

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH ELAVEHOLDERS!

DANTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH, ()()

W. LEOFD GARRISON, EDITOR TOL XX. NO. 23.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1013.

getage of Oppression.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE SLAVES. LETTER OF MR. WEBSTER. men the Citizens of Newburyport, and Senator Webster.

ER OF THE CITIZENS OF NEWBURY.

especially, the courageous patriotism a recalling to a due sense of their obligations the North, as well as the

leasure, your friends and constituents.
by Edward S. Rand, W. B. Banister,
rea, and 366 other citizens of Newbury.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY.

MR. WEBSTER'S REPLY.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850.

SIXS—I have the honer to ucknowledge of your letter, of the 8th of April, appearances of spinling pressil in Massachusetts on the 7th of March last. As considerances of spinling pressil in Massachusetts as obecidedly conduring with my own-tances have occurred, within the last twentiers of the spinling at the distribution of the spinling at the spi this respect, is confined to t so far as it is its duty to Constitution which respects

see of 1787, which was drawn in ot your own county, and a s, Nathan Dane.

If an one sware that could come the state of a procured elected into the Research of the Section I have septically the state of the Section I have septica

nischief, and when, it is not do under the quar-ience better things were looked for? are now near the close of the sixth month of soin of Congress. What important measure

The Liberator.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.] SPEECH OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

MELODEON-TURSDAY MORNING, May 28

there is a man who ought to be a slave, it is Daniel ebster, and Leonard Woods also, and Prof. Stuart, eyer crawled on God's earth? [Hear, hear.] I know that there is no term in the English weesbulary to designate the infamy of his character. There I have only to turn to Moses Starri and say, 'Thou art the man'; for thou hast said, that it is Leonard Woods's duty to do this. Thou art therefore a self-convicted

inner.

So I say of every body. A man comes and pretends
o worship a God of justice; and then goes in the
ace and eyes of the being whom he pretends to worbin. That man is a hypocrite. The man who comes face and eyes of the being whom as in the man who comes ship. That man is a hypocrite. The man who comes to me and preaches to me that he worships a God of love, and asks me to bow down and worship it, and then goes and supports that infernal bill introduced by Mason, and assents to that speech of Webster, he must be a self-convicted hypocrite. He is a hypometry, and pretends

must be a self-convicted hypocrite. He is a h crite who sanctious American slavery, and pret to believe in a God of love. [Applause.] At the conclusion of Mr. Wright's speech, a young an, very daintily attired, mounted the platform, and

ursting with 'patriotic' emotion delivered himself rith a pomposity of manner that excited general mer iment, of the following brief harangue,—after bein atroduced by the name of Sales, from New York:

introduced by the name of Sales, from New York:

MR. CHAIMAN, LADIES AND CRIVILLIAMS:

I cannot allow the remarks of the igentleman who
preceded me, or allow his attacks upon one of the noblest of men whom God ever put his seal apon—his
attacks upon Daniel Webster, and also upon Henry.
Clay [applause]—without offering up my word against
it. It shall nor pass into the country, it shall not be
looked upon by the North, by the South, by our
brothers all, and allowed to go to them as containing
our universal ideas. No, sir! No, Mr. Chairman!
No, Ladies and Gentlemen! It is not the sentiment
of all of us. I, for one, honor and reverence Daniel
Webster and Henry Clay, and will not allow them to
be calumnisted; at least, I will say one little word
against the large stream that, like the cataract of Niagara, promises to carry all before it. It is not an
universal sentiment.

I asked the gentleman [Mr. Wright] who was the

Mr. Charles C. Burleigh followed in reply.

SPEECH OF C. C. BURLEIGH.

Webster be regarded as noble, and fit to stand by the side of him of whom the poet sang that,

'Satan excepted, none higher sat.'
But if it requires fidelity to principle, if it requires truthfulness in the heart and goodness in the life, to make a noble man, then by the side of some of the humble and lowly of earth, let Daniel Webster hide him head in obscurity. [Cheers and hissen.]

