degrading Sensualism! gross Socialism besotted Communicat. Such outeries are dastardly! I Lammtine concludes his Essay by telling the b-spech people to seek God, but 'not in these Materialism; For God is not below,—he is on high! The very, cant of a reprobate privathood and an apostate church. Now, the true God is me, and not fair off; and gening colliness has the plusies of the life that now is, as wells so that which is 'come'; truths which the 'vise and prudent' in Prance 'unable to apprehend, but which the rash and foolish nasses are beginning to perceive, and think ought to be duced to practice.

The Origin of the Material Unive. with a de-emption of the manner of the fort on of the Earth, and events connected therew from its existence in a fluid state to the time of castence in a fluid state to the tume of Moratic Narrative. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Wasio. This is another ingenious attempt to accose the formation of the Material Universe. However the beginning, God created the heavens and earth, is a question, the solution of which mankins, or in all ages have sought to discover. The subject is as sublime as it is intricate, and affords ample scope for scientific research. This pemphlet is written in a serious spirit, and modestly claims something of originality—the writer not being aware that any attempt has yet been made to account for the method temptoyed by the Creator for the formation of water; or, at what harticular stage of the earth's existence, or, at what harticular stage of the carth's existence, it became a chapmonent part of its exterior, under the present order of its arrangement. His theory is, that the space occupied by the misterial universe has, from the creation, been filled with precisely the same materials as at present, and that these materials existed in the form of gases, and were kept in that state Narrative. Boston : Phillips, Sampson & Mosai

by caloric, which, with electricity, existed in a lat by caloric, which, with electricity, existed in a latent or passive state, until the Creator saw fit to arrange them in the order which enabled them to unite, or to be condensed in masses, and to be governed thereafter by natural laws which he has impressed upon them. As there is nothing bearing the name of matter, with which we are acquainted, that is, not subject to the law of change, our author size— May not the same matter, which now composes the solar system, have been reduced to its gaseous form, and reformed, into systems of planets, and a sun, a thousand times before !' Is choos then to come a thousand times again? On this point, we must pause awhile.

The Sources of Health and the Prevention of D he Sources of Health and the Prevention of Disease; or, Mental and Physical Hygiene. By John A. Tarbell, M. D., Member of the Massachusetts Med-ical Society, and of the Homocopathic National In-stitute. Boston: Otis Clapp, 23 School Street— 1850. pp. 170.

Tarbell, M. D., Memorical Society, and of the Homosopathic situate. Beston: Otis Clapp, 23 School Street—1850. pp. 170.

The old adage, that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, has not yet become obsolete or without value. Hypeople were a millionth part as anxious to know how to avoid disease, as they are to find a remedy for it after it has become deeply seated, there would be a world of suffering sayed, and the longed ty of our race greatly increased. This knowledge is to be obtained by an intelligent and carnest investigation of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining adition of the laws of mind and matter, as pertaining a success of the second that it is an unation to be counted one of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of this county, but when I saw those remarks of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the sound that I wish the mind of the same of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the sound that I wish the mind of the same of the same of the same of the abolition-sits of this county, but when I saw those remarks of the sound that I wish the mind of the same of great deal of valuable advice and information in a brief compass. Its object is to acquaint the reader with the character of those agents which exert an injurious influence upon health, and to afford instruction regarding means of adoption most practicable for the successful resistance of such evil agents. It therefore treats on food, drink, air, exercise, bathing, clothing, sleep, occupations, drugs, mental causes of disease, invisible influences affecting health, and homoopathy. We are pleased with the emphatic testimony which it bears against the use of alcoholic drinks. 'They are bears against the use of alcoholic drinks. They are all, without an exception, injurious to the animal economy... The most commendable crusade ever undertaken against any of the diabolical agencies which obstruct man's path to heaven, is that now being carried on against the arch-enemy to human health and happiness,—alchohol; the accuract from the accuracy of the naturally harmless gifts of God. . . It matters not in what shape the enemy is put into the mouth, even if in not a sufficient force at once to steal away the brains; it still remains an enemy, and no ingenious device can possibly deprive it of that character.

### EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS MEETING.

The friends of this reform assembled at Belknap St. Church on Monday evening, April 22d. The Chairman being necessarily detained, John T. Hilton was unanimously called to preside, and stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court, and to concert measures for further action.

measures for further action.

The decision, as rendered by Chief Justice Shaw was read by the Secretary, and commented upon by

William C. Nell, in behalf of the committee, sub-mitted the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That we have heard with surprise and regret the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, in the case of Roberts vs. City of Boston; and with all due respect to that high tri-bunal, we still presume to think such cannot be the law, if it be true that the Constitution of 1780 be the law, if we have the Steach. law, if it be true that the Constitution of 1780 be the supreme law of the State. But whether this be so or not, we still confide in the Legislature 'to establish jus-lice' in this particular, and save us from such mis-takes, whether originating in that body or charge-able to the Bench; and to that end we pledge to each other our unceasing efforts, till the struggle results in

citizens of Boston are most sincerely and gratefully tendered Messrs. Charles Sumner and Robert Morris, counsel, and to Charles Theodore Russell, Esq., adrocate in the School Board, for their faithful, gen-erous and devoted efforts in our behalf; and we are proud to record the fact, that while thanks are all we proud to record the fact, that while thanks are all we have now to give for such assistance, it renders their championship of our cause the more marked and hon-orable—their reward having been found, as we believe in the pleasure of the task.

and, we hope, our successes, his name will not

rgotten. Resolved, That we hall with unalloyed satisfaction Resolved, That we hall with unalloyed satisfaction the fact that many parents and guardins among us are availing themselves of various means for the education of their children, independent of the present illegal exclusive system; and that, unmoved by opposition, whether from those without or within our proscribed circle, they are determined to bide their time until an enlightened public opinion accord to then

until an enlightened public opinion accord to them Equal School Rights.

Resolved, That a delegation be appointed to attend the approaching New England Anti-Slavery Convention, and there invoke the co-operation of all friends of free school education in Massachusetts, in securing to our children the rights so long withheld.

