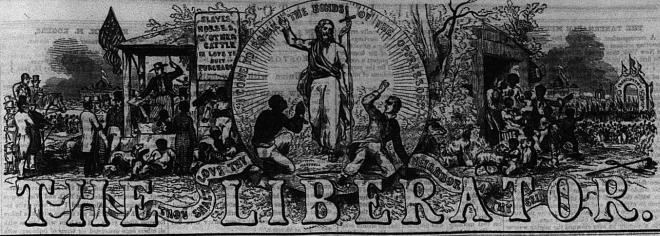
# ANTI-SLAFERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILLA Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

\$1 50 per annum, in advance, s are to be made, and all letters uniary concerns of the paper are to rain,) to the General Agent. will be sent to one address for TEN

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N. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1012.

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

VOL XX. NO. 22.

# Refuge of Oppression.

From the Workingman's journal, 'Young America.' THE LATE RIOT.

THE LATE RIOT.

THE LATE RIOT.

The state of the state of

of quieties, and its leaders and managers are gracial overseash to lucky a lift. The Hersald could overseash to be lucky a lift. The Hersald could overseash to be locally a lift of the second to the lift of the

From the Lynn News. A 'PREE MEETING,'

A 'PRIE MEETING.'

The anniversary meetings of the 'American Antinery Society, New York, last week, were in
highest degree disgraceful—on the part, not
y of the base may headed by Rynders, but also,
members of the society, led by Garrison and
oglass. There was a -pre-concerted plan, it apted by Rynders and his associates, to break up the
sting; and this object was effected after several
mes of disturbance and threatened violence. Rynwin his disgraceful affair, appears as badly us could
expected from one of his habits, associations, and
actics; but Garrison, on the opposite side, has
placed himself am higher in the scale of respecdity and decency than his opponent, from whom,
sidering his associations and attainments, more
kedness is looked for.

ability and decency than his opponent, from whom, considering his associations and attainments, more wickedness is looked for. The sentiments of Garrison, uttered at different tages of the meeting, exhibit a state of mind to which the term 'infidelity' is hardly bad enough to lo justice. Abore Kneeland, in his blasphemous ti-rales, could hardly exceed the wickedness of Mr. Green.

rides, could hardly exceed the wickedness of Mr. Garrison.

The interference of the Rynders mob was a most unjustifiable, base, and cowardly affair—such as coget to be put down by bullets, if it could not be checked in any other way. Even Garrison ought to hear the bletty of uttering his abominable sentiments, it he can get any body to hear him. At any rate, be should not be stopped off mob law. Yet we cannot wonder that the malignant vituperation of Garrison, and his blasphemous tirades, did excite an uppoar. Even those who condemned every set of Rynders on the occasion, could not sympathise with his opponent. Every religious feeling, and all that is dear and sacred, were insultingly assailed, and in a unanner which indicated that the speaker land in summer which indicated that the speaker land in opposed to him, and the indignation of another class, who, entertaining sympathy for his anti-slavery sentiments, were relocatingly obliged to hear his irrelevant abuse. If Rynders was prepared to head a mob, Garrison was as ready to start the disturbance. We cannot see, in a consideration of the curses of this disreptable tunnult, that either of these gueleens stands superior to the other.

Mr. Garrison and his part have seen on this co-

we cannot see, in a consideration of the set of this disreptable tunnit, that either of these some stands superior to the other.

Carrison and his party have seen, on this soca, a fair specimen of the 'free meetings' they, a fair specimen of the 'free meetings' they are carnedly contended for. They can now retuit to much freedom is worse than an freedom. They have contended for the right to enter meetings, on the Sabbath, or at any other time, some of them have actually attempted to carry theory into operation. Rynders, in his drunker fearner with the meetings of the American Slavery Society, did but follow the example of remove with the meetings of the American Slavery Society, did but follow the example of the meetings of public worship on the 'Sab-la the failure of their Quixotic attempts to ince their beautiful system, they have complained by the seed of the control of the c

or A. P. Rogers, Henry Clapp, and other reforces, who have pictured, with nervous enthusiasm,
the benties of such meetings.
It is tune for Garrison and his associates to examisate grounds which they have maintained; for if
they do not refract, they must justify the Rynders
made in every insuling effort to disturb and break up
have found to freate, they will do well to consider,
die, bow far from doing good to any body, and,
dies of all, to the slave, must be the utterance of
sentings. Do they expect reasonable men, people of
common sent of the state of t

From Bennett's Herald.
THE ABOLITION MEETINGS.

Our course throughout the recent meetings has seen plain, and purely within the limits of law and reaches. The very organs of the defeated party decide that the Heralds reports are the only once to be relied upon—that they are strictly accurate, and just; and it is evident to every sensible man that our

opposition, so far as it extended, was legal, natural and justifiable. If the level outcasts of society were to call a meeting, invite discussion, and indulge in all the licentious language of the bagnin, under the plea that free discussion should be tolerated, does any one days to wright.

GARRISON'S NIGGER MINSTRELS.

various games of that sort. They opened the black pall at the Tabernacle Tub—the den of iniquities par excellence—to an extensive audience of black and white agnities, and spirits of intermediate shades, and tuned their harps of discord to that famous nigger air composed and arranged expressly for this band of whitewashed niggers, called 'Clear the track', white of the miggers are coming. This music was originally composed by Garrison, though the rival band, the Hutchinsons, have, of late years, gained some notoriety by appropriating the song to their own use. Though the Hutchinsons are but 'a weak invention,' compared with Garrison's band, still they have become of some note by thrusting themselves into the society of niggers whenever occasion has offered—and more particularly by forcing themselves into Garrison's concerts, and endeavoring to take the wind out of the sails of this old and well established band. Particularly has this been the case since Garrison has been giving concerts during this fast rist—but more of this by and by. Atthe first concert, at the Tabernacle, by Garrison's niggers, the applicate and enthusiasm was so uproarious, that it was impossible for the niggers to be heard—their ministrelsy was entirely drowned, the audience preferring to hear their own voices rather than others; and although the great regulator, Capt. Rynders was on hand to keep the peace, and excreted himself to that effect, still the niggers could not be heard. The first concert terminated in a grand uproar, and adjourned to the Society Library—throwing Horaco Greeley, and the virtuous community at his heels, into an alarming paroxyen of sympathy for their 'half-brother brethren. Their next concert was attempted at the Society Library—throwing the Hutchinson family appeared, and anisated dupon singing,

## From the N. Y. Globe

back of the negros dressing that he will have occasion to remember hence. Maddened justice forgets the dictates of law in a case of this kind; and personally we can see no reason why it should not.

[LF This statement in segard to the assault upon Mr. Douglass is, we trust, a vile fabrication.]

THE PHARIEES OF 1850.

The 'Orthodox' religious press of New York is signalizing itself by uniting with Bennett's Herald and other mole organs, in their abuse of the abolitionsists. The New York Recorder, a Baptist paper, calls the Anti-Slavery Society an 'infanous organization,' and concludes its libels with the following remarks:

'It will be seen that the principal part of the actors in this meeting. The religion of these men is represented by Theodore Parker, their philosophy by Emerson, and their philasthropy by themselves. They profess openly the design to destroy the Union, abolish the Church and the Sabbath, and undermine the authority and the principal part of the seen to be the court of opposition to slavery. They are uon-resistants, but eagerly demand the profess to be the only true representatives of Christis to be the only true representatives of Christis to be the only true representatives of Christis to be compared to the profess to be the only true representatives of Christis to be the last person to make the profess to be the only true representatives of Christis and the importation, and their whole discourse seems to be done long and bitter anathems. He seems to be the monitors were in the content of the monitors of the court of productions and the profession of the situation of the monitors are the court of the profession of the court of the court of the profession of marked its sufficed to except his rude and to worse, until nothing, however sacred, in the seems to be the last person to the profession of markind, is suffered to escape his rude standard of the profession of markind, is suffered to escape his rude standard of the profession of the court of the profession of markind is suffered to escap

nost of that spirit generally attributed to the 'accu-

From the Boston Christian (1) Watchman & Reflector edited by Rev. J. W. Olmstead and Rev. William Hague, D. D.

BLASPHEMOUS AGITATORS

# From the Boston Transcript.

The question of inspiration, he said, was worth nothing in the present age. The greatest amount of immorality was compatible with the highest degree receration. The lible had become the most population of the property of the most fashionable book in America. It was not have the most fashionable book in America. It was not also have and faith.

Mr. Garrison then continued, amid some interruptions and hisses and frentratrences, his sickening and developed the mathematical problems of the mathematical problems and properties and the series of the mathematical problems and hisses and frentratrences, his sickening and developed the mathematical problems are reported to the problems are to make a right, will for a moment tolerate lie in the reported to the problems are to make a right, will for a moment tolerate lie in the reported problems are to make a right, will for a moment tolerate lie in the reported problems are to make a right, will for a moment tolerate lie in the reported problems are to make a right, will for a moment tolerate lie in the reported problems are reported for the Constitution, and some respect for the Bible provession of one of these meetings, however dealing and problems are reported for the Constitution, and some respect for the Bible provession of one of these meetings in the region of George I. Proposed to have a me regard for the Constitution, and some respect for the Bible requires? Is this to be guilty of other critics must be supposed to have a me regard for the Constitution, and some respect for the Bible requires? Is this to be guilty of the critical must be supposed to have a me regard for the Constitution, and some respect for the Bible requires? Is this to be guilty of the critical must be supposed to have a me regard for the Constitution, and are reported to have a second to the province of the Constitution, and one respect for the Bible requires? Is the the Bible requires? Is the the Bible requires? It is that the Bible requires? It is the the Bi

# The Liberator.

tile presses are giving a wide circulation.