What is the ground of the charge upon which we arraign Daniel Webster, as our friend has truly called him, as the representative of a large portion of the people of this country! We may, perhaps, by investigating that ground, and taking for granted that Daniel Webster's advocate here knows the facts of the case, arrive at some just estimate of his notions of nobility of character. [Applause.]

Daniel Webster has lately come before the nation and the world with the utterance of his sentiments upon certain very important matters. He has come arowing himself ready to support a certain bill that has been introduced into the Congress of this nation, and avowed himself ready to vote for it in all its provisions, to sustain it to its fullest extent.

The same man who, thirty years ago, stood upon Plymouth Rock, and pointing to the spot of New England which was descerated by participation in the African slave trade, said, 'Let that spot be purified, or let it cease to be of New England; let it be purified, or let it be read to the control of the circle of human sympathies, and let civilized man henceforth have no communion with it;' that Daniel Webster who uttered these, sentiments on the Rock of Plymouth, has now come forward to pledge himself to ustain a lave trade every whit as abominable as that African slave trade, the participants in which, according to his declaration, deserved to be shut out from human sympathy and human regard. He has said that he will vote for the bill which has justly been denominated the bill of abominations—a bill which himposes a fine of a thousand dollars and an imprisonment of six months upon the man woo o

abominations—a bill which imposes a fine of a thousand dollars and an imprisonment of six months
upon the man who obeys the voice of his God, to hide
the outcast, the command of his God, to feed the hungry and give water to the thirsty.

Let me tell you a case of which I have some direct
information from eye-witnesses. A woman and her
children came one dark and stormy night to the door
of a citizen of Delaware, and knocked for admission.
When that door was opened, he who stood there to
ask of that woman her business, what could he do
He did what you and I would do. He bade them
enter. They entered; they seat a his fire; they alept
on his couch; they were sheltered under his roof.
And for that he was considered as a criminal, was
subjected to a heavy fine which stripped him of his
property. Did that man obey or disobey the voice of

subjected to a heavy fine which stripped nin of insproperty. Did that man obey or disobey the voice of his God? Would the champion of Daniel Webster have done as that man did or otherwise? Mr. Sales—If this Union hung on it, I would do any thing to save the Union.

Mr. Burleigh—Let what will hang on it, if you were the owner of a habitation, and a woman and her children came in the midst of a wintry storm, and knocked at midnight on your deor, would you call it have?

admit them?

Mr. Sales — If that woman was to plunge the dagger in our hearts for admitting her, I would not

do it.

Mr. Burleigh—I understand him to say, that under
the existing circumstances (for if they are not the existing circumstances, they are not relative to the
question.) he would bolt the door.

Mr. Sales—Supposins—

A Voice—He would boit the door.

Mr. Sales-Supposing —

Mr. Burleigh—Supposing the facts as they existed, would you have admitted the woman and children?

A Voice—He would keep out his grandmother.

Mr. Sales—If I knew—

Mr. Burleigh—Knowing what you do know, what

ould you do?

A Hibernian Voice—He would not admit his own

mother.

Mr. Burleigh—My question is answered by his evasions, and not alone by him, but by the hearts of this assembly. And it is answered by this assembly as it would be by this nation. [Cheers.] As much as this nation has been corrupted and depraved by the influence of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, as much as it has been corrupted and depraved by the influence of a pro-slavery government, not even a fluence of a pro-slavery government, not even a o-slavery church and a pro-slavery priesthood can be out of them their duty to assist fugitives. And I believe in a God, I am confident they never will I believe in a God, I am confident they never will as I believe in a God, I am consident they never with be able to root it out altogether. You know what you would do in the case supposed; and Daniel Webster says that if you do that good, if you warm them at your fire, if you shelter them under your roof, you shall be sentenced to a fine of a thousand dollars, and

your fire, if you shelter them under your roof, you shall be sentenced to a fine of a thousand dollars, and an imprisonment for six months.