In accordance with the above, Robert Morris, John T. Hilton and Wm. C. Nell were unanimously se-

T. Hilton and Wm. C. Nell were unanimously selected.

The resolutions were discussed by Robert Johnson, Henry L. W. Thacker, John T. Hilton, Isaac H. Snowden, William C. Nell, Edward Jackson, Benjamin Weeden, Charles Mahony, Henry Weeden, and oth-

weeden, Charles Mandon, Henry Yescada, and Carers, and on motion, adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks was presented to William C. Nell and his coadjutors, for their efforts relative to the recent juvenile exhibition, the proceeds of which were devoted to the Equal School Rights fund.

pointed (with power to increase their number) for ar-ranging a complimentary meeting or festival, as a tibute to Benjamin F. Roberts for his sacrifices and effets in the Equal School Rights reform. The following persons constitute the committee: Robert Johnson, Henry L. W. Thacker, Henry Wee-den, Ottayay West, Edward Jackson, Angeline B.

Gardner, E-nice R. Davis, Mary L. Armstead.

The resolutions were ordered to be published, and the meeting adjurned, subject to the call of the com-

JOHN T. HILTON, Chairs WILLIAM C. NELL, ISAAC H. SNOWDEN } Secretaries.

NORFOLK COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. Agreeably to notice, the annual meeting of the orfolk County Anti-Slavery Society was held in the mperance Hall, Dedham, on Thursday, 18th inst., mencing at 10 o'clock. After an opening speech ina President, a committee was appointed to non-seculist of officers for the ensuing year, who sub-reported the following, which was adopted:

President, Ri. Vio Presidents,
ElliaClapp, Dorchester.
Samus Medfield.
Lawson-rick, Brookline.
Elias Riclay, Walpole.
Edwin Thouveymouth.
East Walpole.

Recording Secretary, Anne W. Weston.

Essative Committee, Franklin Williams, Roxbury, Elizs H. Teft, Dedham. Joseph R. Engley, Walpole-John R. Morse, Walpole. Hiram W. Blanchard, Dorchest Milton Z. Bullard, Bellingham. Louisa A. Allen, Dedham,

Georgia, that the only consistent agitators of the sis-very question are the Garrisonians, (so called,) and of course, holding such opinions, I must labor and suffer repreach with them until I see greater light. Yours truly, for the bondman, MILTON Z. BULLARD.

Mr. Garrison, of Boston, presented the following series of resolutions for the consideration of the meet-ing:—

1. Resolved, That the 'ultraism' of abolitionism I. resolved, I hat the "utrassis a solutional is inflexible justice; its 'fanaticism,' universal eman-cipation; its 'infidelity,' reverence for the oternal law of God, which is liberty; its 'madness,' unshaken confidence in the ultimate triumph of right over wrong; its 'fell purpose,' the abolition of slavery; its 'impracticableness,' certain and complete victory

over all opposition.

2. Resolved, That with a cause which in all age 2. Resolved, That with a cause which in all ages has received the homage of the truly great and good, and in which are bound up the destinies not only of this country but of the world,—the cause of absolute and impartial liberty,—we are not to be discouraged, not to be driven back, not to be put down neither are we to be cheated, nor bribed, nor diverted from our course; be the 'opular agitation dismay, indignation or violence what it may, be the perils or indignation or violence what it may, be the perms or consequences what they may, we shall persevere to the end, giving no quarter to slavery or its abettors, and laying down the weapons of our moral warfare only whea the last fetter is broken, and the song of jubilee is thundering heavenward.

3. Resolved, That in the recent death of John C. Calhoun, the sacred cause of liberty has been deliver-

ed from a persevering, inexorable, gigantic enemy-the Slave Power has lost its chosen champion; yet and demoniar ambition, he is a model man for imita-tion and emulation on the score of consistency, firm-ness, courage, devotion, indomitableness—qualities in him most frightfully perverted, but when consecrat-ed to noble ends, invaluable and irresistible—quali-ties which she triends of the slave must possess and exhibit, in all conceivable emergencies, or they will the state the state of the slave must possess and labor in vain.
4. Resolved, That the Spirit of Liberty laughs to

scorn the attempt of such traitors to her cause as Clay, Webster, and others in the Senate, to arrest the Clay, Webster, and others in the Senate, to arrest me progress of the anti-slavery movement by artifices and stratagems and compromises, and fustian eulogies upon the Constitution and Union; for all such tricks and devices shall furnish just so much fresh fuel for last vestige of the slave system.
5. Resolved, That the history of the United Sta

5. Resolved, That the instory of the United States has been, from the beginning, but the record of the successful triumphs of slavery, and that each victory has been won by wading through the slaughter and miseries of growing generations of slaves, and mark-ed by trophies of the ravished rights and ineffectual

ed by trophies of the ratished rights and incarcular resistance of the nominally free.

6. Resolved, That the successive strides of Slavery, as it has stalked towards its design, from Kentucky to Louisiana, from Louisiana to Florida, from Florida to Texas, from Texas to California and New Mexico, have been each more haughty, more cruel and more crushing than its predecessor; and that the one now wasconded over as threatens the widest and most on-

well as to the hopes of the slaves.

7. Resolved, That as in each of these struggles between Liberty and Slavery, traitors have appeared, eager to purchase the smile of the tyrants by the sacrifice of humanity, and base enough to sell their birthright of civil liberty for a possible mess of political pottage, so this occasion has called forth, in the person of Daniel Webster, the great traitor of our history, before whose enormous infamy all former treason and apostacy look white.

8. Resolved, That the present Legislature of this State has shown itself to be stupid, cowardly, shuffling, impracticable, and somnolent, on all matters pertaining to freedom and progress, to a melancholy extent, if not beyond all precedent; that the termination of its acssion is to be looked for and hailed with eagerness and immense satisfaction; and that from the rep-

cition of such an intolerable indiction on the body
politic, the petition should be devoutly offered up—
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

9. Resolved, That we recognize with pleasure here
and there, in both houses, among the members, an
exception to this true confession and just sentence;
but such a mass of 'dough' seems to be incapable
of being affected by the presence of any leaven that
may exist in it—thus constituting a notable exception
to a well known declaration of Scripture.

