W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

VOL XX. NO. 18.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1008.

Refuge of Oppression.

PUGITIVE SLAVES.

FORTIVE BLINDS

A bat speech in the Senate has been ad and thoughtfully considered, and develop its real results. A thorough develop its real results. A thorough us cannot be expected. We wish to only to one or two points. We regret at give an opinion in favor of the by Mr. from the acquired territory.

fugitive slaves. to fugitive slaves, or is, that the United States Consignation on States, in their organish therefore our legislatures are which shall facilitate this delivation of the United States Court power and duty of returning the only in the functionaries of the engagent in the several States, erred or not, in their decision, their decision stands, the people standing by it, as the law of the point we know not that there is received in the contrary opinion is uniquirous tendency. Our legislature is the law, and we think Mr. too which the contrary opinion is uniquirous tendency. Our legislatury obligation, except as when they obligated the contrary opinion is uniquirous tendency. Our legislatury obligation, except as when they obligated the Caveta Courts. In such that the law, and the law with the Federal Courts. In such that Caveta Caveta is the saves can be detained, till their examination of the Court; and nt must do the whole work cilities for doing it. The Constitution to open it under the Federal laws. I

Contrapondence of the Boston Puritian Recorder.

Mr. Webster's speech has been the theme of animated conversation in all circles for a week past, and it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems to have been expected in some way to open it seems anguine than myself on this point. To the spatum of savery he has been very lenient, and in the proportion unmerciful to the slave. Moved by the impoles of pure liberty, you in Massachusetts way for the statisfied with his course. Your procition may prevent your appreciating the necessities of his sociation. If he would restore harmony and promote Union, he must take some such course. Compose there must be, or disruption. It is a choice between evils. Though the South be not united, there is abundance of inflammatory matter to kindle up a disastrous condagration. The first blow struck in such a such process there must be, or disruption. The first blow struck in such a such as the such as a such as the suc

DANIEL WEBSTER AND MASSACHU-SETTS.

hemence, as if the whole course of nature would be schecked, were its current to be stayed; the great to cean sends its massive tide in calm najesty to the ishore, and only rouses its energies when some ingity elemental war summons its white billows to light of both the county of t

DISUNIONISM IN PANEULL HALL

ENUNCIATION OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The great speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster is mpalatable to the fanatics and disunionists of Boson, who, at a recent meeting in Faneuil Hall, denounced him as a traitor. It could not have been expected that his speech in favor of preserving the Union would please those who lately petitioned the Legislature of Massachusetts for its dissolution; and

From the Rome (Ga.) Eagle and Bulletin BEHOLD YOUR BROTHER.

language:

'The time has come to preach disunion on the highest moral and religious ground. The Constitution of the United States is a comann, with death and an agreement with hell. In the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, it must be denounced and repudiated by all who rever God, love Christ, regard humanity, and cherish liberty.'

Fanatics of the South! behold this editor, and own

gard humanity, and cherish liberty.

Fanatics of the South! behold this editor, and own your brother! To him the Constitution has become odious, and your great leader in the Senate has boldly, in a speech, preferred dissolution to its continuance as it is—Behold your brother! Go help him to tear down our time-honored institutions and, in the name of God, of Christ, of humanity, of liberty, repudiate and denounce the Constitution which secures the slaveholder in his property and his rights; but, in the name of justice, never presume to call yourselves friends of the South, but traitors to her interests, and co-workers with the abolitionists in the destruction of our liberties.

From the Springfield Republican. THE NEW LIGHTS.

We have received from our correspondent an account of a meeting, held last Sabbath, in North-ampton, by Parker Pillsbury and Miss Lacy Stone. In the morning, about 75 persons were present, and in the afternoon, from 120 to 130. Pillsbury denounced all churches and denouncations of Christians, and the three political parties, being particu-

Selections.

LEIGESTER, April 14, 1850.

amuel Bowles, Esq., Ed. of Springfield Republican

A friend showed to me in Boston, yesterday,

accord purples of your paper, containing

am not now about on a contract of the picco and exterizing the picco in question. I hope a mandaten in thinking that it was not written by all seelf. I think you will yourself pronuence upon true character of the picce, if you will consider the sharing been written flore a sister or a daughter four own, or of your dearest friends. If yourself pronues the song to the utter injustice and impropriety of the occ. I wish to say, that, in the service of the Anti-tvery cause, I have been associated with Miss Mone for nearly two years, and with Mr. Pillsbury in nearly three years. I found then enjoying the softeness and in the propose as upright and timate acquaintance with them both enables me to stify, in the most unqualified manner, that I have truly known persons more worthly of ache condiscioned on regard. In the midst of all that good and evilence, which always await the servants of a righteous which always await the servants of a righteous

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1850.

If was a singular signt throughout. Mr. Clay led disunionists and Democracy in general, while case. The sympating for the Anti-Slavery came no one can successfully impage.

For Mr. Pillsbury, I could urge the same with equal truth. But he is eminently able to defend himself. I remain, yours, &c.,

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,

From the New Englander.

The Stpparate School for the surface of the decision of the Surface of the defending of the education of colored chulemates of the several and the mental was a well as in debate, his remarkable assurance and dictatorial manner, are more an automatically the issue of the appeal taken before this canc.

The Performance of the separate schools for the education of colored chulemates of the several and the design of the board,—and we now have little hope of soon with the section that local boards of some to use of the soprate system; but this decision, it seems to us, was the board,—and we now have little hope of soon with the section that local boards or committee have for the containing to their truth, but we regret the decision, it was not the procedure of the board,—and we now have little hope of soon with the section that local boards or committee that was companied to convince us that the Boaton board was esterminedly opposed to the procedure of the board,—and we now have little hope of soon with the section that local boards or committee have full jurisdiction over all matters of the separate which can be companied to the section of the separate system; but this decision, it is case, because we think our school system will not be companied to the section of the separate which we regret the decision that local boards or the containing to their truth, but we regret the decision that local boards or the containing to their truth, but we regret the decision that local boards or the containing to their truth, but we regret the decision that local boards or the containing to their truth, but we regret the decision that local boards or the containing to their truth, but we regret

glorious Commonwealth! Upon the duty, which it devolves upon us, who represent

man by the arm, and pais the other on the back, and by means of his inagnetic power, his imperiousness of temper, his dictatorial bearing, his superciliousness of tone, his knowledge of and sympathy with men, his persuasive manners, his oily and delightful deners, the inexpressible charm of his colloquial powers, his overbearing assumptions, his fierce and implacable temper, his lofty and generous impulses, his noble sentiments, his impassioned eloquonce,—all curiously compounded and blended until they form one of the most remarkable and influential characters that ever lived,—being such a nan, we say, he will most certainly break down the House, and force his grand compromise through. And to him (if to any Whig) will redound all the glory, and enure all the political advantage, of this most notable transaction.

the political advantage, or this most board action.

Mr. Webster is out of the case. His independent vote on Wednesday last lost him the mushroom Southern friends he gained by his speech, and Clay is now the sole god of their idolatry. He is warned up to fever heat at the prospect before him, and having sprung upon the box and grasped the reins, he is now dashing ahead, Jehn-like, six in hand, boldly flinging his old motto to the wind—The devil take the hindmost! Those who do not want to be run over, must get out of the way. But, if there are to be victims in the race, as there will be if this triumphant charioteering be not arrested, we say to Mr. Clay and his coadjutors, in the language of the seer;

"Wo, wo to the riders that trample them down!"

The following account of the late disgracefi scene in the Senate is rather more minute in its details, than the report we have already published:-

seene in the Senate is rather more minute in its details, than the report we have already published:

Mr. Benton—The amendment of the Senator from Kentucky is not yet adopted. It has been incredy added to the original motion; and I have the right to offer my amendments. The previous question is not to lear my amendments. The previous question is not the law in this body. The rules of the Senate still stand. And, sir, my amendments declaring the Constitutional rights of the States will cut up by the roots the cause of this agitation. I propose to cut it up by the roots, and to show that there was no occasion for the Southern Address—to show that the country had been alarmed without reason—that the North has no disposition to oppress the South or invade their rights. Mr. Poote rose, but gave way to Mr. Butler, who said, if the Senator from Missouri supposes that the Southern people are to be satisfied with votes on mere traisme, he is mistaken. If he emphases that we are to be satisfied with these mere safety valves of Northern agrintion, he is mistaken. We know there is danger; and resolutions about slavery in the States, and the slave trade between the States, are more palliatives, that will avail nothing.

Mr. Foote could not result the temptation to forget his advice to Mr. Clay, which was to leave the cleare to the other side. He took the floor in defence of the Southern address. Its author, pre-emisently distinguished in his life, was now mourned-by a whole nation. Its signers would live in the estimation of the country, when their calumnistors would be held in universal loathing and contempt. I shall then of the side of the southern address? It is charged here helders to the southern address? It is charged here helders to the southern address? It is charged here by a man know as to be the oldest member of this body, —a man who —as been a member for thirty years—a man who—

by a man known to be the oldest member of this body,
—a man who...

There was a breaking of glass, a movement among
the desks, a rising among the crowd in the galleries,
a sort of crashing in the neighborhood of Benton's
seat, as if a table had seen turned over; and looking
down, we saw the Senator from Missouri passing
rapidly outside the aisles, and several Senators following, to the seat of the Senator from Missouri passing
which is in the outside circle some fifteen or twentyfeet off from Benton's desk. As Benton approached,
which is in the outside circle some fifteen or twentyfeet off from Benton's desk. As Benton approached,
Foote left his desk, and proceeded from the outside
to the interior of the chamber, with one of his hands
in a very ominous position, till getting near the central isle, he whipped out a pistol, which appeared to
be oft-the guant size of a duelling pistol, and pointed it
at Benton. Senators interfering, cut off the approach
off Benton, and he passed rapidly round to his own
seat, and was approaching Foote in that direction,
when a crowd of Senators rushed between them.
Benton had thrown back his coat, as if he was in
carnest, but the crowd of Senators were in the way.
Mr. Benton—Get out of the way, and let the assussin fire. (Very loud and angrily. Cries of 'Order!
order! order!') Let the assassin fire! (Whiere is
the Sergeant-at-Arms?')

The Vice-President—The Senate will come to order. The Sergeant-at-Arms?
Mr. Benton—Let the assassin fire! Let the sconndred use his weapon! I have no arms. I did not
come here to assassinute. (Order, order.)

Mr. Poote delivered his pistol to Mr. Dickinson.
The Sergean-ta-Arms, who had been keeping order at the doors, as some sort of order was restored in
the Senate, came forward.

Mr. Benton—What is the question before the
Senates (Very coolly.)

The Mr. Benton in a towering passion)—No. sir. von

Mr. Dickinson—What is the question before the Senate? (Very coolly.)