The charge that 'Sigma' brought against me we that, here and elsewhere, upon various occasions

wealth! My reply to this was—'For more th ty years I have been before the public as and a lecturer; and during all that time, I with most unjust and inflammatory com-n it! He finds that report in the Bostor vertiser, a paper notoriously inimical to the pecially as the editor of the latter journal says !

account of the scenes enacted there! Effrontery, like this, has seldom its parallel.

Now I assert, once more—that report is a malicious pariesture, as every one who heard my remarks, possessing the least candor or regard for truth, will bear witness. I will refer to only two or three points.

I I am represented to have said, 'There could be no piety in the Romish Church. This I did not say—this I do not believe. I said of that Church, as such, that inasmuch as its sanctions staveholding and slave-

Then to side with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust, Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous

and in giving the Mexicans hell. This is a gross representation, as it stands. After saying that is, as a historical personage, is every where honin Jesus, but in a Jesus who ensiates human beings, and hands them over to him for a possession—yes, in a Jesus who is for 'giving the Mexicans hell '—quoting the language so frequently alleged to have been uttered on the battle-field in Mexico by this military chieftain Here, according to the Commercial Advertiser, for the hit was palpable,) 'some one in the audience, unable longer to control his emotions, called out, "This can

and disgusting blasphemies' on that occasion!

6. 'Sigma' saye, 'It appears that Mr. Garrison
permitted any one to pray that felt it to be of any
use.' It was not merely a permission, but an institation that was given, and in these words:—'If any
person present feels moved to offer vocal prayer to the
God of the oppressed, an opportunity is now given for
that purpose.' This has been the uniform practice
of the American Anti-Slavery Society since its organization, in the true spirit of religious liberty,—
thus giving no offence to the poculiar notions of any hus giving no offence to the peculiar no one, and avoiding a purely ceremonia and this is deemed worthy of a sneer!

And this is deemed worthy of a sneet!

7. 'Mr. Garrison read passages from the Bible, which, he said, one persons considered to be the word of God.' Surely, to make such a declaration was not blaspheny,—nay, was strictly in accordance with trath. Surely, to read those passages was not an immorality! Yet my language is so represented and italicised as to imply that I spoke in a sarcastic manner; whereas what I said was this:—'I will now read select portions of the Scriptures, which the people of the person when the said was the second God. This

I said no mote in derogation of the popular reli-gious observances of the day, than Isaiah uttered against such in his times, when he declared—'To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me) saith the Lord. When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand to tread my courts? Bring no more vain oblations: incense is an abomination unto me; the new moon and sabbaths, an abomination unto me; the new moon and sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with: it is insignity, even the social section. Your new moon and your appointed feasts my soul hateth: they are a trouble unto me; I am weary to bear them. And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide mine eyes from you; yes, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear. My reasons for condemning such observances as worthless and hypocritical are precisely those which the prophet gave for his; blasphemous conduct:—'Ah, sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity, a seed of evil-doers! Your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean; put sway the evil of your doings from before mine eyes; cease to do evil; learn to do well; seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.'

And now, Mr. Editor, let me state an edifying fact. ways impressively. Nothing was jurious any thought or intention to create unnecessar citement by repeating that speech at New York sole design of which was strictly philosophical to demonstrate how old tests, which were vital it to demonstrate how old tests, which were vital it. age, become powerless in another quity change, bringing new circu

The Practical Christian, edited by that des-ed servant of Truth and able advocate of Humanity ADIN BALLOV, has recently been enlarged. Read th following from the last number:—

THE NEW YORK MOBS.

ADIE BALLOR, has recently been enlarged. Read the following from the last number:

THE NEW YORK MOBS.

Why have the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery-Society in New York city been outraged and broken up? Let this queetion be answered by every honest mind to itself, and by every knew too. Was it because the people who assembled in those meetings had for their object the earlishment of a monarchy in this country, or a nobility, or a strong privileged class, to trample down the rights of the common people? No. A meeting with such an object would have been deemed harmless even by the democracy under Isaink Rynders. Was it because those meetings were holden to demounce all order, government, enligion and moral restriational to recommend universal sanarchy? No. It is doubtful, if such an abomination would have excited the indignation of our righteous Babylonians. They might have laughed, or seen indifferent; but 'they would not have sent Capt. Rynders and his worthies against the offenders. Was it because those meetings were holden to denounce, ridicule or set at nought the divine commandment—'Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself? the Golden Rule—'All things whatsover ye would that others should dount to you, do ye even so, onto them; or the declaration—'All men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?' No. A body of people might have assembled in New York and lied meetings every day for a month, to argue that all such sayings as these are mere. 'Archorotal Phenriches,' and have no condemnatory force whatever against any existing inclustion, custom or practice of mankind—not even against challed such early—and either the pious Herald, nor the patriotic Globs, nor the conservative Journal of Commerce, nor the politicians, nor the merchants, nor the fashionable religionists, would have seen Capt. Rynders and his police to overnaw their dacussions, Was it because those meetings and admiration from the indefini

voience and outrage? No. They were neither dreaded nor suspected on any such ground. Their moral character is a perpetual and all-sufficient guaranty that no human being has any evil to fear from them.

Why then were they mobbed? What was the head and front of their offence? Their h onest absorrence of and uncompromising opposition to American chattel slavery? And what is this? Nothing less than deliberate, systematic man-atealing, perpetrated in. continuation by some two hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders against three millions of their fellow-creatures, who have as good a right to 'life, iberty and the pursuit of happiness' as any other three millions of our race. The offspring of these three millions of our race. The offspring of these three millions, to the number of 75,000, are kidnapped from the womb every year. Fifteen States of this Inion, with the consent and sanction of the other fifteen, and under favor of their general government at Washington, eaforce this vast system-of outrage by every terror that might can array against neadness. For denouncing such enormous, wide-spread and inclorable who countenance it, the abolitionists have been nobbed. It is for this, and nothing but this. All other allegations are hollow pretexts. For this noble discharge of their duty to God, to humanity, to their country and to posterity, they have been set upon and made a prey by brutish men. These ruf-fans, instigated by other ruffians of greater refinement but blacker hearts, shout for the 'Union,' for Church,' and for the 'Government'. These they hold most sacred! Why and for what? Is it because they love righteouness and hate iniquity? Is it because they love righteouness and hate iniquity? Is it because they for the Constitution inspires reverence in such bown-trodden weak protected against the rapacious strong by wholesome civil authority! Is it because they for the Constitution inspires reverence in such bosoms. They are the enemies of God, of man, of themselves, and of all truly reformative institutions. Th

whole posse of Belial in high and low places. O, ye professed ministers of Christ and members of his Church, who mean to have no fellowship with the workers of injusty, the day of your trial has come. You must go with the mob and all those abandoned managers in Church and State who are in loving lesgue with shareholders, or you must separate yourselves from that infected throng. Is God, the Church, the Christian religion, the Gospel ministry to be invoked by the gates of hell! Are you willing to stand before the world mixed up equivocally with the legions of darkness—reeking with the fond droofings of Five Point chivalry—and pattonized by all that is ungodly, North and South? If you are, prepare to perish utterly in the corruption which embraces you. We rejoice that some of you see your positiot, know your duty, and are determined to clear your skirts of these abominations.

We are confident that more good will result from this broken up anniversay, than from half a dozen undisturbed ones. No thanks to the moberracy. They meant it all unto evil. But the Highest will overrule it for good. The workers of iniquity have laid a train of retribution for themselves which will fill them with the finits of there was a full harvest of mobs. Woe to a city with such fellows as Alderman Keley and his confidents to rule over them. Mark the future! Note the consequences! But rejoice, ye whose heads, hearts and hands are devoted to the uplifting of the crushed, to the regeneration, of man. Shavery is doomed, and the reign of violence shall end. Be of good courage, all ye that testify against injusty—all ye that wark sighteousness. Struggle on, hope on; for yours is the final triumph.

THE TABERNACLE MEETING.

correspondent of the Lynn Bay State, in an

This infernal outrage upon decency and law, and human rights, is a part of the compromise that our politicians are getting up to quiet slavery, and make peace with the political parties. We will see whether they can buy peace at such a price.

### PREE SPEECH.

RUPPIANISM IN NEW YORE.

We give, at length, the disgraceful proceedings at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without parallel, and the whole American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without a voice in condemnation of the flendish spirit that has thus trampled upon the rights of society and forbidden the freedom of speech upon national questions. To the Satanic press of New York city belongs the chief honor of these disgusting scenes; and those papers that incited the riot cought to be made to feel the weight of public opinion, and learn that the rights of societies and individuals are not to be so grossly insulted by a set of secunderles, bickpockets and individuals are not to be so grossly insulted by a set of secunderles, bickpockets and individuals are not to be so grossly insulted by a set of secunderles, bickpockets and forbid the very dregs and filth of Five Points. The thieves, the very dregs and filth of Five Points. The filters, the very dregs and filth of Five Points. The forbid to private of a Slavery of the vilast character. And upon the city authorities a large portion of the blame should be placed. Such importance and weakness, such gross pandering to the mob spirit, should brand them with lasting inflamy, Matters have arrived at a strange point, if there is no law or power by which a psecable meeting of American citizons can be protected from violence, insult and outrage. The Mayor of New York, when

requested to put a stop to the riot, coolly replied that he had no power to protect such meetings. If he possesses the power of protecting a priente in-dividual in the peaceable enjoyment of his bome, he

To the Editor of the Tribune:

My name, as connected with
the Anti-Slavery meeting, having

Mayor.—But I understand that Capt. Rynders was invited to the meeting, and that blasphemy has been uttered by your speakers.