The meeting was addressed by Samuel May, Jr.,
W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy,
Lee Henry Giles Edward L. Keves, Edwin Thomp-

W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Henry Giles, Edward L. Keyes, Edwin Thomp-son, Warren Allen, and Richard Clapp, and the res-olutions unanimously adopted. Earnest, eloquent, and impassioned remarks were made, during the dis-cussion, worthy of the sacred cause of liberty; and the only regret is, that thousands were not present be quickened by their utterance.

to be quickened by their uterance.

The hospitality of the friends in Dedham was, as usual, bountiful to excess to all who chose to partake of it—a numerous and goodly company indeed.

EDMUND QUINCY, President.

ANNE W. WESTON, Secretaries.

ERRATA. In the faithful admonitory Letter to Daniel Webster, from Rev. Joseph P. Pessenden of South Bridgeton, Me., published in the Liberstor of the 12th inst, tweith line from the commencement, for 'declaration,' read 'degradation.' Tweith line from the close of the Letter, for 'Congress,' read 'Gollege.' We regret these blunders.

We erroneously credited the report of the proceedings of the Anti-Webster Mass Meeting held in Plymouth, to the Old Colony Memorial, instead of the North Bridgewater Reporter.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PARTY.

Loxnos, March 28, 1850.

Dran Sin:

Very recently, a meeting was held here of the Church of England party. That Church is called, you know, 'The Church by law established,' and its establishment and the struggles amongst the priests of the days of the reformation in England, (ac called,) was as to which of the seets should get the loaves and the fashes, and led to the expatriation of the Pll-grin Fathers; and looking with the eyes of this after age, we may say fortunately sent forth the May-flower to America. The Episcopalians got the loaves and fishes into their keeping, then succeeded in get-ling a variety of oppressive laws passed to keep down the Catholics and other Dissenters, and fishes into their keeping, then succeeded in get-ling a variety of oppressive laws passed to keep down the Catholics and other Dissenters, and finally seated themselves upon the shoulders of the people, with power to take a tenth of the produce of the kingdom, the cathedrals, state colleges, donations, lands and other property, estimated to amount together, to at only the property, estimated to amount together, to at only the property, estimated to amount together, to at only the property and property as the cathedrals, state colleges, donations, lands and other property, estimated to amount together, to at any external pressure which would give them a bias Dran Siz:

Very recontly, a meeting was held here of the Church of England party. That Church is called, you know, 'The Church by law established,' and its establishment and the struggles amongst the priests of the days of the reformation in England, (so called,) was as to which of the seets should get the loaves and the Sahes, and led to the expatriation of the Pilgrim Fathers; and looking with the eyes of this after age, we may any fortunately sent forth the May-flower to America. The Episcopalians got the loaves and fishes into their keeping, then succeeded in getting a variety of oppressive laws passed to keep down the Catholies and other Dissenters, and finally seated themselves upon the shoulders of the people, with power to take a tenth of the produce of the kingdom, the cathefrals, state colleges, donations, lands and other property, estimated to amount together, to at least nine millions a year, out of which they will not even repair their own churches, but make rates upon the people, by which rates they compel the Dissenter, who does not and cannot conscientiously join in their worship, to repair their churches for them. As to the cathedrals which were erected by the Catholies, whenever they are dilapidated or burnt down, the Bishop and other church dignitaries set forward a subscription for their repair, upon the ground of their satiquity, giving the go-by to the fact, that the Catholies priests, when they had the tythes, not only repaired, but erected the buildings.

Well, this Church party had a meeting the other day on the subject of education, and for the purpose of scolding the Government for not allowing them to have a large dip into the public purse, for the purpose of education, without being responsible to Govern-

of scolding the Government for not allowing them to have a large dip into the public pure, for the purpose of education, without being responsible to Govern-ment for its application. The truth is, that all the sects here are quarrelling together as to the shares they are respectively to get of a sum which has been voted by Parliament to be applied to the various bo-dies who are desirous to educate the people, most of whom feel themselves interested to do so, that they may give to the uprising generation what they all agree to call religious education, but what they each varcetically realize in plenty of creed and catemay give to the uprising generation what they all agree to call religious education, but what they each practically realize in plenty of creed and catechism, according to their own doctrinal views. Religion with them means theology, and they make the poor children pronounce in words their particular church creed before they can have the slightest comprehension of what they are made to sfirm. But, to return to my Church of England friends.

The following is the record, taken from the public

return to my Church of England friends.

The following is the record, taken from the public papers, of the doings and sayings of a Church of England party. You will see that they are by no means small men as to worldly position, and you will also see, from the notions they broach, that if they were sincere in what they said, they were by no means large-minded; but it is pretty clear that they were subtle enough to see, that if there were no creed, there would be no State Church, no Bishopries, with fifty thousand dollars a year, and Archbishops with double that income. The following is the report:—

\*A meeting of the friends of National Planting

ishops with double that income. The following is the report:—

'A meeting of the friends of National Education was held at Willie's rooms on Thursday. Mr. Talbot, Q. C., presided. The Bishop of Winchester and the Bishop of Glasgow, the Warden of Chichester College, the Rev. Dr. Molesworth, Archdeacon Manning, Mr. G. A. Dennison, Lord Nelson, the Hon. B. Cavendish, Mr. Napier, Mr. P., and Mr. Roundell Palmer, M. P., took part in the proceedings. The Rev. Archdeacon Manning, opened with prayer. The Chairman stated that the correspondence between the National Society and the Committee of Education was now at an end; and the Church is thrown on her own internal resources. Mr. G. A. Dennison said, that 'all education flowed from, and necessarily depended upon, the doctrine which had so monstronsly been made of late the subject of regeneration in baptism—that doctrine which had so monstronsly been made of late the subject of the committee of Education, for, inore dangerous, the office without the name; not godless Colleges: the seed might be sown, but itshould be crushed ere it grew to a plant. The Rev. W. Swell pronounced the system of Education, apart from the dogmatical teaching of the Church, as pripe with the seeds of anarchy. IT INSVITABLY DESEMONED VENERATION FOR THE CREATOR, LOVE FOR THE PARENT, RESPECT FOR THE TATRE. RESOLUTION WITH THE TATRE. RESOLUTION WHEN THE PREVIOUS PATIATION TO THE COMMITTEE THE OF THE STATE. RESOLUTION WERE DOWN THE STATE. RESOLUTION FOR THE CHARTOR, LOVE FOR THE PARENT, RESPECT FOR THE TATRE. RESOLUTION WERE DESEMBLY FOR THE PARENT, RESPECT FOR THE TATRE. RESOlutions were passed, which characterized the Committee of Council on Education as an incipient legislative Board of Public Instruction; denounced the aggressions of that body, especially the establishment of the Normal School at Kneller Hall, at the expenditure of more than £30,000 of the public money, without previous Parliamentiary sanction; and affirmed the necessity of an appeal to Parliament for a removal of the impediment