The Vice-President—It is on the amendment. Mr. Benton (in a towering passion)—No, sir; you are not going to get off that way. There must be something done. An assassin has drawn his pistol in the Senate. I believe, sir, we cannot assassinate or commit murder in this body. A scoundard has threatened a murder in the Senate. He has exhibited his pistol, like an assassin. I carry no arms, sir. I have none about me. But, sir, it was my wish to let the assassin fire.

Mr. Foots—I only meant to defend myself.

Mr. Beuton—He is armed, like an assassin, and has threatened to assassinate a man in the Senate.

Vice President—The people will take their seats

Senate will come to order.

Ir. Foote attempted to speak; but

Ir. Benton interposed. I hope the Senate wil

cognizance of this. The assassin has brough

stol into the Senate, and has used it like a scoun

Mr. Poote desired a word. He was simply armed for self-defence. I apprehended that the Senator from Missouri would stab me, or shoot me. I thought that he was armed. I have never attacked any man. I have acted on the defensive all my life; and repeating these protestations, he declared before God that he thought the Senator was armed, or he should not have displayed his own means of defence.

Mr. Hele solemally appealed that it was due to the Senate and the country that this deplorable affair should be investigated.

Mr. Borland—I hardly think an investigation necessary. It is a very ridiculous matter. I apprehend that there is no danger on foot. (A laugh at the pub.)

Mr. Mangam concurred in the necessity of ar

be investigated. And I instee, set a consider the five.

Mr. Mangum approved the Senator's remarks, and moved that the committee have the power to examine witnesses. Agreed to.

Mr. Clay thought the motion did not go far enough. The Senators should go before a magistrate, and bind themselves over to keep the peace, or pledge themselves to the Senate to prosecute the matter no further.

themselves to the Senate to prosecute the matter no further.

Mr. Benton—I have done nothing, in God Almighty's world, to induce me to confess to a breach of the peace. I will rot in jull first. I have done nothing. It is lying and cowardly in the assassin to say, that he believed I came here with arms; I have no arms, and I shall rot in jul before I make any confession of a breach of the peace.

Mr. Mangum moved to close the doors; but, on Mr. Footly's appeal, withdrew it.

Mr. Foote protested that he never carried arms, but when he believed limself in personal danger. He should attack nobody. In this matter, the door was wide open, and he would prefer adjusting it as a man of honor. (Henton—Ha! ha! ha!)

Mr. Dickinson explained that when he called for and benevolent purpose the question, it was with the view of getting Senator to their places, nothing more.

Mr. Benton—Ah! then, I owe the Senator a word the senator and the eir places, nothing more.

r. Benton—Ah! then, I owe the Senator a wought he called for the question as if nothing

Mr. Dickinson-Not at all, sir. A CURIOUS DEBATE IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

Is n't the following discussion in the Senate, on the Census Bill, rich? Is n't it both amusing and instructive? What d'ye think? Would the black mothers, South, remember how many children they had borne, or are their intellect and education so imperfect that they would be utterly unable to tell?

time each was born. As to their names, he would not know any thing about the until the children had reached the age of 12 or 14.

Mr. Underwood.—I cannot speak for the large negro owners in the South, but I can of that description of people and negroes in my own State. And I venture to say, that there is no plantation in my quarter, though the slaves are nothing like as numerous as they are in the South, but what the owner can tell you the name of every person on the plantation, and that without hesitation. We generally keep a record of their names and ages.

Mr. King.—I see by the schedule that the Census Board is required to obtain information as to the places of birth of slaves. Now there is no Southern gentleman here, who does not know that it is wholly impracticable to obtain information of this description that will be at all astisfactory or reliable. The proposition that I now make is to amend schedule number two, by striking out the words 'places of birth.' It is well known that, owing to the natural course of things, a greal number of slaves are taken from one State to another, and the purchasers of such slaves know nothing about their places of birth, and consequently it is utterly out of their power to give such information, and if it could be given, it would be perfectly valueless. They are known to have been born within the slave States, but in which of them, is not known. There may be a few who can tell, but a large majority of them cannot by any possibility any interest they were born, nor give such information, as will lead to any beneficial result.

The question being put on the motion to strike out the words 'places of birth,' it was agreed to.

Mr. King.—In schedule two are the following words:—If a female, the number of children she has had known to be alive, known to be deed. Now, air, it is impossible to ascertain the number of children whe has had known to be alive, known to be deed. Now, air, it is impossible to ascertain the number of children whe has had ten or fifteen children, does n

dren may be oorn while an individual is manager of an estate, and others may be born after his place is supplied by another. There is no mode by which you can ascertain, except through the medium of the woman, and she cannot tell.

Mr. Davis.—It is very desirable, inasmuch as population is the basis for representation to rest upon, that the enumeration should include this particular kind of information. There must be an enumeration as nearly accurate as can be made.

Mr. Underwood.—In these tables we require not only the age and sex, but the color of the person, and we find in another column the degree of removal from pure blood is required to be stated; and this inquiry, in reference to the number of children each woman may have had, I can inform my bonorable friend, was inserted, as far as I know, at the instance of a Southern contlearn, with a serior of a Southern contlearn, with a serior of the serior of Iriend, was inserted, as far as I know, at the instance of a Southern gentleman, with a view to ascertain certain facts which I do not think necessary to go into here. Now, the question is, are you willing to take all this information, with a view to ascertain the laws of longovity between the two races—the negroes of blood, and other physical laws of the races. And the tables have been constructed in reference to age, to degrees of the blood, to the number of childen, and other tables developing the subject of comparative longovity.

number of canada, and other tables developing the subject of comparative longevity.

Mr., Borland.—I think that all the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky go to show the propriety of the proposition that was suggested some time ago, to strike out every thing but the mere enumeration of the inhabitants.

Mr. Seward.—I hope the motion to strike out will not prevail. It seems to me the information sought to be obtained by this clause is essential. It is interesting to us all, as a question of political science, to know the actual condition of every class of population in this country, and certainly it concerns the public, as well as the Government, to know the actual relative condition of the different classes of population. The Committee desire to procure information in regard to the comparative longevity of the white and black races in the various conditions. They desire to ascertain the number of children They desire to ascertain the number of children Mr. Seward.—I hope the motion to strike of prevail. It seems to me the information

the white and black races in the various conditions. They desire to ascertain the number of children that each woman has borne, the number that are living and the number that are living and the number that are dead, with reference to the question of comparative longevity.

But there is another point. There is no woman, with great deference to the Senator from Alabama, who can have forgotten the number of children she has borne. If it be true, as it is said, that there are women who do not know whether their children be living or dead, and even how many they have borne, I should like to ascertain the number of such that there are of all races. And their children be living or dead, and even how many they have borne, I should like to accritant the number of such that there are of all races. And I desire this information, because we have all cherished a bope that the condition of African servitude in this country was a stage of transition from a state of barbarism to a state of improvement hereafter. I wish to know how rapid that improvement is. I believe it cannot be possible that there are any wome, even in Africa, who have forgotten the number of children they have borne. If there be any in America who have forgotten that fact, so important and incresting to themselves, I wish to know it, for the purpose of ascertaining the operation of our social teresting to themselves, I wish to know it, for the purpose of ascertaining the operation of our social system, and the success of that system as leading to the improvement of the African race. I wish to know, also, what is the extent of the education or of instruction that prevails, so as to ascertain whether they are advancing towards that better condition which constitutes the only excuse, as I understand, that we have for holding them in servitude.

Mr. King. I am not at all surprised to hear the

that we have for holding them in servitude.

Mr. King. I am not at all surprised to hear the Senator froin New York attempt to throw an imputation upon the South to answer his own purposes.

Sir, what I stated was, that in many instances you could not even get from the mother any correct knowledge of the number of children she had. Go into the white settlements in many portions of the country, and you will. find women in the same situation. Does the Senator mean to say, that all the women of his own State are so highly intellectual, so bright in the programmers, they their programmers.

mothers, South, remember how many had borne, or are their intellect and educations of intelligence. There is not a man in the South, owning a bundred negroes, who knows scarcely any more of the names of the slave children than I do. He would be obliged to send the census-taker to the negro quarters himself, to ascertain the information.

Mr. Underwood.—If the slave-owner cannot give the name of the children, how is he to give the age; the name of the children, how is he to give the age; the name of the children, how is he to give the age; the name of the children, how many children she had had, and ask other questions where are, and can tell about the time they were born. Say that he has a negro woman of the ame me to fill like and the say of the say of the time each was born. As to their names, he would not know any thing about that until the children had reached the age of 12 or 14.

Mr. Underwood.—I cannot speak for the large negro owners in the South, but I can of that description of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of people and negroes in any own State. And show the women of the same than that Slavery shall be extensed. The sham that Slavery shall be extensed. The than that Slavery shall be extensed. The sham that Slavery shall be capted to the swill put one question to the geutleman (Mr. Seward) and, if he will answer it. I thinkhe will remaited the will be swilling to have the census-taker go round in his own State and ask every woman how nany children she has had? And, sir, a gentleman who regarded as indelicate if put to any the consustator. Why, he is perfectly indifferent to color. He has a shift appreciation of a black woman as he has of a white; he cannot object, then, woman and the same of the color. He has a shift appreciation of a black wom

Mr. Seward—As the Senator puts a question to me, I will answer it. I have not the least objection in the world to have every woman in America saked how many children she has borne.

Mr. Dayton—The Senator from Alahama says, Mr. Dayton—The Senator from Alahama says, that, from his own observation, the black race is, in his judgment, longer lived and more prolife; than the intermediate classes between the black and white race; and that, as the blacks approximate to the whites, and reach to an almost imperceptible shade,

held them and the whites as of an originally difference. I do not mean to indicate any concurrence such opinion, but am willing to institute any primonier.

contact with the brack in the superiority.

Mr. Underwood—As the table was reported by the Committee, it gave you the name of the female, her color, the number of her children, her age, and overything about her; but you have mutilated it so by your amendments, that a change may now be neces-

Mr. Underwood—There was a column for color The motion to strike out was then put and carried

From Burritt's Christian Citizen.

Is the dollar only real-God and truth and right

hood kick the beam?