H.—Captain Rynders or any of his company who might wish to address the meeting, was offered the privilege of doing so, but this they dechned.

Mayor—I have no power to interfere unless they commit violence.

H.—If we should adjourn to some future time, wilt then send a sufficient force to keep those rioters out of the meeting; or if they are suffered to come in, to preserve order?

Mayor—I have no authority to interfere, unless violence is committed. I have often been called upon to interfere at political meetings, but I would not interfere in any of those cases, because I have no authority to do so.

H.—Is every public meeting similar to ours liable to be broken up by a rabble?

Mayor—I have no authority to present it.

H.—Then I have been greatly mistaken. I have always believed that it was the duty of the Civil Authorities to preserve the peace of the city. If there is no authority to put down such riotous conduct as is now disturbing the meeting in the Society Library room, we may expect the worst consequences. We are men of peace, and are sufficiently numerous to put down those disturbers of the peace, if we choose to resort to physical force, but this we cannot the constitution grantees the citizens the right of meeting to discuss any mayor—That is different.

H.—I have understood that the constitution guarantees the citizens the right of meeting to discuss any

assemblies.

Mayor.—That is different.
H.—I have understood that the constitution guaranties the citizens the right of meeting to discuss any subject they may wish. To this the Mayor made no reply.

ISAAC T. HOPPER.

5th mo. 16th, 1850.

rejoice that the meeting was broken up. They are men who were designed by nature for boot-blacks and other menial occupations, and have been called back, in spirit, to their original submissiveness, by the voice of a Webster or Clay.

From the Syracuse Star.

RUFFIANISM IN NEW VORK.

We give, at length, the disgraceful proceedings at the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without a parsillel, and the whole American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without a parsillel, and the whole American press should raise a voice in condemnation of the fiendish spirit that has trampled upon the rights of society and forbidden the freedom of speech upon rational questions. To the Satanic press of New York city belongs the chief honor of these disgusting scenes; and those chief honor of the feed of the process of the American deas of Justice, Prescription, we can be writed and chief which prevent of the mentions of the feed of the chief and the whole American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without a parallel, and the whole American Anti-Slavery Society in New York. Such a brutal outrage is without a parallel, and the whole American Anti-Slavery Society in Respective mentions of the feel

# The Liberator. BOSTON, MAY 31, 1850.

No Union with Slaveholders!

group, and his sadness forms a strong contrast with the business-like alacrity of the auctioneer. In the background is seen the Capitol, with a flag inscribed 'SLAVENY,' floating over it, and near it a chain-gang of slaves, making the sad 'middle passage' from the breeder in Virginia to the consumer, farther South. The change from slavery to freedom, itself an inestimable blessing, draws many other blessings in its train, which appear in due order of time; but the first impulse produced by it is to rejoice with joy unspeakable; and the artist has appropriately devoted the right-hand side of the picture to the rejoicings and festivities which immediately follow the abolition of slavery. In the distance, on the extreme right, is seen a triumphal arch, decorated with flags, and bearing the word 'EMANCIPATION.' Through this, a long procession, with benners, passes on its way to a

REV. WM. M. ROGERS,

That man is to be pitied."

are nails, and biting where there are teeth!] If existence is a right, then resistance is a right; and if a right, then a duty... War is bad, but war is not the worst that can be... War is such; sittle there may be cases in which war shall be a duty. (11) Advantage or no advantage, gain or ruin, it may be a dusy (11) Though it involve the clearly foreseen annihilation of the weaker party, it may be the duty of that party. It may be a dusy (11) Though it involve the clearly foreseen annihilation of the weaker party, it may be the duty of that party. It may be a duty to take the sword, with the certainty of perishing by the sword (111)—What clearness or maril perception, what force of logic, what ethical coherency.—in other words, what contempt of all the pertains to common sense, sound morality and true piety.—have we hers I It may be a duty (sy, that is the word) to indulge in what is wicked, unlawful, inhuman, unchristian in rpirit and ruinous in its effects II. And this is given to the world through the medium of 'The Christion Examiner,' in the name of Christ, on the authority of one claiming to be a minister of his I Has Rome a larger indulgence for ain than this?

\*Reseas of Openiesson.\* Read the articles in this department in our present number, and see the scurrileous and diabolical agreement which exists between certain religious (1) journa's and Eennet's Herald, the New York Globe, Era. Se. &e., in willifying and in the control of the control

that the bottle of your pent-up wrath was opened otherwise, it might have strangled you. But you words and actions, the past half hour, against the acti-alavery movement; are a fair exponent of the field you worship and teach others to worship. 'My Ga.' you worship and teach others to worship.' 'My Ga.' said he, 'Asa mething to do writh these matters he been to another world!' 'True as life,' I said, 'You have no Good of truth, love and justice to guide you have words and actions toward the down-troudednahre ash his friends. That you have shown most clear!' is few weeks past. Your present bitterness.

the sholitionists.

He walked away in a state of great excitemed identify having much in him yet that needed poured out upon somebody. He had better it out upon us, for we received it in perfect g

I came into the saloon, and began to wise the conversation with Mr. Rogers. He saw, came this way, and as he passed said, 'Now,' you will report truly if at all!' I will try to I said, 'But, Mr. Rogers, I am sorty to see a you exhibit such a spirit; I expected better of you. Your language has been so much jo of a low, personal blackgiard, that I shod supposed a sense of common decency and it litionists generally, are in the habit of lying. Your life has been a lie, in your representations of the

litionists generally, are in the habit of Iring. Yee, life has been a lie, in your representations of the church and clergy.

'Wherein have I lied about the church and clergy!

They are the bulwarks of slavery and war. We had to go out of the church into the world, among what you call sinners, to get help to eleanse the church and pulpit of drunkenness, slavery and war. 'That is a lie,' said Mir. Rogers; 'the church and clergy have a line and that has been done to remove these rei. It is well known that you are an infide! 'I see the religion you teach, and an atheist to the 6d ye worship. For the being you worship as God sastions war and the gallows, does he not?' 'Ile does,' and the, 'in some casses.' 'A being that were did evan instigate men to war and hanging, I cannot waship as God.' 'You,' said Mr. Rogers, are the child of your dowl, and must speak his words and do his works you will do.' I am, indeed, the child of your dowl, and must speak his words and do his deeds; for, as you say, Andi-Stasery is you do his deeds; for, as you say, Anti-Slavery is you devil, and I am certainly the child of that, and deligi

elation? he asked. 'I do believe the Author of our being has revealed himself to each and every human being.' But do you believe in the Bible? sake Mr. Rogers. 'As a whole,' I said, 'I do not believe it is true: but I receive it as I do other book, and receive the good and reject what seems to me to be untrue.' 'Where, then,' he asked, 'is your recise the good and reject what seems to me to be untrue.'

do all he can to fine and imprison those, in list who shall dere to show pity to the fugilires first whips and chains. He avows his readiness to ast as the tool of kidnappers, and to start, at any time, on the track of the fugitire from bonds. Then he is herided at the sholltionists, who alone, in this land, as seeking to vindicate the character of Jeans and of the function of the character of Jeans and of the function of the character of Jeans and of the function of the character of Jeans and of the function of the character of Jeans and the worthy to be called an infidel to such a religion, and matheist to such a God.

Thinc, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE MOB.

Commenting on the atrocious pro-slavery outrages at New York, the Old Colony Reporter justly says at New York, the Old Colony Reporter justly spring outrage in the city of New York, by which the American Auti-Slavery Society were driven from the land, we must go behind not only the minerable active years of the colony of t NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION. A SILL

for bersons, and as the following property of the following property of the following forms. Samuel Dyer, of Abington, Jona-liza, of Andorer, Samuel Dyer, of Abington, Jona-liza, of Andorer, Samuel Dyer, and Daniel S. Whitney, the Walter, of Plymouth, and Daniel S. Whitney, the Walter, of Plymouth, and Committee to report a found of the following property of the following propert

milite reported the following list:

Later Francis Jackson, of Moston,

Linux Edmund Quincy, Adin Ballou, of

James W. Walker, of Ohio, George Dough
er York, and Bourne Spooner.

Later Spo Samuel May, Jr., Elbridge Sprague, or on me Ein J. Kenney, of Salem. Ein J. Kenney, of Salem. Same of Business—W. L. Garrison, Wendell ye, Anne Warren Weston, Parker Fillsbury, ye, Wright, Stephen S. Foster, Abby Kelley ye, me Lany Stone.

Natural B. Spoomer, and the state of the said to their number.

To sat the size of our paper being ready for the part time of our paper being ready for the part (Wednesday evening.) the meetings have been part of the criss and of the sacred cause they are suchly of the criss and of the sacred cause they are suchly to permit to promote. The interest created has been inhabitation of the criss and the state of the could be desired. e, and the attenuance an that could be desired be and fruitless efforts to create a disturbance, in then of the New York rioters, have been made, inisises of the New York, rioters, have been made, in the stindarry advocates have never been more enutsiability responded to. Among those who here sade ablresses have been Wendell Phillips, Poctore Pater, James W. Walker of Ohio, Henry C. Wright, S. S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Charles C. Barketh, Alby Kelley Foster, and Adin Ballou. The following are some of the resolutions that have been under discussion:—

1. Besired, in the language of Daniel O'Connell.)

1. Pessived, in the language of Daniel O'Connell.

i. Resired, (in the language of Daniel U.Conneil.).
That of all men iving an American citizen who is be event efsiars is the most despicable; he is a policied hyporite of the very worst description.