and to the two louces of ramanent was acope-These priests not only lord it over us by making us pay them large incomes, and build great churches, but they do it in the most domineering and abusive style you can well imagine. The following specimen of a cursing parson, which occurred at the same moeting, with the comments of the editor, I take from another newspaper, the Examiner of Feb. 23d:—

another newspaper, the Examiner of Feb. 23d:—

'About ten days ago, there was a meeting at Willis's Rooms, convened for the purpose of condemning
the measures of the Government for imparting national education. The business of the meeting commenced with prayer for a blessing, which was followed, not long after, by the bitterest imprecation.
The Rov. Dr. Biber having been charged with a
resolution inveighing against the Kneller Hall Normal School, held forth in this strain, as reported in
she Guardian.

resolution inveigning against the science and read mal School, held forth in this strain, as reported in the Guardian:

"a The question had arisen, what was Kneller Hall? It was, in fact, the embodiment of a long-cherished and most pernicious theory—the theory of an education said out of the public rates, and from which every thing like distinctive and positive religion was banished, [for 'distinctive and positive religion' read, our particular creed and dogma.] The decision of the House of Lords, in 1839, induced the Government to give up its echeme, but, to use the words of one who had recently been made a Baronet for his services in the cause of religion, it was only kept for a while in an unothrusive state. Immediately after the accession of Government to fice in 1846, the scheme was revived, and an expenditure of £30,000 had now been incurred in erecting an institution which was intended to deprive the Church of its proper functions as the educator of the poor in the land. It was avowed by the Privy Council that the only Gospel taught at Kneller.

peneture of 2.50,000 man now been incurred in recetting an institution which was intended to deprive the Church of its proper functions as the educator of the poor in the land. It was avowed by the Privy Council that the only Gospel taught at Kneller, Hall was that which was comprised in the morn agencies relied upon by the Poor Law Commissioners for the elevation of the poor. Of him who sought to introduce such a Gospel into the education of this country, he hesitated not to say, without any personal feeling, Lex mix me accountry in the angle of the poor law to support the country and the believed that the events which would be witnessed by the next two generations would fully justify the use of such language.

\*On the platform, listening to this imprecation, and not raising a voice againing to this were the Bishop of Each and Wells, the Bishop of Each Language, and Lyttleton; Archdescons Manning, Thory, Harrison and Allen, and a long list of reverend dignitaries and gentlemen. None of these persons, so zealous in the cause of religion, felt moved to reprove the cursing priest, or to protest that their feelings revolted against his unchristian, his diabolical imprecation. Is the school in which the spirit of meckness and charity is to be acquired? We judge of a tree by its fruits; and of the system of education of which the Rev. Dr. Biber is both a specimen and an advocate, the foll curse that falls from his tongue is a sad and sufficient sample. Amongst brother bigots, he is calificant sample. Supplying the property of the property of the spirit, seep far from me, as you value safety and would avoid destruction.

These things ought to be handed forth to you Americans, that you may see how priests will act with you.

splitting men into sections on earth, and for designat-ing them by unpronounceable shibboleths? They had been called a multitude of untutored savages children; the struggle in England, of the thoug portion of the poorer classes, is to prevent their chil-dren's minds from being perverted and hardened by extraordinary theological dogmas, as the condition of being taught the instrumentalities of knowledge.

EF Exity Reserve, the beautiful slave girl, for whom Bruin and Hill; the slave traders, demanded \$1800, as the only condition on which they would restore her to her mother, is dead. So says a letter from Mr. Hill, dated Griffin, Ga., March 23. The letter says that 'ahe died of scarlet sore throat, but does not say where or when she died. Hill protests that he had determined not to sell Emily at the South, but to bring her back to Alexandria, and let her mother have her.

Distressing Gesualty.—On Wednesday, 10th inst., at Richmond, Ya., a horse, stached to a cart, took fright and ran away. The driver, a negro lad, was thrown off and severely burt, and in his heading course, the horse encountered a negro woman, whe was crushed to death almost immediately by the lef wheel of the car. Further on, he knocked down in Mrs. Regnaults so violently as to produce instant death Mrs. Regnault was very much esteemed in Richmond and her untimely death has caused a general sadnes in that community.

Metancholy Loss of Life.—Mr. George H. Foote, who went to San Francisco in the bark J. Wells, Jr., from New Haven, has written to his friends in that city, that five of his fellow-voyagers in the J. Wells, Jr., were drowned in the harbor of San Francisco, Jan. 28th. Their names are as follows:—Nathaniel W. Wellsco, Ist officer, of Beverly, Mass.; Wellington Tuttle, Charles W. Foster, and Thomas F. Castle, of Britsol, Comn.; and Exckiel W. Nettleton, of Milford, Conn.

Milford, Conn.

Cholera on the Mississippi.—Twelve cabin passengers died of cholera on board the steamer Commodore Petry, during het last trip from New Orleans to Island No. 8, where she got aground. The officers of the boat were all sick with the disease. The steamer Buckeye had several cases of cholera on board before reaching Memphis from New Orleans. Three of the crew of the steamer Uncle Sam died of it on board the boat, in the port of New Orleans. Two deaths from cholera occurred at St. Louis during the week ending the 1 inst.

Frozen to Death.—The Trenton True American of 15th inst. says that two young men, aged 19 and 2 years, named Naylor, brothers, were frozen to deat during the storm on the night of the 12th. They wer employed in dredging for oysters, near Weymouth, it that State. They were young man highly esteeme in the neighborhood.

beds, and was conveyed to jail.