So queried the Quaker poet, when in 1846 the anti-slavery resolves of Stephen C. Phillips were rejected by the Whig Convention in Fanenil Hall. And now as then, we have the same melancholy and shameless response from the merchant princes of the city of the Pligrims. A fow days since, a letter was addressed to Daniel Webster, by about eight hundred citizens of Boston and vicinity, and among others T. H. Perkins, William Appleton, Rufus Choste, Josiah Quincy, Jr., Judge Jackson, the President of Harvard University, Dr. Woods and Professors Sturf and Emerson of Indoore, &c.; expressing their entire concurrence in the sentiments of his speech on

nion.'
Alluding to these heary-headed professors an Dectors of Divinity who thus signify their willing ness to become the agents of the slave drivers of th South, in recovering possession of these outrage human beings whom they claim as property, the Boston correspondent of the New York Independent an orthodox congregational newspaper, of large circulation and great merit, thus discourses:

culation and great ment, thus discourses:

'That such a letter should be devoutly signed by politicians who never had anything to make a conscience of—by merchants who cannot afford to kee a conscience—and by those non-describables, who like shoals of small fry, are always borne along irre-sistibly by the rush of water into the vacuum at the tail of a large fish—is not a matter of wonder. But that such a letter, whose whole aim and tendency is to repress and rebut that idea which was gaining ground at Washington, that the North did not, and could not accord with the humilating and detestable doctrines advanced by their distinguished misrepressedutive—that such a letter, which rides over the ten commandments as coolly as if they were to trucks to carry cotton on toward the mills of the subscribers—should command the signatures of Christian men and ministers and dignitaries high in

Does the Senator mean to say, that all the women of his own State are so highly intellectual, so bright in their perceptions, so acute in their understanding, that they could gave similar information, if it were required of them?

Sir, I have listened to the Senator's remarks. He comes forward here on all occasions when the slightest opportunity is afforded to him, to endeavor to produce a feeling of prejudice against that section of country in which I live, in order to minister to that miserable fanatical spirit.

The Vice-President. The honorable Senator is out of order.

Mr. King.—Well, sir, let the Senator not attempt, by a sneering manner and insidious language, to produce an effect which he dare not de directly. What is the motion before the Senater's would like to be informed, whether all within the State of New York are so intelligent, so well informed, and have lived in such a way as to justify the belief that upon application to them to know the number of their children, the information could be obtained? Go into New York city, or into any portion of the State, and you will find persons of that description.

Mr. Seward.—In reply to the question which the honorable Senator asks me in regard to the women of New York, I have to say that they are able to read the question, and that they will read it, and he will not find one, white or black, in the State of New York, that has forgotten the number of her children. The third way in the state of New York, I have to say that they are able to read the question, and that they will read it, and he will not find one, white or black, in the State of New York, that has forgotten the number of her children. The honorable Senator asks me in regard to the women of New York, I have to say that they are able to read the question, and that they will read it, and he will not make the produce and the strip grew state and furtions, in the control of the state of the State of New York, that the strip of the State, and ought more than the strip of the state of the State of Ne

which allies man io the angels, and both to the divine essence. I can never admire Daniel Webster again! Ho is too many removes down from the highest order of humanity. No matter how much mose his elo-quence may make : in future, I shall always think a hippoptamus can make more, and a whale blow harder than the. There will be no persuasion in his words, no etill small voice in his wisdom, no manli-ness in his courage, no halo about his name. He is ugly; and I never before saw but two ugly men.

The Liberator.

BOSTON, MAY 3, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders! SIXTEENTH

ANNIVERSARY

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the America ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be held at the Broadwa Tabernacle on TUESDAY, the seventh of May, 186 At no moment since the commencement of Anti-Slavery enterprise have the devoted zeal SLAVERY. The magnitude of its work, and the im-portance of the obstacles in the way of its accom-plishment, are yearly made more and more manifes compromise with it, successively retire from the con-test, either glorying in successful treachery or sub-mitting to shameful defeat. A contest of near twenty years has proved that the only hopeful issue with Slavery is the demand for the IMMEDIATE AND UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION OF EVE-RY SLAVE, and that such a consum never be attained as long as we maintain a politi

for, that this extension has all gle, and that this struggle becomes

alone are devoted to this work. The annual retu of the Anniversary of their organization should mind them, each and all, of the duty they have mind them, each and all, of the duty they have assumed, and the responsibility which they have recognized as their own. He who does the most to
make its action and its voice the most efficient, will
have only done the least he ought to do.

The meetings of the Society will be continued, as
usual, for three days, in the hall of the Society Library. No. 348 Broadway.

orazy, No. 348 Broadway. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President

WENDELL PRILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

The Standard announces the following persons the speakers in the Tabernacle on Tuesday for

WILLIAM H. FURNESS, of Philadelphia; FREDERICK DOUGLASS, of Hochester; WM. LLOYD GARRISON, of BOSTON; WENDELL PHILLIPS, of

The acceptance by Dr. Furness of the invitation axtended to him, in behalf of the Executive Commit-ec, to address the meeting, is peculiarly gratifying, as adicative of rare moral courage and sterling inde-

MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON

sal, yet more every (it has very possion) agains the cause of freedom, for the benefit of the slave sys-tem. Mr. Winthrop was appointed his substitute and accepted the appointment readily. We believe that the most pressing reason for th return of Mr. Webster to this city, at the presen

which was so poorly signed,—though somewhat co forting, no doubt, the smallest tayor in this emergency being gratefully received,—did not suffice to allay apprehension. Peradventure, his personal presence might produce a magnetic effect on the popular mind, and so indicate no special loss of popularity. On Monday last, therefore, he made the experiment,—a flourish of trumpets having been duly given in adhad gathered to see and hear him. special request' or design! Mr. Curtis gravely told him that his fellow-citizens were deeply concerned it the maintenance of a safe currency, the 'almight Dollar' being the special object of their idolatry; the they were not unmindful of his efforts in behalf e ary question; that he had ably defended the Const ution and Union, and would no doubt continue

Mr. Webster (as reported in the Courier) replied

After the noise had in some measure subsided, h proceeded to say that it was with great pleasure the he met so large an assemblage of his friends at a time when his private affairs had called him from the sea of government to his own home. As you have said sir—said he—the duties of the winter in the public of government to his own home. As you have said, sir—said he—the duties of the winter in the public councils of the country have been arduous. I am sorry to say that these arduous duties are not done with. I am sorry to say that the public affairs of the country have not yet made so much progress towards satisfactory adjustment, as to remove all the anxiety which has been felt about the adjustment of the subjects under discussion. But I feel authorized to say that there is now reason to hope,—reason to expect—that further reflection, that a generous comparison of various wishes where we disagree, will bring about that improved state of public feeling;—in the reproduction of which, all our expectations of useful discharge of public duty, all our expectations of useful discharge of public duty, all our expectations of useful degicalation, must depend.

I cannot but feel, sir, that I stand in the presence of my friends. I must regard this guthering as the personal tribute of your welcome to me. You do not welcome the politician, and this is not an opportunity of discussing those questions which now agitate the community and the government—questions which can leave little repose in the mind of any intelligent man, till he can see some probability that from their discussion an adjustment may come, in favor of the prosperity, peace, happiness and continued union of the country. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I have felt it my duty, on a late occasion, to make an effort to bring a bout some amelioration of that excited feeling on this subject which pervades the people of the country of discharging the proper business of the country. (Cheers.)

North and South; to make an effort also to restore the government to its proper capacity for discharging the proper business of the country. Cheers, For now, let me say, it is unable to perform that business. That it may regain that capacity, there is a necessity for effort both in Congress and out of Congress. Neither you nor I shall see the legislation of the country proceed in the old harmonious way, until the discussions in Congress and out of Congress upon the subjects to which you have alloded, shall be in some way suppressed. Take that tuth home with you—and take it as truth! Until something can be done to allay the feeling now separating men and different sections, there can be no useful and satisfactory legislation in the two houses of Congress.

Mr. Curtis, and gentlemen; the Commonwealth of Massachusett.

speeches. Of course, he has not been asked to endorse any sentiments or measures peculiar to the American Anti-Slavery Society, nor is he expected to do so; but he will utter his own views and convictions, on his own responsibility, representing no one but himself, being left free to approve or condemn whatever in his judgment is worthy or reprehensible.

As far as possible, every member and friend of the Parent Society should endeavor to be present at its anniversary meeting, even at some trouble and expense. It occurs but once a year; much depends on the numbers in attendance as to the efficiency of the Society during the ensuing year; and it is very strengthening to commune, face to face, with those who come from different parts of the country, hand to restore Congress to its constitutional capacity for action. I have believed that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts would support her responsibilities in that course. I have believed that the general sentiment of the whole country would are assistance on mow to believe that the general sentiment of the whole country would are assistance and the description of the whole country would are assistance and the description of the whole country would are assistance and the description of the whole country would are the same faith.

REPUGE OF OPPRESSION.

The articles in this Department of Infamy, in our present number,—combining, as they do, all conceivable moral profligacy in the reasoning of the Puritan Recorder, the most damning testimony in the Southern panegyries upon Mr. Webster, and the utmost examility of thought and expression, on the part of the Springfield Republican,—what true and arpalling illustrations of American character they present!

which it devolves upon us, who repr National Legislature. I shall have seat in the Sonate, to which I shall turn, to give my opinions upon se interesting character—topics, in re which there exist both mis-statemen hension—the greatest mis-statemen missapprehension, executally see for

or will come up to a fair and reasonable are rate performance(and no more than a fair able and moderate performance) of her averages. It himk she will. (Cheers.)

Sir, the question is, whether Missach stand to the truth, against temptation! Welche will be just, against temptation! Welche defend herself against her own period has conquered this occan which washes she has conquered the own sterile soil; it quered her own atern and infexible clame to the condition of the condition

her own prejudices! I shall return to the Senat. In put that question to her, and the presence of tau can mon mother, who shall deal it to be heart. (Beral mon mother, who shall deal it to the heart. (Beral Line) In the meantime, let me repeat that I breat step backwards. (Cheers.) I am devoted to the storation of peace, harmony and concord out of the grees; and such a degree of mutual coopentas Congress as may enable it to carry on one sure legitimate business of the government.

The Union for the preservation of which learn the union of States for which I strive; is not such a union of States for which I strive; is not such a union of Isaw, of Constitution, of computation of States for which it is not such a union of States for which it is not such a union of states for which it is that, it is a union of brether only in the surface of all our political calemities; the great so that of the surface of all our political calemities; the great so the surface of all our political calemities; the great so the surface of the surface of all our political calemities; the great so the surface of the surface

The If we were personally hostile to Mr. Wester, and wished to deepen the infamy which rests upon him, we should desire to record nothing were for his lips than this harangue. No portion of his speci at Washington so shocked the public mind as the the fullest extent, with vall its provisions, the kil-napping bill of Mason of Virginia; yet he durch come to Boston, and to insult her citizens and the people of Massachusetts, by reiterating that determi-ation, and by branding their conscientious sruja-nagainst turning kidnappers, and their regard for the trial by jury, as foolish 'prejudices' which mus le because slave-catching, as provided for by Mason's bill, 'though it be a disa able duty. 'an affair of high morals and of high principle is 'an affair of high morals and of high principals, and 'fair and mederate of new quirements'!! This is' the plain English, the mit drift, the pith and marrow, the sum and subtant of this cowardly worded and brutal haraque.