I. Recired, (in the language of Lord Brougham.)
That, while men despise fraud, and loathe rapine, not also abood, they will reject with indignation the will not guilty phantasy, that man can hold property

That 'sixvery is the sum of all villanies, and em sisvery the vilest that ever saw the sun."

sery the vilest that ever saw the sun.

esolved, (in the language of the Rev. Alber

That there is no power out of the church tain slavery an hour, if it were not sus

asits, not in the severity, but the justness of anguage; not in the falseness, but the truthful (their accusations; not in the unsoundness purity of their principles; not in the rashne adaptation of their measures to the gle d they have in view ; and they are hated, pe case of they have in view; and they are hinted, per-meted and traduced, solely because they plead for jucie to a depised and persecuted race; because they will not compromise with sin, nor go with the mittake to de certil; because they maintain that viaters arrays itself against human liberty is not of Gd; and because they declare that a religion which is staked with pollution and blood, though called by the same of Christ, is to be repudiated with indigen-tion and abborrease.

red our moder of the state of t

selved, 'Rath he who professes to admire the time of Independence, and to revere the mem-its signers, and at the same time appeals to te, as the inspired word of God, in support. on titude of endaring Rumas-denings, proves him-unprincipled as the highwayman who prei. Resolved, That they who repreach the abolition-is for not as speaking against an all-pervading, all-perful national size as to give no offence; for not wentending with structous tyranny as not to unate the displeasure of the tyrant; for not so man-rage their cause as to create no alarm and cause no spatien; for not so making their accusations and ut-turing their rebutes as to avoid all personal impu-nion; if not so consulting a prudent and judicious play as to avoid all misrepresentation, reproach and proceeding, to exhibit great ignorance, folly and proceeding, in requiring what is a moral impossibility, and your contemplo on the memories of the prophets, of Christ and his spotles, of reformers and marryrs in all age of the world. olved, That they who reproach the abolition

SPEECH OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

[FEONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.]
At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, y menning, the following resolution being un nationally in that (in the language of O'Connell), 'of all men living, an American who is the owner of slaves is the most despica is a political hyporrie of the very worst de m—Mr. Wright came forward and said—

The most despicable—A political hypocrite. The most despicable—A political hypocrite. In myself, Mr. Chairman, I am glad those two street are in the first resolution. No man can as a shareholder in this country, without being a starcholder in this country, without being a starcholder man and a political hypocritement to a shareholder without trampling under the acknowledged fundamental principle of his with a characteristic and the starcholder without trampling under the acknowledged fundamental principle of his with a shareholder further to his created free, with the starcholder without trampling under the starcholder of the carth, the America of all the nations of the earth, the America Republic branched as the greatest hypocrite that account of the earth, the Amerihilic is branded as the greatest hypocritic that
this footstool. It cannot be otherwise; for
this footstool. It cannot be otherwise; for
account on the section of the section of the
acts directly contrary to his acknowledges
openly, publicly, not under the temptation
calar excitement, but deliberately, perse
in defiance of all efforts to call thin to
his daty, and to obedience to his advance.

is pair of generosity in the national character—
size of the contemptable; it is despair of the contemptable; it is despair of the contemptable; it is despair of the contemptable; Political importion of the abolitions to trad it deep and indelliby into the foreind the ripublic, 'Political hypocrite.' 'The
moderable of men' should be branded into the
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professes to believe in the divinity of the Bible—and then comes forward, and boldly, shamelessly, and unblushingly before the world, and tells all of me that that Book is consistent with elavery, and that that document, the Declaration of Independence, may be carried out in a country, one sixth of whose inhabitants are slaves, chattel slaves!

I hope that this Convention will talk plainly on this matter. I hope there will be no mineing, and am sure there will be none from the tone of the resolutions. And here let me vindicate our right to speak by speaking freely. The man who comes forward and sets his seal to the Declaration of American Independence, and goes to the ballot box and votes for

and each his seal to the Declaration of American Independence, and goes to the ballot box and votes for
the perpetuation of that document, "proclaims the
doctrine of 'love your neighbor as yourself,' do justice, love mercy,' 'let the oppressed go free,' and goes
into his pulpit and preaches those godlike sentiments,
and goes before his theological class and teaches those
sentiments from day to day, as I know that Stuart has
done, having myself been under him—the man who
comes forward and puts his sign—munual to such documents as these, and then comes and puts his signature to Webster's endorsement of Mason's bill, which
makes it a crime to clothe the naked and abelier the
figlitive, which makes it a crime for you to rise as

makes it a crime to clothe the naked and shelter the fugitive, which makes it a crime for you to rise at midnight and give nourislament to the mother with her babe flying from the clutches of American slavery, and establishes a law making such a deed punishable with a thousand dollars fine and one or two years imprisonment—if that man is not a hypocrite, there never was one.

Mr. Chairman—The anti-slavery contest is a contest between humanity and human institutions and laws, against legislative enactments and constitutions, and against the customs of society. Now, which will triumph? Sir, you may bring your constitutions back up your violations of nature, and your constitutions must go down. You may bring your enactments of Congress, whether backed up by your class or your Whithrops, or any body else, and if those enactments conflict with those that God has written on our human souls, your emactments must come down. And for one, I glory in being known before heaven and carth as one man, at least, who will grind euch enactments and such constitutions under his heel. When you place your Bible against Nature, your Bible must go down. And for one, so far as that book opposes the dictates of Nature and Humanity, I will deal with it just as I would with the Constitution—[cheers and hisses]—stamp it under foot. If the Bible teaches that God does not make all men free, the Bible is a self-evident falsehood [cheers]; and that is a self-evident proposition. ['Yes, yes,] I am determined that this shall be sifted to that extent at any rate. I want to know whether the American Congress has more power than humanity.

be sifted to that extent, at any rate. I want to know whether the American Congress has more power than humanity.

It is to stamp w.th hypocrisy every man that comes forward with his Constitution, with his Bible, with his God, to sanction such a crime as American slevery. I say, in the face of heaven, and I wan willing to stand committed to it, that if your Bible or your Constitution sanctions slavery, your Constitution and your Bible, to that extent, never came from God; they never were dictated by hemanity, by justice, by love, by liberty, but by their oppositus. If a man who come forward to sustain those things which he knows to be wrong—for I will not argue the question whether slavery is wrong—but if Moses Stuart, and Dr. Woods, and William Rogers, of this city, or Daniel Webster (Daniel Webster quoting the Bible!!)—[hisses]—and Henry Clay—I say, if such men come forward and quote their political standard of faith to show that slavery is right, what shall we say of them? I say, O'Connell has the right words exactly—"They are the most despicable of men; they are political as well as religious hypocrites.

Now I say the contest in which we are engaged is a contest of humanity against Constitutions, and Laws, and Books; and furthermore, it is a contest for death or victory, Mr. President, between humanity and what this nation worships as God. And be assured that what Daniel Webster worships as God must assuredly go down before what anti-slavery is preaching as humanity. They cannot stand together. I have often thought the business of anti-slavery as to its great vocation is to dethrone the God of this Republic, and extherene humanity in its place, and we shall do it.

action is to detrook the God of this Republic, and enthrone humanity in its place, and we shall do it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wright concluded by offering the following res-

olution :Resolved, That if the Bible sanctions slavery, and is Resolved, that if the Bible sanctions slavery, and is thus opposed to the self-evident truth that 'all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to libetry,' the Bible is a self-evident falsehood, and ought to be, and will ere long be, regarded as the en-emy of Nature and Nature's. God, and the progress of the human race in liberty, justice and goodness.

A DEPARTED FRIEND AND REPORMER

A DEPARTED PRIEND AND REPORMER.

PLYMOUTH, May 25, 1850.

While passing through the State of Vermont, hast winter, I had occasion to stop a few days in the town of Williamstown, where I became personally acquainted with a little band of active reformer. They were warm sympathieres of the victima of oppression and outrage, of whatever name, clime or color. Although they did not belong to the 'upper ten thousand,'yet they were rich in love to a good, kind, and consistent God, and to his carthly children. Seldom have I felt like being more perfectly at home than when I was among them. But no spot on which earthly beings dwell is exempt from death; and one of the young and promising men there, with whem I formed an acquaintance, has since left his friends, to do the work he could not perform while here.

A few lines from a letter which I have just received from a friend at Williamstown will probably be all that is proper for me to submit at this late date:

"He concluded his work with us on the 2d of March, surrounded by a few calm, yet weeping friends, in full possession of his reason, and with the most perfect calmness and composure, at the setting of the sun, and like the setting of the sun his life went out. Few young men promise so much for the world as did Grome Seaven; few enter upon the selve stage of life with such buoyant hopes. . . The history of George is full of interest. When about twelvy years of age, he united with a Calvinistic church, and for several years was an active member; but his be-nevolent soul was too big for the narrow limits of sec-

neverient soul was too big for the narrow limits of sectarism; it embraced the world. Finding the church deaf to the cries of suffering humanity; finding it supporting alarvery, war, and every fashionable abomination of the land, he left it when but a youth. This subjected him to much persecution; but his moral courage was adequate to his position, and amid all the persecution and ridicule through which the little band of reformers, with which he was identified, waded, never was he seen for a moment to faiter, and when a devoted brother was imprisoned for laboring on the first day of the week, and enemies boasted, of their imaginary triumph, George remained firm. With him, right was every thing; never was he swerved from his convictions of right, by flattery or frown. For every moral enterprise, however unspoular, it was always safe to count George Seaver for one. Of the future, he professed no knowledge. He believed, and acted consistently with that belief, that the best preparation for what is hereafter, is, to do all the good we can here; in this faith he died. I conversed several times with him in his sickness, and never did he manifest the least wavering in his sentiments. He conversed as freely and calmly of his approaching death, as of any event of his line. His mental faculties were more than a match for his physical. Consumption fastened upon thin, and he has left a circle of close and warm friends to feel his Jox, and practise his virtues.