EF The bark Sherwood, from New Orleans, reports that on the 1st inst., in 1st 32 48, lon. 76 56, the man at the wheel heard some one hait the bark. On looking to the leeward, he discovered a man in the water, on a caboose house, about half a mile off, and succeeded in getting him on board, when he proved to be Capt. Hunt, of the brig Jno. Hill, Bristol, for Cardenas, before reported lost, and all hunds perished, but the second mate. Capt. It was considerably bruised and exhausted, having been clinging to the house for thirty-eight hours. Soon after, the Sherwood bore down to the wreck of the brig, but found no one on board—she being on her beam ends.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.—We understand from passengers by the last night's train from Syracuse, that Mr. Francis, conductor of the freight train on the Utica and Syracuse road, was killed in passing under the bridge immediately east of the tunnel at Syracuse. Mr. F. was on top of the cars, was knocked down by coming in contact with the bridge, and most of the heavily-laden cars passed over his body, cutting off one of his limbs, and mangling his body shocking-ly. Mr. F. was much esteemed on the road, and we believe this was his first trip as conductor. He was formerly from Watertown, Jefferson county, and an unmarried man.—Oscego Com. Times.

Explosion of the Steamer Hercules.—The names of those killed by the explosion of the steam tow boat Hercules, below New Orleans, were—J. F. Miller, pilot; James Riddle, third engineer, and a son of Captain Riddle; William Hammond, John Moran, William Hazen, Thomas Murphy and Rufus Tarbox—all deck hands. Among the scalded were John Fullerton and the following deck hands—James Miller, Oliver Arnold and G. Sherman.

Aryll Namoon Dissace over the was burned one mile below Wariaw, Kentuckys at one o'deck on the morning of the 23d inst. It is stated that one hundred passengers were burned and drowned by jumping overboard—officers saved.

Melancholy Shipurreck.—British schooner Crown, Captain Rolf, was lost on West Quoddy Head, dur-ing the storm of Saturday night last, and all hands perished. Some articles of female clothing were af-terwards washed ashors.

E On Tuesday of last week, a rencontre took place at Far Rockway, Long Island, between two neighbors, Mr. Oliver Doxey and Mr. Peter Pearsall, in which the latter was killed. Doxy has given ball, and will be tried at the next Oyer and Termi-

We learn from a St. Louis paper, that a band of Sioux Indians, headed by their chief, Little Crow, recently attacked a family of Chippewa, numbering fourteen persons, at Falls Croix, and murdered them

and which signify, keep far from me, as you value safety and would avoid destruction.

These things ought to be handed forth to you Americans, that you may see how priests will set with you, if you once give them an establishment; and seeing that you have taken so many bad things from us—ex amount of the handed will probably require amount of the same of the land. The hand will probably require amputation.

The English coast was visited by a severe hus on the 20th of March, causing much destruct property and a frightful loss of life. As other vessels lost was the John R. Skiddy, while driven ashore on the coast of Wecklerd, at

sally wrecked. Capt. Shipley, passengers and crew saved.

The Howard, from New Orleans, was also wrecked at the entremes of the Mersey. The steamer Adelaide, from Dublin to London, was lost near the mouth of the Thames, and every soul, numbering 200, on board, was drowned. The costs is every where strewn with portions of wasels that have fallen a prey to the elements.

Advices to the last of November have been received from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's land, announcing the arrival there of Smith O'Brien and his sesories in the Irish rebellion of 1843. The folons were granted tickets of leave, on condition of their engaging that their liberty should not be used as a measure to effect their escape. All except O'Brien accepted the boon. It has been sent under surveillance to Maria Island.

EF It is stated in the Boston papers, that a hand-some sum has already been raised for Prof. Webster's family. The widow of the late Dr. Parkman heads the list with \$500, which has already reached above \$20,000.

Election in the Fourth District.—The Governor has ordered an election in the Fourth District on the 27th of May. Let the friends of freedom now go to work in earnest. Let no effort be spared to secure the elec-tion of Mr. Palirey.—Repub.

Death of Mr. Campbell.—Mr. Thomas J. Cempbell, Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, died on Saturday morning, 13th instant, at 1 o'clock. Mr. Young, a Democrat from Illinois, has been elected to the vacant post by one majority. To be Hung, -The Governor and Council of Massa-husetts have decided not to commute the sentence of

causetts have decided not to commute the sentence of death pronounced upon Pearson, who murdered his wife and children. He is to be hung on the 24th of July.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN BARNSTABLE

COUNTY. COUNTY.

LORING MOODY, Agent of the Barnstable County
Inti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows, viz:—
Barnstable, Friday, April 26.
Centreville, Sunday, 28.
Osterville, Monday, 29. The friends in the above places are requested to make all needful arrangements.

COURSE OF LECTURES.

EF W. M. FERNALD 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. Seats free.

NOTICE.

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. New York, April 15, 1850.

CLF Our friend Powell has a large and commodi-ous house, well furnished and well kept, in a very central location, and as a worthy and enterprising colored citizen is specially deserving of anti-slavery atronage.] -Ed. Lib.

GRAND MAY-DAY FESTIVAL! LF GRAND MAY-DAY FESTIVAL! A

LESSE HALL, corner of Essex and Washington
streets, on the evening of May 1st, (Wednesday.)
DANGING, SINGING, and other ENTERTAINMENTS. The
reformatory public generally are invited. Tickets for
Gentlemen, 50 cts.—for Ludies, 25 cts. To be had
at Crosby & Nichols's, 111 Washington street—at
Mitchell's (Apothecarry) 579 Washington street—at Mitchell's (apothecary) 579 Washington street—at Bela Marsh's, 25 Cornhill—at Lloyd's Daguetreotpe Room, 91 Washington street-and at the door.

The Liberator, No. 4, year 1844, is needed to complete a file. Any one forwarding the same to the office No. 21 Cornhill, will receive grateful thanks.

DIED,

In this city, April 12th, John Griffin, supposed to be 95. The congregation of Bolknap Street Baptist Church, of which he was for many years a member, will long miss the venerable partiarch, who was constant in attendance, and fervid in his devotional exercises.

cises.

In this city, on the 15th inst., Ann Telford, wife of Joseph Scarlett, aged 33; a member of the Belknap at Baptist Church. A large circle of relatives and acquaintances mingle their sympathics for the loss of one whose life was characterised by the most amiable and excellent qualities.