Mr. Webster dwells on the fact, that the government

try is unable to perform the proper busin country. What is it that is obstructing th ructing the wheeled ent, excepting SLAVERY that hidere, volcanic system, the removal of which would insen-ly bring joy, peace, harmony and prosperity to be whole nation, but around which he is striving to be all possible safeguards! He a statesman!!!

from the doctrines inculcated in the recent spend the Hon. Daniel Webster in the United States Sents, was held, without distinction of party, in the Fa

James Moody appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by Sidney Underwood,
Valentine Doane, Sidney Brooks, Loring Moody, 62 bert Smith, and James Moody. Dea. S. Underwood, chairman of a

pointed for that purpose, reported the follutions, which were adopted by an unar Whereas, the Hon. Daniel Webster, in a rest speech delivered in the Senate of the United Sans. has declared his determination to vote against free plication of the 'Wilmot Proviso' to California, Nr Mexico, or other territories of the United Sans.' tor, marshal or postmaster to deliver bondage any person claimed as a fur

very; -- therefore.

Resolved, That Mr. Webster's speech was into be made; and he is no longer fit to be the re-

sentative of a free people.

Resolved, That the course of Mr. Webster, in sprastion to the advancing spirit of the age which abolished slavery throughout the dominion of Education, France, Denmark, Tunis, Egypt, Austra; so before which that abomination is fast dissposary from the earth, has filled us with sentiments of sprastic hearing and alarm; that we regard him as gain; high treason against the government of God, said to best interests of humanity; that he no lengt descrees the Honorable title of 'Defender' of the stitution,' but deserves, and should bear the obstatitution,' but deserves, and should bear the obstatitution,' but deserves, and should bear the obstatitution of 'Defender' of the most direful system of expression that ever cursed the earth, or outragil is

title of 'Defender' of the most direful system of oppression that ever cursed the earth, or outraged to
human race.

Resolved, That the fall of this once great and ease
honored man, together with the spirit of disense
ening the dissolution of this Union, only serse is
illustrate the utter impossibility of making Livy
and Slavery both live in harmony under one sortinment; and we here renew our pledge, on the sared
alfar of freedom, to labor for the overthrow of Aurit
con Slavery, 'at all times, under all circumstance,
squinst all inducements, against all combination, and
against all compromises.

O, BROOKS, Ja., Chairman.

THE CONSTITUTION.

hemore of the Speech made by Gerrit Smith, in the Capital of the State of New York, March 11th and 17th, 1850. Albany: Jacob T. Hazen, Printer. and 18th, 1850. Atomy,

This is a pamphlet of thirty large octave pages, the
past of which is preposterous and hopeless to the
sect of which is preposterous this slaveholding and of which is purposed to this slaveholding and agree-vix. to convince this slaveholding and strong automated in the size of the It is a pity that one so active, so philan-merally courageous as Gerrit Smith so erratic and befogged in this particular issel be so erratic and befogged in this particular, issel be so erratic and befogged in this particular, an insuling attempt to convince the American people that they inhabit the moon, and "run upon all year, as that they have not intelligently, deliberately safe purposely entered into a covenant, by which have sulinos of slaves are now held securely in the sulinos of slaves are now held securely in the solid particular they are not to be let off so easily, either yearing and the solid particular they have misunderment of single particular singl and misinterpreted their out of misinterpreted their gross and distorted beyond any thing know gross and distorted beyond any thing know gross and distorted beyond any thing know and misinterpreted their out of the same and misinterpreted the same and misinterpret are gross and distorted beyond any thing known team instory; that Washington, Jefferson, Admen instory; that Washington, Jefferson, Admen and the United States, and all its branches, and all other Courts—the national Congress and all State probability—have unterly perverted its scope and greaters—have the coolest and the absurdest thing seming—is the coolest and the absurdest thing early heard of beneath the stars! No, not thus are or heard of beneath the stars! No, not thus are the allowed to escape hot eensure and un-condemnation. They have committed no they have not erred through stupidity; they hey have not erred third gard sophistry.

een misled by any legal sophistry.

euilty of the most atrocious crimes,

d sgainst the clearest light ever vo

resoule. They have designedly 'fri we and helpless race. Hence, it my an inefensive and neighbor and respect to cor-error in legal interpretation that they are to cor-er, but they are to be arraigned as criminals of the epost dye, warned of the wrath to come, and urgseeked they awared of the wrath to come, and urg-depend they warned of the wrath to come, and urg-el to the immediate confession and abandonment of this great beetting sin. 'Now, therefore, to fo, speak to the men of Judah, and to the inhabitants of Jeraslem, saying. Thus saith the Lord, Behold, I finese evil against you, and devise a device against you; teturn ye now every one from his evil way, and make your ways and your doings good.'

We are not impressed with the importance of re-turning a speech of this nature at length—with all report to its author. It was 'wasting powder' to make it; and to refute it would be of no special bene-fic to the anti-alwery movement, it being upon its face

inti-slavery movement, it being upon its fo tely paradoxical, and so historically pervers so unterly paradoxical, and so insortically previously we shall therefore only make a brief reference to two or three points, and leave it by expressing the hope that Mr. Smith will devote his time and talents to something more useful, certainly more commendable than that of attempting to make himself and other than that of attempting to make himself and other believe that "a covenant with death and an agreemen with hell" was really designed to be a covenant with

e and an agreement with heaven! No man, says Mr. Smith, 'has seen more clearly No nam, says Mr. Smith, 'has seen more clearly, or expressed more glowingly or effectively, than Henry Brougham, the impossibility of legalizing slave-the Whee has he seen or where has he expressed that Mr. Smith quotes Lord Br s cloquent denunciation, not of the legality, but of the immorality of slaveholding — Tell me not of rights! Talk not of the property of the planter in his slaves! I deny the right! I acknowledge not the property! What s this to do with the Constitution of the Unite tates, or with legal interpretation any where? True on such a claim. There is a law above all hums sention such a claim. There is a law above all human maxtunents. It is the law written by the finger of God upon the heart of man. This is sound morality, the vindication of justice, a full recognition of the supremacy of the Eternal Law; and we heartily endones every word of it. But it does not meet the point at issue; it is not an affirmation as to the 'impostability of legalizing slavery.' Lord, Brougham was an able advocate for the abolition of West India slave. very; but we have yet to read the first sentence from his lips, declaring that the slaves in the colonies were

has up, declaring that the slaves in the colonies were held in londage illegally, except on the righteous ground of the apostle—We ought to obey God rather than man. But this is rebellion or contunney in every government, and punished as such. Mr. Smith is unwilling to 'admit the possibility of leading a large of the property of the control of the colonies and the colonies are such as the colo galizing slavery,' because of its foul and monstroaracter. But what iniquity may not men commi or accement; and what obligations so diabolical that men may not promise to perform them to the letter? To say that men have no right to do wrong is a tru-ing; to intimate that they have not the power to do so is an absurdity. If they have the power, it is possible for them to use it; and no where do they use it with more alacrity, or on a more gigantic scale, than in the United States. There is not a na-tural government existing on earth and proceed has al government existing on earth, and never has

y Mr. Smith.

'I wish it to be distinctly understood,' says Mr. Smith, and fully admitted, that this is not a historical question, but a loyal question.' Now, we neither understand nor admit this, and 'therefore object to the very first step in the progress of this discussion. We maintain that this question personal to the progress of the strength of the progress of the strength of the progress of this discussion. is question pertains to the historica asively; certainly to whatever is peculiar institutional in the United States. Mr an institutional in the United States. Mr. mith adds — To ascertain the meaning of the Constitution, we are to subject it, as we do any other ws, to the strict rules of legal interpretation. It is terment to at that this statement is extremely fallacious. he Constitution is not a statute, but a COMPACT formindependent colonies, with interests and diverse sentiments, to be reromise, for the attainment of a common ir own safety and welfare against a com What those concessions and compror know when the compact, was framed they related as a second compact. above when the compact, was framed and dopted: they related to the prosecution of the for-ps alare trade for twenty years, to the allowance of slave representation in Congress, to the hunting of against alares, and to the suppression of domestic in-surrections, for the special benefit of the slave States; ad to direct taxation and the navigation laws, in behalf of the free States. The Co tel States, then, is a form of government, having spe-cia-powers and prerogatives of its own—created un-der great emergencies and with peculiar features— table say thing in ancient or modern times; a form of powerment, we relievate, not a legislative emodument, but mader which, and by authority of which, laws are to be passed, but laws never to be interpreted to the subtriction of the government, or by a higher are 0 be passed, but laws never to be interpreted to the subresion of the government, or by a higher sandard! The people of this country have bound themselves by an oath to have no other God before them than A constitutional, cop which their own lands have made, and to which they demand hom-age of every one born or resident on the American soil, on peril of imprisonment or death! His flat is 'the appraisa with the subreme law of the land.'

Mr. Smith thinks that with the intention of the armers of the Constitution, we do not need to consmith thinks that with the intention of the framer of the Constitution, 'we do not need to concern ourselves, any more than with the intention of the scrivener whom we employed to write the deed of a parcel of ladd. Can reasoning be more loose than this, or logic more feeble! We see no pertinency in this, or logic more feeble! We see no pertinency in this illustration: the analogy is defective. A serivear employed to write a deed—write as ordered by us—write according to an approved and established form; in the name of common sense, is he, or his stream, or his deed, or all together, to be compared

frage, and invested with powers to frame a new government, in some chape or other endurable, if not every thing desirable! Now, historically and legality, it is a matter of great moment to know what the framers of the Constitution understood and meant by every article, section and clause of it; what they expressed in plain and unrequived language, there being no necessity for using any other; what they embodied in equivocal or collusive phraseology, to meet a disagreeable necessity; what they implied by circumfocution, to ever up positive wickedness; and what they asserted indirect terms. It was given to them to frame the instrument, as, representing conflicting interests and opposite parts of the country, they could best agree; but after its adoption, the nation became responsible for it as made in good faith

they could nest agree; our after its acoption, sue as-tion became responsible for it as made in good faith by their authorized representatives.