J. W.

TO WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

MOXBURY, May 24, 1850.

The breaks from the van and the freemen,

the sinks to the rear and the slaves!

all march prospering,—not through his pres

all march prospering.—not through his pres

e shall march prospering,—nos untougement; ngs may inspirit us,—not from his lyre; ngs may inspirit us,—not from his lyre; needs will be done,—while he boasts their quie ceds will be done,—while he rost bid aspire. Browning's \* Lost Lea

Farrent Garrison:

Trust it is not too late to congratulate you on the result of the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in the city of New York. Ever since I first opened my heart to the cause of freedom, I have felt and said, that an educate the control of the control o

stood, and nobly, generously, religiously restating and pursuing them. When I remember what your course has been for the last twenty years, what you endured while I slept in my cradle, I feel that neither I nor those that come after me have any claim to the crown tyou wear. We have hardly a right to praise you, for the conduct which has spoken louder than words, for the perseverance which no bodily suffering has overcome. Not as an Abolitionist, then, but as the friend of Human Rights, as one determined to struggle to the last, for a free press and free lips, let me thank you for the stand thus far multrained in May, 1850. After such an exhibition of the despotism of the New York mob, we need not be surprised to know that the offices of her city government have been long abandoned to men who could be hired—the retainers of any mean enough to purchase a conscience. long abandoned to men who could be hired—the rotainers of any mean enough to purchase a conscience.
A negro man and a half-negro, whose generous blood
a miserable Anglo-Baxon streak has not been able to
pale, have spoken to this New York mob, and have
conquered it. In spite of the press, the link between man and the monkey has been finally snapped.'
The last six months have been rich in anti-alayery
fruit, and little has ripened to so good purpose as
Daniel Webster's defection from the truth and right.
I have no time now to each Mrs. Swisshelm's impressions of the man, as I heartily might. In that
ward, I have long sorrowed over a noble wreck. It
was hoped by many, doubtless, that he would find
some noble excuse for one fathers' compromise with
sin and death; but had he, you sauet have lost the
ground that we must either enter such a compromise
or protest against our unholy Union. But Wm. or protest against our unholy Union. But Wm Lloyd Garrison and the Great Expounder read th Constitution alike! I trust that every American will read his late speech, and will know henceforth tha there is no middle ground for him to rest on, will un-derstand that if he does not oppose, he must suppor our 'peculiar institution.'

We that had loved him so, followed him, honore him.

our 'peculiar institution.'

"We that had loved him so, followed him, honored him,
Lived in his mild and magnificent eye,
Learned his great language, caught his clear accents,
Made him our pattern to live and to die!'

"Ye, are told, in unmistakable language, that we must,
give up our pasting fugitives, with their hardly earned right to draw a short breath, to the pettiest U. S.
officer, who chooses to swear on a master's purse!
This on the one side, mind you; and on the other, see
the freemen of Massachasetts led through the street a
of Charleston like pickpeckets,—thrust into her prisons like ariminals for the great sin of a dark cheek,
nor utter one appeal to the court of the Most High!
Rather let us utter it three times a day, like Daniel,
with our windows up, from this henceforth! Is it
wonderful that a Rynders should follow where a
Webster led the way?—should choose to be little
when he refused to be great! Let men and angels
grieve over our national loss, but rejoice over such
anti-slavery gain! I agree with you in thinking, that
the anti-slavery cause is a gospel of itzelf, and contends against the same foes as the gospel in Judea.
One bitter likeness we may all deplore. Among the
primitive Christians, a man's foes were they of his
own household. So are they now. I do not mean
that anti-slavery feeling creates family discord, but
simply that the subject being of such importance
that no man ean dodge it, brings out into the light
those differing degrees of conscientiousness which make
it sorrowful work sometimes to abide with those we
when he refused to be give the such and and every
rindividual test, until the end be come. May we
watch and pray cesselessly for those we love, but
first of all, for that love of truth, which is the love of
Gold.

May this expression of sympathy strengthen the
right cause. Use it, and me, always and allwhere,
in behalf of human rights.

CAROLINE W HEALEY DALL.

\*\*BOX\*\* BROWN IN WOROESTER\*\*

BOX BROWN IN WORCESTER

Fowers & My acts, New York, have just published 'As Introduction to the Water Cure,' by Thomas L. Nichols, M. D.,—being a Concise Exposition of the Human Constitution, the Conditions of Health, the Nature and Causes of Disease, Leading Systems of Medicine, &c., &c., in a next pamphlet of about 50 pages, and it is told at 12:1-2 cents.

The same publisher have also issued 'Thoughts on Domestic Life,' in two Lectures by Nelson Sizer. They were originally delivered as part of a course of Lectures on Phremology. They contain a good deal of useful matter; certainly more than 12:1-2 cents worth, at which price they are sold.

Massachuserrs Quarrenty Review, No. 11—June, 1850. Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the free discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion and Humanity. Terms, 33 per year, in advance. New subscribers remitting 86 will be supplied with the work from the beginning, to the end of the third volume, (now in progress) until the edition is exhausted. Conlests of No. XI.—The Polish-Slayonian Philosophy.—Causes of the Present Condition of Ireland.—The Industrial Arts in Russia.—Browning's Poems.—Hildright's History of the United States.—Powns.—Hildright's History of the United States.—Powns.—Bulliquith's History of the United States.—Poblished by Coolidge and Wiley, No. 30 Devonabire street, Boston, and sold at the bookstores.

"WAMINGTON, May 25, 1850.

Two despatches have been received by the War Department from Savannah, stating the arrival there of Gen. Lopez, from Cuba. We have no particulars, but it is inferred that he was defeated, and made his escape, sacrificing his followers.

It is said that Lopez will be prosecuted under the Act of 1818."

Further particulars are given in the following des

Further perticulars are given in the following despatches from Savannah and Charleston:

Savanyan, May 25—Morning.

The steamship Isabel touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22d instant, two days after the Ohio.

According to the advices brought by the Isabel, the installing forces are thrown into confusion, and, problems of the control of the state of the invading forces are thrown into confusion, and, problems of the state of the invading force which landed at Cardenas, succeeded in escaping from that port, and has not on the lad when invaders on board. Gen, L. and one of his aids. Major Sacher Essnaga, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodgings at the City Hotel.

The following information is obtained from him — The expedition left the Isley del Contoy, on the north-east corner of the Yucatan coast, on the 16th, and landed at Cardenas on the 10th inst. They lost some time in landing, which gave the authorities time to send an express to Coloro, about ten miles distant. The expedition entered the town, and attacked the jal, supposing it to be the barracks! The jail gard, composed of fifteen men, stood fire like old soldiers. Troops were seen at this moment, crossing the plaza. They were hailed, and answered by firing upon the troops. After this, some soldiers went to the Government House, which was attacked. The house was well defended, but it was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themselves.

well defended, but it was finally burned. The few troops surrendered themself ves.

The town of Cardenas remained in peaceable pos-session of the invaders. The troops, however, being dissatisfied with their warm reception, and having lest time in getting the wounded and fuel on board the steamer Creole, which was to return for reinforce-ments, became disheartened, and insisted upon going to, Key West.

They were closely pursued by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro, but escaped.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN SAVANNAH GEN. LOPEZ ARRESTED BY THE U. S. MAR. SHAL, WITH HIS AID.

CHARLESTON, May 26, 5, P. M. We have just received the following by Telegraph ated Sayannah, May 26, 4, 1-2, P. M.

We have just received the following by Telegraph, dated Sayanah, May 26, 4.1-2 P. M.:

Much excitement was produced here last night by the arrest of Gen. Lopes by the U. S. Marshal, actaing under orders from the President of the United States. His aid, Major Sanchez Essnagar, was also clasten into custody. They were carried before Judge Nichols, of the District Court. The court room was densely arowded. No evidence being adduced to justify commitment, the parties were discharged at about 1-4 to 12 last night, amidst, great cheering among the spectators, and Gen. Lopes was conducted to his bodgings at the City Hotel, by a large escort of citizens. Being loudly called for, he came out before the people, and made an animated speech, interrupted by the platidits of the multitude. He declared it to be his indexible purpose to persist in his enterprise, and was determined, until Cuba was free, and disentralled from the yoke of Spain, and at all risks, and at every hazard. (Cheers.)

He presented a pleasing and intelligent appearance.

He left the city at 70 clock this morning. (Sunday.)

He left the city at 7 o'clock this morning, (Sunday,) for Mobile.

for Mobile.

Payrities Siave Brought Back.—The schooner Consul, Capt. Falker, sailed from this port on the 29th ult. Capt. Falker, sailed from this port on the 29th ult. In Converich, Conn., and in passing through Long Island Sound, on the 5th inst, the state harder occasion of the control of the United States ship Pennsylvania. Ho stated that he had been entied off by the cook and another man on board, both white men. Capt. Falkert, on arriving at New London, delivered him into the custody of Capt.—

of the schooner Harriet Smith, who was Sound for the Chesapeake, with directions to land him at Old Point, and place him in charge of the authorities there. This was, done accordingly on the 12th inst, and the fightiew was brought up to the city yesterday afternoon in charge of officer Gammel, of Humpton, and delivered to his owner. The two men who enticed him from his master deserted the schooner at New London when the discovery was made.—Norfolk Herald.

Deaths by Cholera on Shipboard.—Twenty-two

The Purker Murder.—The examination of Asa and Henry T. Wentworth, at South Berwick, on the charge of having murdered Mr. Parker, ter, N. H., in March 1845, has resulted in tmittal for trial, and held subject to the require the Governor of New Hampshire.