Cox.

#### NEW AND ORIGINAL PANORAMA!

HENRY BOX BROWN'S MIRROR OF SLA-VERY, designed and painted by J. WALCOTT, from the best and most authentic sources of informa-tion, will be open for public exhibition, TO-MOR-ROW, (Saturday) EVEN'ING, April 27th, at WASHINGTONIAN HALL, Bromfield street, com-mencing at 7 1-2 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents— children half price.

mencing at 7.1-2 operations of the filter half price.

LP We trust this Panorama will be liberally patronised, whatever may be the opinions of individuals on the anti-alvery question. The visiter will see an affecting delineation of slavery and the slave-trade, without any exaggeration of their enormities. Mr. Brown deserves much credit for the enterprise be has already and the same of t displayed in getting such a Panorama completed. We believe it is to be exhibited next week in the same hall.—Ed. Lib. JUST PUBLISHED.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill,
NARRATIVE OF SOJOURNER TRUTH, a
Northern Slave, emancipated from bodily servitude by the State of New York in 1828. With a
Portrait.
April 26

Board in Dedham Village.

A FEW ladies and gentlemen, or children, can be accommodated with board in a private family in this village, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Reference to No. 369 Washington street, or to the Register of Deeds at Dedham, or to the Editor of the Liberator.

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

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME IX. FOR 1850.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL is published monthly, containing thirty-two octaro 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, clothing, air, and exercise, showing their effody and mind.

TO INVALIDS.

TO INVALIDS.

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

ATTER-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.

who have occasion, to apply with a product. Please Scient.

Trans one Dollar a Treat in Advance. Please address all letters, post-paid, to the publishers, address all letters, post-paid, to the publishers, all teach. Next Scient Scie

Agency for the Purchase of Goods. Agency for the Furchase of accused.

THE subscribers have established a GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE for the purchase of all kinds of useful articles, including books, and all other commodities of an uninjurious nature. Persons in the country, in want of such articles, by applying to us, can be supplied with them at the lowest prices, either by express or personally. Office No. 42 Bromfield street, opposite the Mon tegronery Houses creet, opposite the Mon tegronery Houses.

Baston April 5, 1850.

Boston, April 5, 1850.



From the Boston Republican WEBSTER. ustering hosts of liberty screant leader mourn, For at the shrine of tyranny Allegiance he has swa

By eloquence and reason made
The mightiest of his race,
He might have striven undismayed In danger's foremost place.

Wealth, zeal and honor, love and lives He found at his control,
But bartered them for shining gyves

The friend of right, his manly strains Would be his country's pride,
When slavery in rusting chains,
Forged by itself, has died.

The dauntless foe of threatened wrongs,
His name would ever shine In conquering freedom's battle-songs
Along the strand of time.

But with oppression's fortune now His destiny is bound. And with oblivion's wreath his brow
By mercy will be crowned.

CHARLES LIST.

From the Boston Christian Free SPEECH OF HON. W. H. SEWARD,

ON THE ADMISSION OF CALIFORNIA. No word or breath broke on the air, No sneer of secon, as proudly there,
No sneer of secon, as proudly there,
Confronting Freedom's friends and foes,
Sewand with flashing eye arose.
He pointed to the glowing West,
Where sweetly on Pacific's breast A new-born empire, veined with gold, Heaving with hearts all warm and bold, Heaving with hearts all warm and bol Flung upward to the azure sky Our banner bright, our eagle's eye; And sending o'er the mighty main The thunder of our guns again, Till Ocean to the mountain's dun Gave back the echo, Thirty-One.

And when he pictured how the name Of Scherry was struck with above. And when he pictured how the name
Of Slazery was struck with shame
From off that scroll which yet shall be
A spell, a watch-word for the free,—
The tremor of a rose-leaf's fall
Was heard within that Senate Hall,
How more than mortal seemed the flow
Of those great thoughts;—and mark, the glow
Is on the check of Hale and Clay,
As clouds lit up by dying day. Of those great thoughts;—and mark, the gle Is on the check of Hale and Clay,
As clouds lit up by dying day.
And when he told how rich and rare
The gems of California were,—
How fair her brow, how pure her yest,
Her foot upon Pacific's breast,
A vision blest it seemed to be:
Why not a State all yast and free?
His tone is changed—his lip and brow
Are breathing seorn and loathing now;
Acusing angels from on high
Would thunder thus—'Reject her—why?'
Why de we days reject her claim
To our just laws and mighty name?
It is because—let echo fail
To whisper of the blushing tale—
The real cause that bondage there
Must ne'er pollute her sacred air,—
And we must thus, on western wave,
Fling back the gom Heaven freely gave.
He painted her a rival power,
And terrible in future hour,
Temutine our navies with her store. Tempting our navies with her store,
And terrible in future hour,
Tempting our navies with her store,
And ruling Asia's ancient shore.
How Freedom's cause, thus struck with blight,
Must struggle on through storm and night,
Whilst California, like a tower
By Marie raised in feath hour. By Magic raised, in fatal hour Might frown above our temples vast As demon of the whirlwind's blast, As demon of the whirlwind's blast. Again his voice flowed sweetly on As waitings of a mountain song, And brighter than a scraph's throne; The world, he said, that was our own, With two vast Oceans as the wings On which ten thousand precious things Were borne to this our temple free, Where all may bend the grateful knee, And lifting to our Father's see. where all may bend the grateful knet And lifting to our Father's gaze The purity of freemen's praise, Give welcome to this angel guest,— Give welcome now, and be ye blest. Crush not the confidence she gives; Blight not the love that gladly lives. Fold to your bear fill the shell be Fold to your heart, till she shall be A branch from out the parent tree, And then nor storm nor time shall sever And then nor storm nor time shall sever The faith she owes to us forever. But why rehearse the glorious tale? It floats upon each passing gale; Spirits unseen are on their way To regions blest by endless day; And when they reach the holy spheres, A shout of praise a thousand years Shall echo on the gleaming shore. Where sorrow's sighs are heard no more. He called on God to bless the day When Compromise should lose her sway, And human hearts no more be sold, Nor man be bartered here for gold,—And Liberty's pure eyes shall ne'er Gliston again with shame's sad tear, When gazing on the giant child When gazing on the giant child red amid the western wild. bear the torch that yet shall blaze A beacon light for every gaze, Richville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

From the True Democrat. LINES TO JOHN P. HALF

or), et.—reb. 1, 1800.