Mr. Smith says, we are to look after the intention of the adopters, not that of the framers of the Constitu-tion. Very well; we do not see that he gains any-thing by this distinction. That the adopters and fram ers of that instrument understood its conditions and requirements in precisely the same manner is histori-cally certain; and especially as to whitever is in it-relating to slavery and the slave-trade. The law of Congress providing for the recepture of fugitive slaves, was passed almost immediately after the adoption of stitutional? When Southerm representatives of the slave population (on the three-fifths basis) first made their appearance in Congress, who raised his voice against them in the name of the Constitution? The foreign slave traffic was prosecuted under the starspangled banner more vigorously after than before the classics. thousand slaves in the country, at the adoption of the Constitution; who thought, believed, or proclaimed, that they were made free by it? For Mr. Smith declares, with all confidence and boldness—tis an analysis, which is the confidence of the same of the sa clares, with all confidence and bolichess—"It's an art is-slavery instrument; if demonds the abolition of ever part and parcel of American Savery.' If, then, the who adopted it so understood and so designed it, ho came the slaveholding South to vote for it? and ho came it to pass that under the 'supreme law of th land', not a single slave thereby became free? Whe was the will, yes, the very purpose of a people so in-stantly nullified before? How does Mr. Smith meet stantly nullined before? How does Mr. smitt meet facts like these, high as the heavens and immovable as the foundations of the earth? Thus !— Why was not this demand [for the abolition of slavery] obeyed, immediately-affer the adoption of the Constitution I admit that there was, at that time, no desire, [mark !] I admit that there was, at that time, no desire, [mark 1] no purpose, [mark again 1] to array the powers of that instrument against slavery !! What! an antislavery Constitution adopted by those who had no desired and no purpose to apply it to that end in a single instrice, notwithstanding six hundred thousand alayes were then clanking their chains, waiting for deliverance!! Why, this is 'a step from the sublime to the ridiculous,' with a sergeance; unbeard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous,' with a sergeance in the ard of imposite the ridiculous, which are presented to the article of the articl tency and unparalleled antagonism! Now for the reason of all this. It was, says Mr. Smith, 'that slavery was regarded, on all hands. (2) very was regarded, on all hands, [did South Carolina, did Georgia, in fact did any of the Southern slave States so regard it?] as a doomed and rapidly expiring evil, [how could that be when it was continually increasing?] and that it was thought better [mark this!] to let itlive out on sufferance its brief existence—an existence which could not extend beyond that generation—than to disturb the infant and unconsolidated waters by outlines in immediate stap. to it!!] generation—than to disturb the infant and unconsoli-dated nation by putting an immediate stop to it '!!! A beautiful anti-slavery Constitution that—interfer-ing not with slavery or the slave-trade, and leaving the six hundred thousand slaves aforesaid to bleed, and toil, and suffer, as though it had never been adop-ted! The system, it was supposed (!) 'could not ex-tend beyond that generation;' but though the Consti-tution 'demanded its abolition,' neither during that generation was it anniled, nor has it been at any subgeneration was it applied, nor has it been at any sul sequent period, in any other manner than to exten and perpetuate what it was framed to suppress! All logical gravity terminates here in loud and long

protracted laughter.
But this is not the height of this folly. Mr. Smith
kindly tells us that it was thought better to let alavery
live on is sufferance through that generation at least,
'than to disturb the infant and unconsolidated nation by putting an immediate stop to it'! So, then, even at that period, an attempt to give the slaves the benat that period, an attempt to give the slaves the ben-eft of the anti-slavery Constitution aforesaid, would have convulsed the land, and blown the Union sky high! Undoubtedly, Mr. Smith; because no such Con-stitution was ever adopted, and for no other reason And are you so infatuated as to believe that whas could not be done sixty years ago, with only six hun dred thousand slaves to be liberated, without convul dred thousand slaves to dred thousand slaves to be liberated, without convulsing the country, can now be done 'by the strict
rules of legal interpretation,' in utter disregard of all
the facts and all the precedents in our national history, with fifteen instead of six slave States, and three
millions of slaves, without filling the land with a deluge of blood? Supposing—what is not within the
scope of possibilities—that you could win over to
your view of the Constitution a majority, ay, the enscope of possibilities—that you could win over to your view of the Constitution a majority, ay, the en-tire body of the people of the North, so that they could control the action of Congress through their could control the action of Congress through their representatives, and in this manner decree the abolition of slavery throughout the South—could you hope to witness even the enactment of such a decree, (to say nothing of its enforcement,) without its being accompanied by the most bloody consequences? Do you reply, that a fear of consequences should not deter us from doing right? This is cheerfully granted: but are you read to a civil war, as the incritable result. are you ready for a civil war, as the inevitable result of your interpretation of the Constitution? What reason have you to believe, from the past, that a civil reason have you to believe, from the past, that a civil war would not immediately follow, in the case supposed? Why, even a Wilmot proviso is shaking this Union to its foundation, so that 'men's hearts are failing them for fear, and for looking after those things that are coming upon the land?! Where, then, and what is to be the Union, under your constitutional intermetation?

al interpretation?

Away with all this verbal casuistry, this legal quibbling, this idle parade of Lord Mansfield's decision in bling, this idle parade of Lord Mansfield's decision in the case of Somerset, (1) this useless appeal to Blackstone's Commentaries, and the like, to prove that the U. S. Constitution is an anti-slavery instrument! It is worse than labor lost, and, as a false issue, cannot advance, but must rather retard, the anti-slavery movement. Let there be no dodging, no ahuffling, no evasion. Let us confess the sin of our fathers, and our own sin as a people. In conspiring for the downcur own sin as a people, in conspiring for the degradation and enslavement of the colored race among us. Let us be honest with the facts of history, and acknowledge the compromises that were made to secure the adoption of the Constitution, and the consequent establishment of the Union. Let us give heed to the prophetic declaration, that this covenant with death shall be annulled, and this agreement with hell shall not stand; 'for the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place,' when the Gold of the oppressed shall laj judgment to the line, and righteousness to the plummet. Let us, who profess to abhor slavery, and who claim to be freemen indeed, dissolve the bands that connect us with the Slave Power, religiously and politically; not doubting that a faithful adherence to principle will be the wisest policy, the highest exchange and on an earth intellinked frough; tendous and on an earth intellinked frough; tendous and on an earth intellinked frough; tendous and on an earth intellinked programs and on an earth intellinked programs and on an earth intellinked is the in each total tendous; and on an earth intellinked programs and on an earth intellinked is the in each total tendous; and on an earth intellinked is the in the continuation. claim to be freemen indeed, dissolve the banus that connect us with the Slave Power, religiously and po-litically; not doubting that a faithful adherence to principle will be the wisest policy, the highest ex-pediency, for ourselves and our posterity, for the mis-erable victims of Southern oppression, and for the erable victims of Southern oppression

FOOTE'S COMMITTEE. It is creditable to the North routs COMMITER—It is creditable to the North-ern portion of the Whig party, that not a Whig Senator from the North voted in favor of the appoint-ment of this Committee—not even Mr. Webster, though he had the weakness to allow himself to be made a member of it.

LATTER-DAY PARFELERS, edited by THOMAS CARLYLE.
NO. IV. THE NEW DOWNING STREET, Boston:
Phillips, Sampson & Co., 110 Washington Street—

We can make nothing of this nur even of lurid light is cast many direction. Touchin all reformatory matters, its author is among the shall lowest of men. His centempt for the down-troide masses is quite Satanic, while his admiration of aker Intellect and Force amounts to genuine devil-wor ship. In the teeth of the facts of all history to the contrary, he maintains that change, improvement, reform, must, descend to us from above, we shall have try it; the other is exhausted—a hopeless metho that! In other words, we must look to some weather cock to change the wind, and no longer trust to the wind to remove noxious effluria and turn the weathercock! The very wisdom of this world, which is danger, and of honor, than this man. Wonderf Sir Robert Peel, who has 'but to lift his finger' work miracles! Cruel Sir Robert Peel, to hositat and doubt, and recoil, and shudder, where all is easy and plain!

CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT. Alluding to the meeting held at the Melodeon, is this city, on Sunday, the 21st ult., with regard to the treatment of criminals, the Boston correspondent of

Messra S ear, Garrison and Phillips undertook to reason a knot of heavers into the silly notion that pun-ishment is revengeful, that man ought not to punish because he cannot measure guilt with exactness, and that the public safety requires more kindness to the guilty, and less legal rigor. Fortunately, Massachu-setts is not given over to such leaders.

fliction of severe punishment, what advance has Mas sachusetts made in abolishing crime and restraining criminals. None whatever. The experiment of the gal rigor' has been fairly tried, and with what success The bad have been made worse, and the ruin of the criminal (bowever trifling his first offence) made ab-solute by this treatment, almost beyond recovery 'Kindness to the guilty' is what Christianity enjoins is the hinge on into heaven :- For if we forgive not men their tree passes, neither will your heavenly Father forgive yours. It is the evidence of that charity which seek not her own—of a true and noble magnanimity—and the only mode of overcoming evil which Christ ha enjoined on his followers. As far as it has been tried enjoined on his followers. As far as it has been thed, it has proved marvellously efficacious. The success which has attended the labors of Jony Avousius and Jony M. Spear, in this city, in cases given over by the community as hopeless and incurable, has aston-ished all who are conversant with what these humble ished all who are conversant with what these humble but indefatigable philanthropists have attempted. Yet under what disadvantages they have labored, and with what limited means! Has it not been demonstrated in every country, that the more sanguirary the penal code; the more crime abounds—the loss secure is socode, the more crime abounds—the less secure is so ciety from depredation and outrage? What is it, the but fatuity to persist in such a course of punishment andent of the Evange Will the Will the correspondent of the Evangelist inform we what is the meaning of the following portion of the Lord's prayer'?—"Forgive us our trespasses AS we forgive the

BIRTH-DAY OF FOURIER.

The Boston Union of Associationists celebrated the birth of Fourier, in Cochinuate Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 9th, instead of the 7th, 'which this year came on Sunday.' What if it did? That which claims to be radically reformatory should not succumb to a popular superstition. Sunday evening therefore, instead of l'uesday, should have oeen the time for this festival. At least two things are wan-ting among Fourier's professed admirers, on this side of the Atlantic-moral courage and consistency. Moreover, much of their language is to us, and we are very certain to the laboring classes generally, quite unintelligible, and altogether too sublimated for ommon use and acceptation. Here is one of the sentiments' of the occasion :-

'To Joy! To Liberty! To Childhood's mirth To Youth's enthusiasm! To the warm Life-thrill o Attraction! Let rhythmic feasts, and songs, and dances, keep alive the prophecy of the Harmoni Times!'

All this is very fanciful, but we perceive in it noth ing very definite or very formidable as pertaining to the work of reform. Indulgence in ! feasts, song

and all things become new. While claiming to the most practical, ay, the most radical of all reform ers, none seem to us less so. Their scheme claims to be grandly comprehensive, and is certainly not with out some interesting features; but it is so compre hensive as to regard every thing specific as fragment ary, and therefore as not worthy of special considers tion; forgetting that 'the world was not made in day,' and that 'the ocean is made up of drops,'

SPIRIT OF THE AGE

Congress of Nations allied in the Republic of Christendom; and on an earth interlinked by railroads steamboats, telegraphs, into one body, will be manifested that life of Universal Unity, which is the indwelling of God with Man.