EF On Friday night, a white boy drove eight colered people, belonging to a widow of Boone county,
Ky, in her own wagon to Covington, and on Saturday morning crossed Fifth street Forry. The wagon
was covered up with blankets and white cloth, in
such a manner as to conceal the negroes, and have
the appearance of a market wagon. The colored
people have escaped, but the white boy was taken.

people have escaped, but the white boy was taken.

Compliment to Nachua.—Rev. S. R. Ward, in one of his letters to his paper, asya—

New Hampshire cannot bosst a more thoroughly pro-slavery community than Neshua. For a small rillinge, it is the most perfect Satan's seat, on this matter, that I have seen in New England.

Longerity.—An old colored woman died at Norfolk a few days since, used 122 years. She was a servent in winnly residing at the Great Badge, when the memorable battle was fought there, in 1774, between Col. Worldord's Virginia troops, and the British Grunsdiers, under Captain Fordyce, and was at he time a grandmother.

The United States vessels of war Albany Germantowii and Vixen, were at Port au Prince of the 26th April, and the commanders were in commu-nication with the Emperor.

Singular Accidents.—We learn from the Springfield Republican, that Mr. Charles Hurrison, a weaver of Thompsonville, who, with others, was fishing for shad on the river bank near Enfeld Falls, with a dip net, was saddenly drawn into the river, carried over the rapids and perished.

A son of Mr. Charles Leonard, of Watertown, Ct., was killed on Monday last, under the following circumstances. He had gone into the barn, on some crrand, just as it was struck by fightning—and he was killed by falling timbers.

EFF The Philadelphia rowdies fully rode up, on Monday night, for the unusual abstinence on Sunday. A party from the neighborhood of Fairmount had a set-to, near midnight, with a party of glass-workers, fire-arms being used, and one person killed. Another fight took place in Broad street, near Arch, between some of the members of the Pairmount Engine and Fairmount Hose companies. The third act was the firing of the house of a Hose Company, at the corner of Fairmount and Callowell streets. The house was destroyed, but the hose apparatus was saved.

EF A negro named George Jackson was kidnapped recently in Cinetinath, in broad day. But little interference was offered. The negro had been about one city for several years, and for some time kept a bar in the National Theatre. He was once before kidnapped, and proved his freedom.

The Cost of Rioting.—There has been paid by the county of Philadelphia for riots, including pay of military and ciril posse, since the year 1842, up to 1849, inclusive, \$174,805 84.

Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Columbus, from Sew Orleans for St. Louis, collapsed her flues—or serson, was killed, ten or twelve scalded, and sever scaped overboard, and are supposed to be lost.

EF The great foot race which was announced to come off on the Queen City race course, Cincinnati, the 18th inst, resulted in the prize being won by the American Deer, alias Jackson. He ran the ten miles in 55 seconds and 4 minutes of time.

Murder.—John H. Allen, aged about 60, living i Nashna, strangled his own child, a little girl only tw years old, with a cord, on the 11th inst, and the hung himself. Alim and revenge for imaginar wrongs were the causes.

EF In Akkinson, Pisestaquis county, Me., on Monday last, Mrs. Hutchinson, of Glenburn, in a fit of derangement, cut the throats of three of her children and also her own throat. Two of the children are deed, and it is thought that Mrs. Hutchinson will not recover. The youngest child will probably survive.

Cholers at Matanass.—The following is an extractron a letter dated Matanasa, May 6th;

'We have had the cholers very extensively among the negroes for the last week. A great number of them have died, and it has almost put a stop to business, as those who have negroes are sending them into the country.

The crew of the brig Catharine and Mary, five n number, have been arrested at St. Marks, Florida, or a charge of harboring a slave belonging to Col-lamble, with a design of taking him to New York, the constant of the yessel was not implicated, and hav-ing shipped another crew, sailed for New York on the

annouse the sudden sickness and death of Dr. Benj. W. Dwight, Treasurer of Hamilton College. He died at Clinton, on Saturday, of pleurisy, at the advanced age of 70. He was the eldest son of the late President Dwight, of Yafe College, and had been Treasurer of Hamilton College for nearly twent.

Fatal Railrose Accident.—At East Cambridge, on for Monday, an Iriahman, named Edward McGarty, who was walking upon the track of the Lowell Railrose, was struck in the back by the down Woburn Branch train, and almost instantly killed.

mittal for trial, and held subject to the Grand River, on Sunday night, the 5th inst, by the steamer Dispatch running into the British Steamer Commerce—the latter vessel having but one light, and being mistaken for a schooner. Of the lost, there were 24 British soldiers of the 23d regiment, 1 engineer, and 13 women and children!

EF On Friday night, a white boy drove eight colored people, belonging to a widow of Boone county, ore down wagon to Covington, and on Saturber Away wagon to Covington, and on Saturber Wagon Wagon to Saturber Wagon Wagon to Covington, and on Saturber Wagon Wagon Wagon to Covington, and on Saturber Wagon Wagon

Serious Railroad Accident.—The express train which est here is at evening a 5 o'clock, ran off the track at Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester, about two, o'clock this morning. The train was moving very rapidly at the time of the accident, and the concussion was tremendous. The cars were full of passengers, and were all badly broken. One of the case rolled over three times, but fortunately no preson was killed, although several were injured—how bodly, we are not informed.—Albany Econog Journal, 1864 inst.

Beary and Enterprise.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamships—contracted for and on the way, or receiving their machinery, at New York. Senting down their average value at \$215,000, we find that there is here invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of \$4,950,000,—equal to nearly fee millions of collars.

LECTURES BY MR. BURLEIGH.
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut, will lecture in the Tewn Hall, at Abington, on SUNDAY next, (day and evening.) on Anti-Slavery and kindred reforms.

SUNDAY MEETING IN WORCESTER. JAMES W. WALERS, of Ohio, will lecture in Wester on Sunday evening next, on the subject American slavery.

LADIES' FAIR. The Ladies connected with the First Independent Baptist Church in Boston propose commencing a Fair at Anburn Hall, on the corner of Belkmap and Cambridge streets, Tuesday, June 11, at 2 of-clock, P. M. A variety of articles, comprising the useful with the beautiful, will be presented, commending the effort, it is hoped, to the liberal patronage of a benevolent public.

SUSAN GARRISON, Secretary,

MEETING FOR THE CRIMINAL.

have engaged the Melodeon for a meeting to be,
on Friday of Anniversary week, (May 31,) to
ider the important subject of CRIME AND ITS

Constitute the important student of CRES AND INWhen I consider that two of my fellow-men, John and Daniel, are now under sertence of death in this Commonwealth-that many excellent persons are Considered Anyluma and Reform Schools for the Considered Anyluma and Reform the Considered Anyluma and R

NARRATIVE OF MES DRINGE

The Narrative of Mrs. Nancy Prince, giving a teresting account of her early life, nine years dence in Russia, and her two voyages to Januica be had at the Liberator office, 21 Cornhill, house, 59 Myrtle street, and at the New England

MARRIED—In Hallowell, Me., on Tuesday evo-ning, May 21st, by Rev. G. W. Dennore, Mr. James M. W. Yerrenton, of Boston, and Miss Susan Eliz-aberti Marthwy, of H. In this city, on the 23d instant, by Rev. Mr. Pair-child, Mr. Joseph Noves, of Roxbury, to Miss Emily Appliator, of Boston.

APPLETOS, 01 BOSSIG.

DIRD—In this city, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Miss Sarah R. Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Rilley, aged 21 years. She was distinguished for her amiability, piety and Christian virtues. Having early embraced her Savior, she lived humbly, hopefully and eminently a youithful Christian—a bright moral light to the large circle of acquainteness in which she moved, a model worthy of their imitation; and, after a short life, over marked by her faithfulness, depution and effort in the cause of her Rodeemer, in the full triumphs of faith, in bright assurance of the Christian's reward, surrounded by her relatives and friends, the fell saleop in Josus.

Sweet is the scene when Christians die, When holy souls retire to rest. [6]

### REMOVAL.

CLARK, PORTER & CO. have removed from 80 Carver st., to 382 Washington st., Liberty Tree Block, Boston, where they have opened a new and splendid store, for the wholesale and restil trade in pure Botanic Medicines, every variety of which they intend to keep constantly on hand, to supply orders from all parts of the country. They have for sale many valuable compounds; among which is the celebrated kitterdeg Pile and Burn Ontment, which they will warrant to cure any case of Piles.

NEW CERTIFICATES. of Scrofula and Salt Rh

CLARK & PORTER:
BOSTON, April, 1850.
BASS.—About four years age Y GBNR.—About four years ago, I was afflicted with a very bad humor, which first made its appearance on my arms, and in a very short time it had spread so rapidly, that from my elbows down to my fingers was one complete running sore. At this time my sores discharged so much that in aix hours thought. on my arms, and in a very short time that spreads on rapidly, that from my show down to my ingress was one complete running sere. At this time my sores one complete running sere. At this time my sores one complete running sere. At this time my sores one complete running sere. At this time my sores one complete running sere. At this time my sores was the context of the context of

MORRILL FROST.

Case of Scrofula Cured by the Panacea. Tumor Mortified.

Diss. Clark & Portra:
General Parks of the Control of the Case of the

BOOKS.

BELA MARSH

ANTHROPOLOGY; or the Science of Man; in A its bearing on War and Slavery, and on Arguments from the Bible, Marriage, God, Death, Retribution, Atonement and Government, in support of these and other social wrongs; in a Series of Letters to a Friend in England. By Henry C. Wright.

these and other social wrougs; in a Series of Letters to a Friend in Edigland. By Henry C. Wright. Price 25 ets.

Henry C. Wright's Auto-Biography-\$1 00.