Oh, let them jibe, and laugh, and sneer,
The base betrayers of the free!

What are their pitful reproofs,
Their paugles spite, to one like thee?
I love to think how thou canst smile, While they in impotence revile.

What! would they point their shafts of reed what: would they point their shafts of To strike the engle, where he flies? What! fling their flimsy jesseys up To draw the free soul from the skies; To break its soaring wings of light, And quench its flash in alavery's night?

As well might some poor, pampered cur Rob Afric's lion of her young, Or hush the royal tiger's voice

Bengal's pathless wilds among;

As such as cless choke down thy strong
Denunciation of the wrong!

Ay, let them gather round their god,
And strive to shield him from the stor
While flery hail and burning truth
Menace his foul and loathsome form;
Then high above them, weeping, dart
Thy flashing bolts into his heart.

Thus shall thou win the high regard Of all the noble and the true; And Freedom's grant, a rich reward
For the clear note thy bugle blew,
When o'er the steep and starry way
Thou led'st her armies to the fray.

Fearless, unfaltering, ever still
Be true unto thy lofty sim;
And future time shall yet record
Thy glory and th' oppressor's sham
While Freedom's son shall never fail To venerate the name of Hale.

EDWARD H. HOWARD

# Beformatory.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

meaning, the following:—'Rulers are God's ministers for good to them that do good. They are simply, God's servents, and can neither bless nor curse, except as God directs. Their acts are so overruled of God, that whatever may be their design, God causes them to work for good to those who love him. In this sense, the sons of Jacob and Pharaoh were God's ministers for good to Joseph. "Yo meant it for evil," says Joseph, "but God meant it for good." Nebuchadnezzar was thus a minister of God for good to Daniel, to Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego; Haman to Mordecai, &c.

nan to Mordecai, &c.'
Our brother says, the passage means 'just what it ays.' Now I ask, does it say what he has written in the above quotation, or any thing like it? The question is not whether God overrules evil for good.

would the hearts of the children of men be fully set in them is do good? Would the robber and the meending cease their depredations? Can the most zealous non-resistant say that our legal penalties have no efficacy to restrain evil doers, and that the civil magistrate bears the sword in vain?

The question is not, whether our system of jurisprudence needs reformation, not is it whether or not it is our duty to manifest love and kindness towards the very worst of the human brotherhood. Of that we may ever do this! I do not believe that there is a man on earth so depraved as to be entirely and always unaffected by love and kindness. The principles and habits of wicked men, however, are not changed by their transient emotions. Moreover, they are unhappily subject to other and opposite influences, which urge them on to acts of iniquity. The question is, whether or not, in the present depraved state of the human family, the order, the peace, the safety and well-being of the brotherhood, require that evil doers shall be restrained by penal laws? Has not the infinitely wise and benevolent Creator and Father of all instituted such laws from the beginning of the world? Did he not threaten the children of Israel with punishments for disobedience; when it is the proper in the children of Israel with punishments for disobedience in the the beginning of the world? Did he not threaten the children of Israel with punishments for disobedience? Was it not by the suffering of God's righteous judgments that they were brought to repentance? True wisdom adapts means to the end. If mild means are inadequate, (as they certainly are in some cases,) love itself demands those which are severe.

HENRY GREW. Philadelphia, April 10, 1850.

From the Practical Christian.

DR. JOHN W. WEBSTER.

samption for good to Jacquis. "As mused that or relative the shadowers were has emissive of Gold or good to Monich to Shadrash, Makaka and Alcolago; It. and the Alcolago is the same to Monichan, or samp them is not a shadower to the same to the same that servers. Now, the quantity of the year for the server of the county of the process of the server of

sails on trivial points, he but made passing allusions to his 'trust in God and his own innocence.' He specred at his counsel for their misnianagement of his defence, but did not dare to call God to witness that he was innocent of the charge laid against him. We trust that he may obtain pardon of his God, for that he is doomed ere long to appear before a higher tribunal than any on earth, there can be no reasonable doubt.

that he is doomed ere long to appear before a higher tribunal than any on earth, there can be no reasonable doubt.

We have penned these remarks under the strong impression that there is injustice and evil in allowing rumors and innendoes of the 'Boston determination to convict' to pass current without contradiction. We firmly believe that prejudice has in no manuer operated in this case; and further, that so far from popular feeling being against the convicted man before his conviction, there would have been made rejoicing if the crime could have been laid at the door of one of the witnesses. To drag down to the depth of infany the man whom the illustrious Humbold has so recently quoted as an authority in science, must have been repugnant to those who pride themselves on the intellectual repute of their city. It seems to us that the Jury have done their duty nobly. In England, within a century, cases have occurred in which neither birth, nor learning, nor wealth, could save the criminal from his fate. Here the proof occurs that science and social position serve not to aver the penalties of crime. The name of Professor Webster may be hereafter mentioned, when Earl Ferrers, and Dr. Dodd, and Mr. Faunticroy are passed in review.

We notice, and cordially rejoice, that the profoundest feeling of pity for the family of Professor Webster is exhibited towards them in their great grief. How should our horror of such crime be increased by a glance toward that agonized household traped to the professor with the same of the sacredness of such munterable calamity. Let. them glost 'at pleasure on the minusce of crime; but in Heaven's name refrain from the sanctuary of unspeakable wee.—N. Y. Albion.

London correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post. THOMAS CARLYLE.

THOMAS CARLYLE.

Speaking of Carlyle reminds me of the unfortunate turn he has taken in his Latter Day Pamphetes. They are the carziest things of the day, and have vastly mortified his little coterie of admirers. He is vomiting forth, like another Veauvius, red hot streams of lava upon all the humanitarian tendencies of the age. Nor was there a more truculent and bigotted denouncer of all forms of progress, even the most moderate. He actually raves like a bed-lamite, frothing at the mouth, and glaring fearfully with hot black eyes.