All this, we fear, is the work of centuries; whether it come soon or late, we believe in its mate realization in 'the good time coming.' Daniel Webster has run down to the Fools he Senate, which is next to kissing the dust.

The communication from our friend Parker Pillsbury came too late for insertion this week.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

I see by the occasional views I get of the American papers, and by the 'Liberator' and 'Anti-Slavery Standard,' how satisfactorily (so at least it appears to me) the cause of abolitionism is progressing in the States. Perhaps to you who are in the turnoll, who hear the burden and heat of the day, it may not appear that the cause progresses in proportion to the labor of the disciples; but to us, at a distance, who have originizance only of its larger and more important stages—who recollect your sufferings and persecutions—who remember pod Lorejoy and the marryr age, and the noble women who stood forth in the serlier days of your struggles—who remember that when you had gained strength enough to 'beard the Lion in his den,' and present petitions to Congress, that those petitions were refused, and discussion was prohibited,—but who now see that it is one of the great social questions of the day in America, and that all the thinking portion of Europe are sympathining with you—that it is not simply a North American but a world-wide question—to us who are so circumstanced, you seem to progress marvellously.

There is now involved in your struggle not only the question of slavery in the States, but of slavery an papers, and by the 'Liberato tandard,' how satisfactorily (so

in the world; it is a question in which the interest of universal man are involved; and whilst you ar of universal man are involved; and whiles you are going on, carnestly and gloriously, fighting the question in one of its strong holds, the sympathy which is felt in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, in your efforts, is effectually inspiring our statement for its abolition in British India and our dependencies; and is preparing the leading minds of Europe, for the abolition of slavery in all its forms of feudal and territorial exactions. The Tenure of Lands, through which the laborers of Europe are borne down to destitution and starvation, will, ere long, be agitated in this country; it is one of the remnants of that puressonal slavery which one existed in this country. personal slavery which once existed in this country, and it is continued now, together with the laws of and it is continued now, together with the laws of primogeniture and entail, and the three are the great instrumentalities by which the poor peasantry are kept down in a state of half-starvation, and by which our aristocracy are enabled to issue such disgraceful prohibitions of marriage as are shown in the following extracts from public current newspapers here, of what a lordly landlord is able and dares to do in England at this day. See Lord Harewood's case in the

EARL HAREWOOD INTERDICTING MARRIAGES EARL HARWOOD INTERDICTING MARHAGES, The Leeds Times says, "Historians inform us that the feedal barons in ancient days, in England, claimed the right to refuse permission to their serfs to contract marriages, and by a politic exercise of this power, contrived to abstract considerable sums from the dependants, who were glad to purchase 'the lord's' consent, even by a lieavy pecuniary sacrifice, We had, however, thought that serfdom and its abhorrent customs had been abolished, but were mistaken, for even now the Protectionist Lord Harowood publicly announces the pains and penalties which he will inflict upon the residents, not of a village only, but of an entire district, who may dare to enter into the state of matrimony without having previously obtained his consent! Lest we should be accused of joking in this matter, we present our readers with a joking in this matter, we present our readers with a verbatim et literatim copy of a 'notice' which has been served upon all the cottage tenants of the Earl of Harewood, in the village of Harewood, and other places on the estate:—

places on the estate:—
'In consequence of the continued practice of overcrowding and taking lodgers into the cottages on the
Harewood estate, (more especially within the village
of Harewood, contrary to the express agreements
and regulations, notice is hereby given, that any cottager being a tenant of the Earl of Harewood, who
shall, from the date hereof, take in any lodger, or
whose son or daughter shall marry and bring home to
the cottage wife or husband, without having previously obtained permission from the Earl of Harewood,
shall receive notice to quit; which notice will be
strictly enforced; and if in the employment of said
Earl, shall be discharged.

WM. MAJIGHAN.

WM. MAUGHAN, Agent.

Earl, shall be discharged.

WM. MAUGHAN, Agent.

Harewood, Jam 15, 1850.

There's a precious document for the middle of the 19th century! a nice specimen of what free and enlightened and Christian England would become, if these Protectionist landlords had fall swing! This is carrying out the principle of 'Protection,' with a vengeance. The Duke of Newestle innocently asked, 'May I not do as I like with my own?' when he drove his tenantry to poll like a fock of sheep. But he was a mere tyro in the school of 'Protection' when compared with Lord Harewood. 'Heat it, yo people of Harewood, and country round about,' proclaims his Lordship, 'if any of you young men and women dare to marry those you love—if any of you old men and mothers dare to consent to such marriage—I, Lord Harewood, your 'Protections' landlord, will instantly drive you from house and home and employment, to die in the wayside ditches, or become outcasts and wanderers on the face of the earth.' How does this manifeste of the pattern landlord of Harewood sound in the ears of the men and women of the West Riding? And how can these Harewood, tenants be grateful enough to the fatherly care of this dear lord of theirs? Some of our friends at a distance may not think this quite a satisfactory solution of the difficulty, and may, moreover, be inclined to ask themselves—What object on earth can Lord Harewood haye for issuing such a notice—because the plea of overcrowding cottages is clearly absurd?' To save trouble, it is as well to out with the truth at once. Lord Harewood and his tenants know how many laborers they choose to employ—they know, therefore, how many there should be on the estate so as not to have one over the requisite number—they don't like spending their money in the maintenance of the laborer, upon whose blood and sinews they have lived so long as he could work, and they abore the idea of one child more in a laborer's family than is sufficient to 'keep up the stock.' In order, therefore, to prevent high rens from being reduced by heavy po

My dear friend, you are accomplishing good for the world to a much larger extent than is always present to our mind's eye; and when you are warring against what your slaveholders so tenderly christen as your Domestic Institution,' you are in truth establishing the great principle of universal personal liberty, from which will proceed the removal of social evils of ev-ery kind. Before society can be elerated, man must be personally free. Man must be elevated, and the first atep to that is his personal freedom. It is the op-portunity which those among us, who are influenced mestic institution, and pointing the advocates of the degraded to a still lower state of degradation, in wha degraded to a still lower state of degradation, in what some of them sarrastically call our month, in which, to a very great extent, encourages and sustains feudalism in Europe, and contributes largely to preserve the masses in ignorance. Our aristocracy and other 'Top-sawyers' in Great Britain are, many of them, like the priests in France, unwilling to educate, because they are sensible that those who are educated will perceive the justice of, and aspire to, the possession of edual rights.

Your EDWARD SEARCH. EDWARD SEARCH.

ANTIROPOLOUY; or the Science of Man: in its bearing on War and Slavery, and on Arguments from the Bible, Marriage; God, Death, Retribution, Atonement and Government, in support of those and other Social Wrongs. In a series of Letters to a Friend in England. By HENRY C. WRIGHT. Cincinnasi: E. Shepard, 41 Se ond street. 1850.

This pamphlet is for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, 21 Cornhill—price 25 cents—and we commend it to the attention and purchase, not only of the nu-merous personal friends of the author, but of all who are interested in radical reform. Extracts hereafter.

The Luca Parity. The performances of this fam-ly of youthful musical gentuses, at Cochituate Hall, but Thursday and Friday evenings, week before last, were very creditable, deserving much better patronage cially to those who call themselves by the name of Him in whom 'there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither or bond, nor free, neither black nor, white, 'but all are one.' The friends and advocates of a down-trod-den population should feel special interest in this re-markable group of colored children, whose talent and proficiency in vocal and instrumental music are ellcit-ing warm commendations wherever they exhibit. The performances of the youngest lad, on the piane, were admirable. The voices of the songsters are unusually sweet and harmonious, to which time will give great-er compass and power hereafter. The only defect we er compass and power hereafter. The only defect we noticed were a lack of distinct enunciation, (the vicnotized were a lack of distinct enumerators, the of singers generally,) and a sinking of the voice too frequently, and without discrimination, almost to be inaudible.

Webster's treacherous speech in the Senate, the tone and temper of the Courier, in relation to the Southern slave-breeders and their infamous slave system, have entirely changed; so that it is now exactly fitted to the meridian of South Carolina. Its endorsement of Mr. Webster's showninable soniment to sent of the course of the letter; and its culogies of his course are as fulsome as they are frequent. All this is so manifestly venul—a matter of purchase—as to desarrant infamy of all concerned.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, No. CLIX., for May THE CHARDTAN EXAMINER, No. GLIA., 107 May, 1850, presents the following table of contents:—
Article I. Romanism and Protestantism. By Rev
Orville Dewoy, D.D.
II. Browning's Poems. By Mr. C. C. Smith,
III. The Nineteenth Century. By Rev. Frederick

I. Hedge.
IV. The Figurative Language of the Scripture

By Rev. William P. Lunt.
V. Modern Ecclesiastical History. By Rev. Sa

v. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D. VII. Reflections. By Mr. Edward Wigglesworth VIII, Hungary and Austria. By Mr. L. Putnam IX. Notices of Recent Publications.

X. Religious Intelligence. We have had no time to read any of the paper

contained in the present number of the Exami-so can pass no judgment upon their merits.

ernment, by a vote of 1047 to 987—a close fit—almos a shoc tic. This will probably be the last of it, unles the minority, seazing furjous, should rally and nes comp this decision, and thus put the boot on the other camp this decision, and thus put the boot on the other leg. To be seried up by so small a majority must be very trying to their soles. Never mind; it is absurd to be dones at the heef when a step is made forward. One thing, however, should be insisted on—that the mayor, aldermen, and other city officials, shall be well toe. No other place, we are happy to say, stands of a better footing than Lynn; but what is very singula is, that the more its industry is trampled upon by al is, that the more its industry is trampled upon by an classes in society, the more it prospers! Well, there is nothing like getting used to being hammered, so as to mind it no more than a stone. Another peculiarity is, that its pumps are always dry, except in wet wea-ther, when they are pronounced useless. But we must cut short the thread of this, or there will be neend to it.

Faring Garrison:

In the report of the meeting of the O. C. A. S. S. held on Fast Day, at North Bridgewater, it is said that the committee to whom the time and place of holding the annual meeting were referred, made no report, in consequence of the probability of the Massachusetts A. S. Society holding a Mass Convention. Brigham, undoubtedly, from some cause, reit war-ranted in making the above statement; but fear wrong impression may have been received from it and consequently, as chairman of that committee, fee it due to myself, and whoever cles it may concern, to say, that I have had no conference whatever with the anti-alayery friends in Boston with reference to Fourth of July meeting, although I think the robability of their consenting to hold a mass meet ing in Abington, either on the 4th of July or on the 1st of August, yet I would hope but faintly for that which we have no certainty of enjoying, rather than

NEW YORK, Monday-P. M.

New Yonk, Monday—P. M. Frightful Accidents.—Steam tow-boat Princeton, to-day, run down the long boat of the Swedish sloop-of-war Najaden, containing eight men, five of whom are supposed to have been drowned.