Christ and the Pharisecs upon the Sabbath; with a Consideration of the Clergy and the Church. By a Student of Divinity. Sometime a Student of Law-29 ets.

Narrative of the Life of William, W. Brown, a Pugitive Slave, written by himself-25 cts.

Bibb's Narrative of American Shavey-37 cts.

Despotism in America. By R. Hildred-35 ets.

Despotism in America. By R. Hildreth.—25 etc.
Moody's History of the Mexican Wart.—20 etc.
Moody's History of the Mexican Wart.—20 etc.
Moody's History of the Mexican Wart.—20 etc.
Moody's History of the Life of the Fried States.
Naturally of the Life of Prederick Douglass.—25 etc.
Nature's Divine Revelations, &c. By Andrew Jackson
Davis.—25 00. Also, The Philosophy of Special
Providences. A Vision. By the same author—
15 ets.
The Great Harmonia, being a Philosophical Revelattion of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial Unixverse, Volume 1st. The Physician. By Andrew
Jackson Davis.

May 24

XXAADENN: A Tracedy in Pive Acts, designed to

May 24

WARREN: A Tragedy in Pive Acts, designed to illustrate the protection which the Federal Union extends to the Chicago of Massochusetts. Price 15 cts Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 23 Cornhill.

THEODORE PARKER'S REVIEW OF WEBSTER.

S PEECH OF THEODORE PARKER, 25, 1850. A neat pamphlet edition, just published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill. Price 8 etc. single, \$6 a shundeed. May 10

Wendell Phillips's Review

MR. WEBSTER'S SLAVE SPILE IN pamphlet form, (with additions,) is for



MUSIC.

I am not musical—I never could
Pall into raptures o'er Italian singing;
'Songs without words' I never understood,
The' soft and sweet as 'harp of houri's stringing never ask a lady for a song,
(No matter how 'divinely' she may sing it,)
Vithout a secret hope it won't be long,
Unless the poetry has beauty in it.

Unites the policy has coast of the three is music, to whose sound my heart Bests in glad unison—sweet music, filling The soul with joy, though all unschooled by as Sometimes in melodies, low voiced and thrill It comes; and sometimes on the charmed ear Falls in a gush of sweet, wild minatricly Anon its lofty organ-tones I hear, Lifting my soul in solemn gladness high.

Mould'at hear this music? Then go forth in spring.
When nature from her death-like trance is waking.
Hear the glad robin and the blue-bird sing:
List the sweet clamor that the brooks are making.
Hark to the whispers of the young leaves, telling.
That May, sweet May, is come to us once more
Stand by the lake, where tiny wavelets swelling. Break in melodious chorus on the shore.

Break in metodous chorts on the swander,
Mould'st hear this music? Listen to the thunder,
Mingling its deep voice with the summer rain;
Stand mutely gazing, filled with awful worder,
And hear Niggara's loud anthem-strain;
Or, when the winds lift up their voice on high,
Swaying the forest branches round and o'er us,
Say, in what mood of loftiest cestacy;
Could human genius frame sublimer chorus?

Could human genius frame sublimer chorus?

And music dwells, homely, indeed, yet sweet,
In many a household sound of gentle meaning,
The soft, guick pattering of tiny feet;
The quiet voice that in our childhood's dreamin
We called the wood-worm's song before he died;
The cricket's note; the kettle's cheerful hummin
The gentle purring of the cat beside
The fire, fresh heaped, to wait her master's comin

These, and those softened rural sounds that so To make the summer stillness only deeper Ancse, and those softened rural sounds that seem
To make the summer stillness only deeper;
The cow-bell's tinkle by the distant stream;
The soothing hum that fulls the noon-tide aleeps
The labor-lightening music of the bee;
The long-wound horn, the laborer's toil suspendir
Are voices all of varied melody,
In one sweet praiseful concord ever blending.

### SOUNDS AND ECHOES.

I hear a deep moan, And a soul-thrilling groan; And a soul-timining groun;
I hear a wild cry,
As it pierces the sky,
Solemn echoes reply,
'Here is heard that deep mean, And that soul-thrilling groan,-And that south and the wild cry,
With each soul's yearning sigh,
From those sorrowful plains,
Where three millions wear chains.

I hear a brave shout From the nations ring I hear a brave shout From the nations ring out; It comes clear and strong— "Tis sweet Liberty's song: "This oppression must cease, flod's offspring release From those accursed chains While with yearning inte And cries, Liberty! Shall I never find thee?

Shall I never that their That shout rends the sky; Cheering echoes reply, 'Tis God speed the right with his terrible might; Tis His holy decree That AL: shall be free; His Wisdom and Love Shall descend from above, Taxende servent mind. And sanctified heart, That shall strive to unbind That shall strive to distant And freedom impart To the suffering slave, Who, degraded and lone, On Freedom's cold grave Wakes his desolate moan.

Oh, my Country! the Free! Let the righteous decree For the slave's liberty Come quickly from thee; This broad 'Land of the Free! This fair 'Home of the Brave!'
May it no longer be
The land of the slave.
Just God! from the skies,
In those echoed replies,
Let the mandate be heard,
Give thy most hely Word Give thy most hoty Word A power and might. Which shall bid evil cease, And establish the right. Then our land shall rejoice, And in praises to thee, Shall shout with one voice, We are Free! We are Free!

### From the New York Tribe CANDLES.

narks here quoted are nearly in the print actual conversation.] words of an actual conversation.]

I said that 'I would look for light from each
And all who in the love of Jesus share.'
He smoothed his white cravat, and with a spece
Imperious, said, 'What can the candles teach
Which restless men are lighting every where?
We see the Sun of Richtsonsness. 'its these We see the Sun of Righteounness—tis there I It is the Christ who is the Church we preach." I smiled, and thought as then I turned away, I as this our age sour faith is more the light. Of altar sandles in a glowing day; Twas well enough to burn them in the night Of darker ages, but a broader ray Ia shining now, and yours but sadly shed. A funeral light around a doctrine dead." Cayuga Lake, April 30. H. W.

H. W. P.

### BONNET.

My hope and heart are with thee—thou wilt be
A latter Luther and a soldier-priest,
To scare church harpies from the master's feast!
Our dusted velvets have much need of thee:
Thou hay no Sabbath-drawler of old saws,
Distill'd from some worm-cankered homily;
But splurred at heart with fiercest energy,
To embatile and to wall about thy cause
With from-worded proof, hating to hark
The humming of the drawy publit-drone
Half God's good Sebhath, while the worm-out cler
Roov-beats his dask below. Thou from a throne
Mounted in heaven wilt shoot into the dark
Arrows of lightnings. I will stand and mark.

# Reformatory.

LETTER TO RICHARD D. WEBB.

ortance—not in itself considered, but only as wittion and priestly and ecclesiastical despotise e it so. For after all, there is nothing at issue an Observance—not of justice, love, truth, hone

Yesterday the poll closed, and the result was etock-holders, 1125 for daily trains'; 704 against daily rains'; majority for Sunday trains, 421. Shares, 17,822 for Sunday trains; 12,663 against: majority

victory over what alaveholders and war-makers and their abettors recognise and worship as God. It is terrible to have a people trained to worship something as God which is at war with the purest feelings and facts of our nature. I have been rictimized to that phantom God. I turn from that spectre with abbor-rence of his tyranny; and turn with loving devotion, with fond and all-trusting reliance, to that Being who is justice and love, the Creator and Father of men, and whose existence, in my mind, is identified with

and State, but I am already too long; I will postpose these to a more convenient season. Our friends
I, and L. M., E. M. D., and S. P. are well, and engaged in every good word and work. But, I must say

or season. I must say

expect for the opinions of the rest of the
graph in every good word and work. But, I must say

expect for the opinions of the rest of the

\*\*a decent respect for the opinions of the rest of the gaged in every good word and work. But, I must say Adieu. \*\*HENRY C. WRIGHT.\*\*

\*\*ANTI-SLAVERY IN FORTLAND.\*\*

\*\*ANTI-SLAVERY IN FORTLAND.\*\*

\*\*Me Garring I has been a long time since your readers have heard, through the Liberator, directly from the friends of the anti-slavery cause in this city—the 'Second Annual Report of the Portland A. S. Society, of 1845, being, I believe, the last. In this report, it was stated that the city authorities had combined with the Mayor to shut us from every hall belonging to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution was passed by the Common Council, denouncing us as 'thest surprise-ciples' sect celled conscouters,' and recommending to the city. A resolution of the state is a history of repeated injuries and unrapations, all having' for an object, which it has man family so the condition of mere chattle promoned to their subsciences of the History of the Product and Profits of their subsciences of the History of the Product and Profits of their the council of this Right, was the condition of mere chattle promoned to their units and the product and Profits of their the council of this Right, and

many obstacles, and in spite of the withdrawal and subsequent samily of some who had previously walked with them. The very favorable change which seems to have occurred in the public mind respecting, our cause, has infused new zeal into their hearts, and if I mistake them not, their works' will ere long astest their industry.

Of the Society, whose annual report has been alluded to, there is a different story to tell. However mortifying to our pride as men, the confession must be made, it was allowed to die. But let it not be inferred that the anti-slavery of those who composed it died with it. Shut out as we were from every hall and church in the city, the only objects of keeping up our organization were, the advantage of frequent social communion, and to concentrate our strength, and those we found could be well enough accomplished, under the circumstances, by means of the Grele.

But, the times now demanding a Society also, we have recently organized ourselves anew, and have adopted the name and Constitution of the former Society.

Constitution:

The objects of the Society shall be to disseminate correct information relative to the subject of slavery, and by facts and arguments, by appeals to the conscience and reason, by uncompromising fidelity to the slaves, and a faithful and feariess application of the truth to every organization in the land, to arcuse the souls, quicken the sensibilities, and callst the case of the people in his behalf.