Some say that Thomas has clean lost his wits; others, that he has betaken himself to unusual potations of the whiskey; but those who look deeper into such things can account for his present manifestation without resorting to these suppositions of mental and moral dislocation. Carlyle has always been a worshipper of Force, and his present opinions are but the logical outgrowth of his tendencies. His first works, the Life of Schiller, some of his Essays, and, as a jet a d'esprit, Sartor Resartus, were his best, and ever since then he has been getting more violent, disjointed, burly and savage. Punch notices him in this wise:—

A great meeting was held at the London Tavern recently, to denounce the atrocious massiere committed by the English force under the authority of Rajah Brooke on the coast of Bornec. A defatil of the circumstances connected with this relembers and sarspe deed was laid before the meeting by Rev. Henry Richard; and the most ample seridence was adduced to show that this destruction of life had been effected upon a sespicion exceedingly vague and indefinite—that the parties destroyed we were or had been pirates. A Capt. Annon Smith own adventures with pirates as a justification of any barbarities practised upon the inhabitants of the Bornean seas. There was a racy, free-and-say of the audience, and at first he bid fair for popularity, but when George Thompson in reply dealt with the Captain's heroice, and brought them to the test of common sequity and humanity, the poor fellow's self-possession sadly evaporated, and the feeling of the meeting went so completely against him, that not a single hand was held up in approbation of the resolution submitted from the platform. The Times, however, ture to its principles in favor of despotic power, and glad always to have its fling at the friends of peace, gave a report of this meeting the next morning, in which it carefully suppressed the evience given by Mr. Richard and George Thompson, whilst it gave the Captain's speech in extense, with running comments of its own intended to show that the Captain had completely reversed the sentiments of the meeting, and dumb-founded the men of peace. Unfortunately, however, for the Times, it turned out that its protege Captain Aaron Smith was the identical man who had been himself twice tried at the Old Bailey on charges of piracy, and being only acquitted on the plea that he had acted from compulsion. Mr. Hame has moved in the House of Commons for full information connected with this massacre.

Soll Mine Discovered. A salt mine has been discovered near Woodstock, Lower Canada. It is said the mine will yield sufficient to supply the whole of Western Canada.

LF In round numbers, the distance from New York to San Francisco is sixteen hundred miles greater by the Panama than the Tehuanteper coute, and ten hundred greater than by the canal route of Nicaragus, which last route is six hundred miles shorter than the Panama.

The New York Tribune begins its tenth year on a permanently-enlarged sheet, printed in quasto form. It now prints 15,000 daily, 1600 semi-weekly, and 39,000 weekly.

Boston California Fleet.—The whole number of vessels cleared from Boston for California, since the first discovery of gold up to this time, is 203—vis., 72 ships, 60 barques, 49 brigs, 22 schooners. Probably these vessels have carried out some 2,500 passengers and about \$6,000,000 in freight.

Large State.—The Maulmein Times of Oct. 253 states that, on the previous Tuesday, a large snake, measuring fifteen feet six inches, was killed by Lieutenant West, of the 11th regiment Madras native infantry.

Repenses of a Diplomatist in London.—Abbot Law rence is stated to have taken the elegant mansion o Lord Cadogan, opposite Green Park, in London, at a rent of \$10,000 per annum, being \$1000 more than his whole salary!!

The following petition was recently presented

sentatives:—
Siras—I wish to have my name changed to that c
Franklin Mady, instead of Stephen Macy, being a rel
ative of the illustrious Dr. Franklin, and having
mind like his. Which your petitioner will ever pay
Stephen Macy.

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

A PREPARTION of extraordinary power, for extraordinary power, for every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditioned Ulcera, Fever or Mercurial Sorea, chronic Liver and Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spitting of Blood, Exprainelsa, general Deblity common to Females, Cold Pect, sluggish Circulation, Sec. Asure and certain cure for Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to directions, and faithfully persevered in.

DUGDALE'S PATENT
Moth-Proof Bee-Hive.

THE above Hive is admirted, wherever in members have been fairly examined or texted, to be supposed to any ever offered to the parties. It is a simple of the supposed to the parties of the reverges of the moth, and differed familiates for dividing the bees, removing the bees in a healthy and prosperous conditions, and the bees in a healthy and prosperous conditions are proposed to the proposed t

hereforce constructed.

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

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

Governor Ford's Testimony.

I, the undersigned, having examined the Meat
Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall (J. A. Dugdale's part)
most theerfully way; that I consider it the best larged to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of any
thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

Burton, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1849.

Cayana County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Cayuna County Agricultural Society on medicin articles, hereby certify that we have examined a Benti, and 60 not hesitate to say, that it is the less constructed hive we have ever seen, and we should whink that it was as near perfect as any bec-hire that could be made.

aid be made.

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

Mahoning County Agricultural Society,
We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by
the Mahoning County Agricultural Society, on asshamic articles, hereby certify that we have consumine
a Bee-Hive of Daniel Bonsall's, patiented by 71 A. Durdale, and do not hesistate to say, that it is the beaconstructed Hive we have ever seen,
mend, it to all persons, who may need it.
Signed by the Committee, this 6th day of Oct. 46.
WILLIAM BUTTIE,
NATHAN HARTMAN,
NATHAN HARTMAN,
WM. MEEKER.

WM. MEKER.

The following Diploma was precured from the grut Agricultural Fair, held at Syracuse, in the State of New York, taking the prize over all the State of New York, taking the prize over all the State of New York, taking the prize over the property of Levis Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Horse Developed, of Levis Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Horse Developed the Horse Developed on Horse the Article, Sec. a County.' They find it a very two shorts, simple, and commoditions Hive, embracing, in the dipperst, to commodition the property of the state of the state of the State of State of

DIFLOMA awarded by the New York State Agricul-tural Society, to Joseph A. Dugdale, Selma Cark Co., Ohio, for one Moth-Proof Bee Hive. JOHN A. KING, Pra. B. P. JOHNSON, Se.

This Hive is also highly commended by the Heo. Joshua R. Giddings, Professor Kirtland, of Clereland, Doctors Martin and Stanton, together with long lists of practical culturists in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia.

EF For individual, town, county, or State right, apply to the inventor, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Selma, Clark County, Ohio.

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

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

Great Cough Remedy!



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTEMA and CONSUMPTION.