The building formerly occupied by the Chemical Bank in Broadway, now in the course of being altered and added to Barnum's Museum, fell in this morning with a frightful crash, burying five men under the ruins, who were rescued and carried to the hospital. About the same time, the side wall of the bonded warehouse, in Water street, adjoining the ruins of the recent fire, gave way, and thirteen worknen, were burrecut fire, gave way, and thirteen worknen, were burrecut fire, gave way, and thirteen worknen, were burrecut fire, gave way.

Col. De Hussey and Three Sons Drowned.—The New Orleans Crescent of the 20th states that Col. De Russey, who screed in Mexico, and three of his sons, were drowned at Libby's Lake, a few days since. They were out fishing, when a squall struck the boat and upset it.

Another Terrible Sciemboat Explosion—Thirty-Free or Ferty Lives Lost !—The Cleveland True Democrat extra of the 27th states that the steamer Authory Wayne blew up, opposite Vermillion, on her passage from Sandusky. The Anthony Wayne arrived at Sandusky with 20 cabin and 10 steerage passagers: she then took 24 passengers from the railroad train, and had a crew of 19. The whole number on board, at the time of the accident, is estimated to be eighty-from. Thirty-passengers were saved, and likely tor-four. Thirty-passengers were saved, and likely torcover. Total personger missing, from thirty-five to forty. She was an old boat, and did not belong to the regular line between Buffalo and Sandusky, She was owned by Charles Howard of Detroit. Insured for \$10,000.

LF The largest fire that has occurred in Savannah for many years, broke out early on the morning of April 25th, and consumed a block of 39 buildings. They were mostly built of wood, and were used as retail stores, shops and dwellings. Loss from \$70,000 to \$100,000.

to \$100,000.

Committee, of Dr. Smith for Trial.—The examination of Dr. J. H. Smith, at Saco, on the charge of causing the death of Mary Bean, alias Beranger Caswell, has resulted in his committed for trial without bail. He is said to have been perfectly unconcerned throughout the examination, and at times was quite out of the decessed, and the chief witness for the government, was ordered to find bail in \$2000 for his appearance; and Mary Coreney and James W. Tuits in \$300 each. The trial will probably take place in September next.

September next.

If The Stesmship Atlantic left New York at noon on Saturday, with 137 passengers, for Liverpool. Her noble appearance excited great admiration, and was cheered at every movement of her what The price of passage by the Atlantic is \$10 above that charged by the British steamers.

The distance between London and Dublin is now welve hours.

ANTI-BLAVERY CONVENTION

28th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing in session, day and evening, (as usual,) for three days. Hitherto, unequalled among all the anniversary meetings, whatever their object or wherever held in this country, in regard to the interest awakesed by it, and the absorbing nature of its proceedings, there' is every 'reason to' believe its reputation will be heightened and the attendance upon it augmented as its approaching anniversary. Of the many crises that have arisen since the anti-slavery agitation was commenced, the present is obviously the most stirring and momentous, and therefore an unprecedented mustering of the friends of Freedom and Emancipation should be witnessed on that occasion.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President

EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The subscriber gratefully acknowledges his presence, for a few days, in Boston and vicinity, and would joyfully receive any assistance the friends of the Refugee Slaves in Canada West may please furnish; to be sent to the care of Robert P. Walleut, 21 Cornhill:—he requires the small amount of \$300 to re-lieve his mission and enable him to complete the fourteenth year of his services in the fugitive slaves Boston, April 30, 1850. HIRAM WILSON.

GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT Othello Richards wishes to acknowledge his obligations to friends in East Abington, Mass., particularly to Abner Curtis,—who, with others, generously contributed about forty dollars to complete the sum necessary to redeem his wife and six children from bondage in Lexington, Va. The kindness of these and other friends who have enabled him to accomplish an object for which he has so long labored and prayed, will never cease to be gratefully remembered by him.

Boston, April 29th, 1850.

LECTURES AT ABINGTON.

EF Bro. C. L. Hosmer of Boston will lecture upon a better, and a true, use of Sunday, at Abington, on the second Sunday in May, through the day. In the morning, on Worship's alternoon, upon Natural Religion; evening, upon Tuc Culture.

Igon; evening, upon True Culture.

[139 Mr. Hosmer is the author of the valuable pamphlet recently published by Bela Marsh, 25 Comhill, entitled 'Chrise and the Pharisees upon the Sabbath, and we have no doubt his lectures at Abington will be well worth listening to.]—Ed. Lib.

LECTURE ON SLAVERY IN SALEM.

Robert Edmond, a native of Scotland, who was tarred and feathered in South Carolina for endeavor-ing to teach the slaves, will deliver a lecture on Sila-very, in Salem, on Sunday evening next. [In what building we are not informed—probably in the Ly-ceum Hall.] CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

EF Bro. Charles Spear will deliver an address of Capital Punishment in the Universalist Church a West Cambridge next Sunday, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

Friends of the slave, and strangers on a visit to he city during Anniversary week, can be entertained with good board and private accommodations at 330 earl street.

WILLIAM P. POWELL. the city during Anniversary w with good board and private a Pearl street. WILL New York, April 15, 1850.

[127] 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 patronage.]—Ed. Lib.

THE NORTH STAR.

On Tuesday Morning, May 7th, 1 propose to give an anti-slavery Breakfast for the benefit of the 'North Star.' Admittance 371-2 cents. Tickets to be had at 142 Nassau street, or at the door.

WILLIAM P. POWELL,
May 3

330 Pearl atreet.

[LF] Success to this effort to sustain our friend Douglass in his editorial course! May there not be a spare seat at the tables!]—Ed. Lib.

Dran, at Chelses, on the 22d ult, of lung fever, Mason, the youngest son of Robert and Catharine Morris, aged 13 months and 16 days.

NEW AND ORIGINAL PANORAMA!

HENRY BOX BROWN'S MIRROR OF SLA-most authentic sources to information.

The following are the scenes:—

PART I. The African Slave Trade.
The Nubian Family in Freedom.
The Seizure of Slaves.
Religious Sacrifice.

Religious Sacrifice. Beautiful Lake and Mountain Scenery in Africa. March to the Coast. View of the Cape of Good Hope.

Slave Felucca. Interior of a Slave Ship. Chase of a Slaver by an English Steam Frigats. Spanish Slaver at Havana. Spanish Slaves at Havana.
Landing Slaves.
Interior of a Slave Mart.
Gorgeous Scenery of the West India Islands.
View of Charleston, South Carolina.
The Nubian Family at Auction.
March of Chain Gang.
Modes of Confinement and Punishment.
Brand and Scourge.
Interior View of Chalceston Workhouse, with Treadmill in full operation.

PART II.

Cotton Plantation.
View of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp.
Nubians, escaping by Night.
Ellen Crafts, Escaping.
Whipping Post and Gallows at Richmond, Va.
View of Richmond, Va.
Henry Box Brown, Escaping.
View of the Natural Bridge and Jefferson's Rock,
City of Washington.
City of Washington.
Slave Prisons at Washington.

Slave Prisons at Washington.
Washington's Tomb, at Mount Vernon,
Fairmount Water.
Henry Box Brown, at Mount Vernon,
Distant View out in City of Philadelphis.
Henry Bibb, Essenjing.
Nubsin Slaves Retaken,

Burning Alive.
Promise of Freedom.
West India Emacipation.
Grand Industrial Palace.
Grand Tableau Finale—UNIVE

13° Mr. Brown has commenced travelling eastward with his Panorama, and will first exhibit it at Lynn. May he meet with liberal patronage!

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornbill,

NARRATIVE OF SOJOURNER TRUTH, a
Northern Slave, emancipated from bodily servitude by the State of New York in 1828. With a
April 28

Potratic

This is a most interesting Narrative of a most remarkable and highly meritorious woman, the sale of which is to be for her exclusive benefit. We commend it to all the friends of the colored population.]

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. 359 Washington street, or to the Register of Deeds at Dedham, or to the Editor of the April 26.



For the Liberator.

So a Southern planter's form the knowing demon took And his senstorial dignity was spoken in his look. Their kindred greetings over, they cordially incline, Till each dark face grew mellow beside the bowl o

drew:
A spell of evil power, that opes a tempting view:
Before him stood a palace, and a chair of state within,
And with mighty acclamations the people bore him

ing long; Forever seeming good, forever meaning wrong. pocrisy's a shell where Sin matures her own, too big for the disguise, the monster crime

grown.

"Ay! Ay!" said the stout Fiend, (and he chuckled in his glee,)

"Weaver of potent words, with thou sell thyself to

me?
All this and more I'll give, and Mammon shall sustain
Whate'er thou doest for me, with all his minion train,
'To-morrow thou shalt know. In the council I will

sign,

If I yield to thy fair terms, the bond that makes

Scarce had the Demon gone, when, lo! there can

Scarce had the European Scarce had the history as a shine,
And in the midst appeared an Excellence divine.
The hardy Giant felt his iron muscles fail,
And his ice-bound heart did mustle, and his brenzed check grew pale;
For before pure Good the Evil can but tremble,
blench and quail.

*He hath shown thee his earth vision; but, lo!

Behold a death-bed!—his own form is lying out stretched there, His wild sepulchral look declares a madness of de

The unborn are before him, the wretched race, he solt.

To gratify his selfah thirst for glory and for gold! What troops of walking innocents torn from the mother's breast!

Millions. we have the solutions of the solution of the solutions.

thers' breast!
Millions, yes, hopeless millions, down to endless alavery prest!
All stripes, and tears, and blood, they come, and clank their chains and shriek—
"Ah, Tyrant! may Almighty God on thee our ven geance wreak!

Thou might'st have been a pillar proud, of jaspe

as a lightning seared wreck thou ever shalt ap

pear! The cleaving thunderbolts of God are launching fro

The cleaving union, his hand;
his hand;
Ah! in that searching day of wrath where, Tyrar wilt thou stand?" The Glant eyed the vision dread, and a

seven-fold vengeance on the crime, the di-'Come at a more convenient time,' he said, with

quaking frame. 'Yet ere thou leavest, tell, I pray, strange visitor, th

'My name is Conscience, whom so oft in early day you saw; But if thou wilt not hearken now, behold I

more!' A II

He answered not—the angel, grieved, fied with
fearful frown;
Deep revels, and a deeper sleep, the harrowing visio
drown:

wedding ring;
But ever, as in olden days, the Tempter is a cheat,
And turns to gravel in the mouth the bread of his

The very speech which compromised his precious soul's salvation,

Became the gilded coffin of his own dear reputation,

Became the guided comm or me own up a price of Slain by a suicidal hand before a judging nation.