One advantage of re-ony-along the Society is, the what not closery we have among us may have a cody as well as a soul, and therefore be seen as well as felt. Another advantage is, that when and-alware ry lecturer contemplate visiting us, they can have the tangible, embodied soul of anti-slavery with which to communicate, and by giving due notice o their intentions, to have prompt and effectual measure.

in the pulpit from which the lamented Warraka was
driven, for his bold and pointed rebukes of the rumseller, and his advocacy of the cause of the cause
If the writer is not misinformed, there are those who
then joined the grumbling chorus, who, were it possible, would gladly obliterate the past, and, could they
decall the departed, or awaken the voice of the dead,
would patiently, if not gladly, listen to the word o
faithful reproof and earnest admonition. Thus, in the
language of the poet—
the hooting mob of yesterday in silent away return.

To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golde

EBBIDENT OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY ED SIE,—I hereby take the liberty of sub-or the consideration of yourself and the A

DECLARATION.

chains and sheary for life.

It has given its assent and sanction to laws severing all the tender feelings of humanity—denying the real lations of brother and sister, parent and child, husband and wife.

'In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered 'only by contemptious zilence, travilling meers, or additional colence and oppression. A Government whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrnic, the enjoyment of their just natural and inalienable Rights'—thus proving to the world its most consumer. If we are not mistaken, he is a legal gentleman, while at the same time it professes to protest 'all men in the enjoyment of their just natural and inalienable Rights'—thus proving to the world its most consumer. But the enjoyment of the professes to protest 'all men in the enjoyment of the professes to protest 'all men in the enjoyment of their just natural and inalienable mate hypocrisy—is totally unworthy of the confidence and support of any man, and should be renounced by every honces man, and exposed to the scorn, contempt and disgust of the whole human family. 'And lations of brother and sister, parent and child, hasband and wife.

'In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by contemptation silence, transiting meers, or additional collence and oppression. A Government whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, while at the same time it professes to protect 'all men' in the enjoyment of their just natural and inalisable Rights'—thus proving to the world its most consummate hypocrisy—is totally unworthy of the confidence and support of any man, and should be renounced by every honest man, and exposed to the scorn, contempt and disgust of the whole human family. 'And with a firm reliance' on the Eternal Power of Thurn, Turrices and Humanitr, to this end we will labor, until we, or these blighting evils, are removed. til we, or these blighting evils, are removed.

MATTHEW FARRINGTON,

WALTER FARRINGTON,

AUGUSTUS H. VAN VOORHIS.
May 5th, 1850.

From the Boston Investigator.

BLASPHEMY -ONCE MORE!

"BLASPHEMY"—ONOR MORE!

The Boston Transcript of May 14 contains the following communication. It would seem that neither fools nor bigots are all dead yet.

[Here follows the scurrilous article of Sigma, which we published in the last number of the Liberator, grossly misrepresenting the facts in relation to the imprisonment of the late bluer Kneeland on a charge of blasphemy—an imprisonment perfectly in keeping with the worst deeds of the dark ages.]—Ed. Lib.

The above, like many such articles written at the

The above, like many such articles written at the time of the persecution of Mr. Kneedand, breather the envenomed gall and spleen of rankling bigotry. It is entirely and totally without any other excuse than opinionated arrogance. t is entirely and both han opinionated arrogance.

To even talk of bringing any man to the ordeal of the disbelief of the dis

through all the verations of a massive against government.

Argumeat would be thrown away on this Transcript writer. The whole case of Mr. Kneeland has been so often reviewed, and the injustice and childish absurdity of the prosecution so often demonstrated, that it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. We will only add for the fiftielt time, that the principle of law which would justify prosecution.

blos grounds, were there any power behind community to send them there. Mr. Garrison finds the Bible quoted to sanction chattel slavery, and he elidiciales the idea. So he finds the Constitution to recognize chattel slavery, and he denounces the Constitution without stint. How perfectly absurd to talk of prosecuting him in either case! What would liberty of conscience be worth, if a man could not attack what he deemed to be error and wickedness? It is perfectly isle for men to talk, at this late day, of subjecting any class to the standard of a majority.

Men having brains, must think. Having sense open to impressions, they cannot avoid these impressions to the standard of a majority.

Men having brains, must think. Having sense open to impressions, they cannot avoid these impressions at will. Nor having the control of external nor of internal nature, they cannot above the formation of their own brains, nor the direction of their own senses, nor the creation of their own manual nor the rase and force of their own motives, nor the force of their own motives, nor the force of their own motives, nor the force of their own will, nor the range of their own internal nature, they cannot appear to the own provides and the subject of the force of their own motives, nor the force of their own motives, nor the force of their own will, nor the range of their own internal nature, they cannot subject to the intensity of their own intensit

among us, in times of peace, standing armies and assets, whose business is wholesale murder, and who produce nothing for their own subsistence, but live who produce nothing for their own subsistence, but live who is the standard of the st anong the fallons, to destroy the better feelings of Humanity, and excite to offence, as an excase for pouning out their blood, and seizing their once quiet homes as the trophies of victory:

It has introduced this poison into the army and mary, to rob men of their reason and excite disturbance of the Government, tied them up, and lashed their bare backs till the crimson tide beameared, their mangled doises:

It has imprisoned and branded, with red hot irons, free shide citizens, for acts in prefet accordance with the highest distates of justice and humanity.

It has refused to protect the property, persons and lives of the people, in the enjoyment of the Rights of the property, persons and lives of the people, in the enjoyment of the Rights of the property, persons and lives of the people, in the enjoyment of the Rights of the red to the red to

### MR. WEBSTER.

From Zion's Hersid.

MR. WFIRSTER.

We referred last week to the signers of the address to Mr. Webster. However respectable those gentlemen are, they are not at all to be taken as representatives of the sentiment of the New England people, nor even of their own class of citizens. How far we are correct in this remark, may be inferred from the following satement of one of our political exchanges: 'Much has been said and is still being said about the 'respectability' of those who signed the letter of thanks to Mr. Webster for the position taken by him in his late speech. Now let it be remembered that the signers of that address are the particular and personal friends of Mr. Webster, and in no sense do they represent the sentiments entertained by the Whitse of Massachusetts towards the views advanced and advocated by him in his late speech. Now as there is so much talk shoot this didress and its eight hundred or one thousand respectable, signers, let us see who did not sign it The names of the Governor, Lientenant Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth do not appead on the list. Not one of the Governor's Council neither the Mayor nor the Aldermen of Boston, sign et he address. Out of the 5 Senators from Boston one only signed, it; of the 35 Representatives from Boston in tenses of he many of the address rough the eight of the story.

welcome to it.

ANNUAL REPORT, BY EDMUND QUINGY.

From the 'Liberty Party Paper.

Perzanoro,' April 22d, 1850.

Mr. Editors, Party Paper.

Perzanoro,' April 22d, 1850.

Mr. Editors, 'Herry was read the last Report of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society? It is a very able and interesting document, and is, manifestly, from the pen of Edmund Quincy. His eminently acute, fertile, and iterary mind is capable of it. His pictures of American religion and American politics are true to the life: and I was that every rascally religionist, and every rascally politician, could be compelled to look upon them bo make room in your paper for parts of this Report, especially that part which describes the last meeting of the American Board.

It is true, that this Report confounds the Anti-Slavery Federal Constitution with the pre-alavery perversions of it; and it is true, that it makes itself merry at its own manuthorized view of the hilled base of the American Board.

It is true, that this Report confounds the Anti-Slavery Federal Constitution with the pre-alavery perversions of it; and it is true, that it makes itself merry at its own manuthorized view of the hilled base of the American Board, while the pre-alavery perversions of it; and it is true, that it makes itself merry at its own manuthorized view of the hilled base of the American Board.

It have, always, kept myself familiar with the writings of Garrison, Quincy, Phillips, and other abolitions and the properties of the managery, whence the result of the properties of the properties of the limit properties of the properties of

UNION MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY Continues to Insure Lives on the most Party.

DIVIDEND OF PROPITS

N.B. Persons insured during the current year, the

in the Profit.

J. C. SHARP, M. D., Medical Examiner, in single ance every day from 12 to 1, P. M.

The best pamphlet out on Life Insurance, and a desired information upon the subject, my be obtained by mind, if written for, post paid, or at the Apart.

Office, lower floor, Merchant Prelease.

Feb. 8

Feb. 8

EV. S. CABUI, Apac.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.
The Great Remedy of the Age.

The Great Remedy of the Age
A PREPARATION of extraordinary power,
A the curve of Serofalous Affections, Human a
every description, secondary Syphilis, Ill-conditions
Unters, Fever or Mercurial Soros, throate Liver at
Kidney Diseases, Observences, spitting of Blood, Inspipelas, general Deblity common to Females, old
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Feet, sluggish through of the the neck, which is vinewer full to remove, if taken according to directes,
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NEW CERTIFICATES.

DES. CLARK & PORTER:

ROXNERY, January, 152

Dus. CLARK & PORTER:

Our daughter, now nine years old, has been sized with Scrofula for four years. Several large at hard tumors appeared on her neck, and sever shan her mouth and nose. She had a pale look, way not in fical, and quito feeble. The sight of one swalling one, occasional

Drs. CLARK & PORTER:

Gentlemen—Having tried your Panacea en my
who has been efflicted with a scrotlulous affetin
the face and neck, and which, for a time, inex
tack him for labor, and believing him to become
ly cured, I can cheerfully recommend it, as as
opinion the most powerful medicine before
for the purification of the blood. Every our
has scrotlulous humors should try it.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1849.

D. S. TAE

D. S. TAE.

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