And his late letter, like a pall, has fallen on the bier And o'er his rotting frame has thrown a shadow

When the fugitive David the death-hunt pursued, And he hid from his master in depth of a wood, When the Ziphites betrayed him, cries Saul, 'Ble

When the Eiphites betrayed him, cries Saul, 'Blest are ye Of the high God of heaven for pitying me!' Yea, with a like blessing, as piously sweet, Should the new Saul among us his comforters greet; The Adrican David he hunts not in vain, They will aid to betray him, and fasten the chain. There are Doegs to-day, with a kindred zeal fired, Who would slay at the altar God's newly Inspired, Who give to the fugitive Christ's cherring word.

And the Parchment Expounder is laid in the dust.
Say! selo from that pistol the bullet did shoot!
Mann, Giddings and Hale—or, the Senator Foote!
O. C.

The Liberator.

TO THE GUVNER. DEAR GUVERRE

thing? Surely 'tis our improvement, for 'taint no

And pass them to eternal shades oy meculum of tope.

To stop their carthly sunshine as a 'luff' would stop
our grog;
Indifferent as he'd order up a common hand to flog !

For our good, in course it is, and we' would see it
done;

And we insist on having on't as open as the day, That all may see the spektacle that has a taste tha

And feel themselves refreshed as his upward they count,

And their better natures softened by the sermon of the mount;
That childhood's glistening eye may gloat on harden

ed nature shown,
Where Guilt shrinks timid from the gaze of Virtu turned to stone ; That through the people's eyes looks up to to

Leaving all mercy to the Power that has so much t

he shall swing; The virtuous public will it so, and when

spoke,
"Tis like their other creeds and things, and not

If this 'ere hanging business do

And fix it so our sisters, wives, and children all ma

see.

Have it, say, jest as Christ did, upon a mountain side
That not a jot of it be lost to us if far or wide —
I mean the time when he so queerly to the peopl

When he told them there in living words, that shall

Resist not wrong - live peacefully - your

orgive!'
And in duty bound will ever pray.
ONE OF 'EM.

TO THE HON, JOSEPH T. BUCKING HAM. An anti-masonic friend has just called my

An anti-masonic friend has just called my atten-tion to your 'Croaker,' No: 50, in the Courier of the 6th inst. I am not a little surprised at what appear to me your indiscretion, in attempting, at this day to glority Freemasonry, when you are so well awar-that 'the cheat's found out.'—that the false pretences the imposture upon which it stands, and the crime which it has perpetrated, have been so recently ex-posed. Policy would seem to dictate that Freema score should be 'todiustrik' dumph' for half's contruct

Ant: Misonic Convention of the port made by a committee, in which President and his conduct were partied to, and very pertinently commented to resson why anti-masonic action ultimates.

who gave the law did not understand the law? The laws of Freemssonry are held to be like the laws of the Medes and Persians. The ancient landmarks cannot be removed. Did the murderers of Morgan, then, pervert Freemssonry when they followed the precedents of Grand Master Solomon to the letter? You say, 'It is quite certain that some silly enthusiasts have made it [Freemssonry] ridiculous by till timed and nonsensical efforts to make it appear more versitif they in tending the second of th

In connection with my notice of what you say about the power which such "silly enthusiasts' as Brainerd and Grund Chaplain Frieze attribute to Masonry, I might adduce, as an illustration of its truth, the fact, that in a report made in the Senate of the State of New York in 1839, in the 'palmy days' of Preemasonry, it was stated that while Masons, by their numbers, were entitled to but one-ninth of the offices, they actually held about three-fourths. Was stated that we want disastration of the contract of

her blasphemy and etimes shocked the world. Shi is now 'like a child that's whipt.'

I have not addressed you with any unfriendly spir it. On the contrary, I entertain for you much per sonal respect; but I always feel a strong inclination to interpose, when I see an attempt to magnify Free massonry at the expense of .

TRUIH.

seck the purification and elevation of the human race; and from the present appearance of the Convention, these hopes bid fair to be realized. There are many strong, resolute and energetic spirits in this meeting, and they will not separate without doing something to redeem themselves from the thraidom in which they are held by human laws and customs. A committee of three has been appointed to prepare an address to the women of Ohio. No person can sit in this meeting, and not feel that the days of the subjustion of woman to man, and man's rule over woman.

as Christ is the head of the Church.' 'Wives, sub

I have seldom attended a Convention whose pre-ceedings have been marked with more dignify, more directness, and more wrapt attention. I hope for a permanent Convention, to meet annually, with a com-mittee to promote its objects between the sessions; for this movement, like that of non-resistance, looks far into the future. Let all who seek the abolition of slavery and war, and the security of human life, raily around this great movement; for all such conventions as this must of necessity be anti-slavery, anti-

and having been informed by an anti-slavery ireen at Circinnati, that some things I was about to any ought not to be said, I spoke merely what I knew; willing to be advised by those who had enjoyed the current news while I was in prison.

I was accused of recantation—of caving in. I will here introduce a letter from Mr. Shy, of Lexington,

CALVIN FAIRBANK.

DEAR SIR:

I received your favor days ago. If you ever changed your views on the subject of slavery, it is not known to me. I have at all times understood from you, that you did not morally reproach yourself for what you did, although the law points out a punishment for the same.

Your obedient servant,

SAM. SHY.

To Calvin Fairbank. But I complained of some pretended anti-slaver men of the North for their treachery. I had refer ence to none but Dr. Brisbane, of Cincinnati, Gama liel Bailey, editor of the Era, both of whom acted most

Mr. Garrison, men can talk very well when free but shut them up, and then they will do as they can They have not all been thoroughly tried yet. When they come to have the cold irons and other thing about them that some of us have seen, it will moul over their faces quicker and more thoroughly that danger to their bread and butter. A man's brees and butter is of some moment in these days.

I am, with much respect,

Yours in good bonds,

CALVIN FAIRBANK.

CALVIN FAIRBANK.

SOLOMON GUESS'S Indian Blood Purifier.

A VALUABLE remedy for Liver Complaint A Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c. Also, the Indian Search Warrant, and Tonic Compound, superior ariele, for Croup, Cramp, Cholera, Pleurisy, Rheumaism, Piles, Diarrhosa, Summer Complaints, Febrilo ttacks, &c.

These Medicines are recommended, and are expressly prepared for family use; and as they are so

Bosron, Jan. 10, 1850.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted with weal and sore eyes, and had tried many kinds of medicine but never obtained any relief. I had spent thirty dol lars at the Bye Infirmary, without experiencing any benefit; but after taking one bottle of Solomo Guess'a' Indian Blood Purifier, I was effectually cured.

Bosrox, Aug. 24, 1848.

This is to certify, that I was very ill of the Dia rhea, and after taking Solomon Guess's Medicin called the Indian Tonic Compound, I obtained fram disto relief.

CAROLINE WILLIAMS

MACON B. ALLEN. Attorney and Counsellor at Law has removed his office to no. 6 state stre (entrance also from Washington Street,

DUGDALE'S PATENT Moth-Proof Bee-Hive. THE above Hive is admitted, whereve its series in have been fairly examined or tested, to be exprise to any ever offered to the public. It is to any ever offered to the public it is exprise an effectual preventive of the ravages of the same and effords facilities for dividing the been small and affords facilities for dividing the been converted to the been in a healthy and prosperous converted to be the series of the been in a healthy and prosperous entires to be callurated, far beyond those of any hire or laws heretofore constructed.

Bee-culturists, and all those desiring the interest of the series of the ser

this Hive :— Governor Ford's Testimons,
I, the undersigned, having examined the puter
Bee-Hive of Mr. D. Bonsall (J. A. Dugdale's puter)
most cheerfully say, that I consider it the best strategy
to the purpose intended, and the most perfect of
thing of the kind which I have ever seen.

SEABURY FORD.

Burton, Ohio, Sept. 20, 1849.

Coyange County Agricultural Society.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by the Cayung County Agricultural Society on medians articles, hereby certify that we have examined. Hive of Mr. Daniel Bonsell's, (Jos. A. Dupdale's patent,) and do not hesitate to say, that it is the lost constructed hive we have ever send we should think that it was as near perfect as my bee-hive factorial between the could be made.

EMERY GOODMAN

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

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 as chanic articles, hereby certify that we have termind a Boes-Hive of Daniel Bonsall', spatented by J.A. Day, dale, and do not hesitate to say, that it is the baconstructed Hive we have ever seen. We can ross, mend it to all persons who may need:

Signed by the Committee, this 6th day of 0et, '40.

WILLIAM BUTTHE,

NATHAN HARDIAN,

WM. MEEKER.

The following Diploma was procured from its pret Agricultural Fair, held at Syracuse, in the Sate of New York, taking the prize over all other converted. The report was made by Horace Daveport, of levis Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Res Him Horace Daveport, of the Co., to wit: 'The Committee on Res Him, deposited by Thomas McClintock, of Waterloo, Son. a County. They find it a very INSURAINE suffice at commodious Hive, embracing, in their judgment, in Committee the Committee of Series wire, and the Moth Chamber, so construct that the moths can be taken, and with their proper destroyed, are new and important appendages; and the Hille, which is essentially a double on, is stain. that the moths can be taken, and with their proper destroyed, are new and important appendage; at the Hive, which is essentially a double one is size-rably constructed for the transfer of the Res fina one Hive to another, so as to preclude the necessity of swarming. They regard it, so far as their information extends, as THE BEST HIVE EXTANT, and com-mend it to the Society for the award, which they dem such merit entitles it to. Syracuse, Sopt. 3d; 1849.

DIPLOMA awarded by the New York State Agrillatural Society, to Joseph A. Dugdale, Selma, Cark Co., Ohio, for one Moth-Proof Bee Hive.

JOHN A. KING, Pra.
B. P. JOHNSON, Sr.

This Hive is also highly commended by the Hea. Joshua R. Giddings, Professor Kirtland, of Clerkland, Doctors Martin and Stanton, together with a long list of practical culturists in Ohio, Pensylvania, New York and Virginia. 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

Hive. EF Family and township rights for Essex Count, in this State, are for sale by the Editor of the Libertor. A good Agent is wanted for this purpose.

Great Cough Remedy!



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENIES, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, OROUP,
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

THE annals of medical science, affording as they do ample proof of the power and value of may medicinal agents, have furnished no examples proper with the salutary effects produced by ALES CHERRY PECTORAL.

The remarkable cures of diseases of the lap which have been realized by its use, attested a her are by many prominent professors and physicians it this and foreign lands, should encourage the silicit to persevere, with the strong assurance that the set of the "CHERRY PECTORAL" will relieve and allowately cure them.

from some of the first men in our country, ups whose judgment and experience implicit confidence may be placed.

DR. PERKINS, President of Vermont Medical Leges,
one of the most learned and intelligent physician the country, considers it a composition of me decllease for the cure of that formidable disease, leges and the control of the contro

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