Is Daniel Webster a noble man? ['No, no;' 'Yes yes.'] Is the man who will vote to put you into prison for six months, because you have done an act of humanity—is that man able man? ['Yes;' 'No.'] Then, again, that bill of abominations of which I have spoken provides that every postmaster, from the capes of Florida to the farthest corner of Minesota, from the borders of New Brunswick to the shores of the Rio Grande, that every clerk of a United States Court, and every custom house officer of this United States government, shall be a judge of the last resort, from whose decision there shall be no appeal, of a man's right to the freedom of his intellect and his conscience, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a man's right to his wife and his children, of a

form of tyranny, who, with an ins section, processed to be true to liberty under all circumstances, and it all places, and at all times, regardless of all temptations of interest and all questions of policy, that man who, in defiance of all these pledges and professions comes forward to maintain an institution in compari-

[Prolonged cheers.]
Why, who of you is willing to have his right of Prolonged cheers.]

Why, who of you is willing to have his right of property submitted to the decision of any postmaster or any clerk of the United States Court, or any Custom House officer, that the party against him may see fit to choose? For it is the complainant who selects him. A man comes here from Georgia to look after William and Ellen Crafts; he comes from Richmond to look after Henry Box Brown; and if the man fears that the prejudices, (that is the word that Daniel has in this new Webster's dictionary,) [applause,] if he fears that the prejudices of Massachusetts will be stronger than his cleim, he may come with the postmaster of Richmond, or of Macon, Georgia, or with the clerk of the United States Court in Florida—no matter where he may come from, he may bring him here. He chooses the tribunal to try whether his brother man shall be recognised henceforward as a man, shall enjoy the rights and participate in the privileges of a man, or whether he shall be driven to unrequited toil. Are you propared to say this is a just law? Will my friend answer that question as explicitly as he did the other? [Laughter.] Are you propared to say that a provision by which a man's right to liberty is subjected to the flat of an insignificant postmaster of the South—that such a provision would be just?

Mr. Sales—The postmasters obey the law.
Mr. Burleigh—But is it a just law?
Mr. Sales—I believe that is not the law.
Mr. Burleigh—Suppose it is the law.
Mr. Sales—I cannot suppose it.
Mr. Burleigh—Our friend could make suppositions as plenty as blackberries a little while ago. [Much laughter.]

as plenty as blackberries a little while ago. [Much laughter.]

Mr. Sales—That is a mere personal attack.

Mr. Burleigh—Here, then, is the ground upon which we charge Daniel Webster, in common with others, (Daniel Webster, as the representative of a class which, thank Heaven! is growing smaller and smaller every day)—[cheers and hisses]—and, under Heaven, we cannot but thank the abolitionists for that. We arraign Daniel Webster and his retainers as traitors to humanity—the traitors most accursed. We say that they are robbing man of his rights. We say that they are robbing liberty and life of their safeguards. And what heightens the infiquity, they are doing it in defiance of their pledges. They cannot advance a hair's-breadth without advancing over their own solemnly uttered sentiments. Now, what they, occause these men pieaged themselves to a dif-ferent practice; or, to excuse them from hypocrisy, you may say that they don't believe any thing differ-ent, and don't profess any thing different; then you make them the open advocates of the most horrible of aboutingther.

and duty to our consciences, we say, down with your Constitution, for the sake of God and humanity, [Applause and hisses.]

I [thank you for that testimony—[to Mr. Sales, who hissed.] When I said that, our friend greeted it with a hiss. He means to say, then, Down with humanity for the sake of the Union! But I say, trample under foot that covenant with Hell, that agreement with Death. I say, down with the blood-stained flag of our Union, which waves over slaves and slaveholders. I say, let us be true to Him who slaveholders! I say, let us be true to Him who teaches us the brotherhood of the race, and require

Man is more than Constitutions; better rot beneath the sod. Than be true to Church and State while we are dou-bly false to God. [Applause.]

bly false to God. [Applause.]

The Constitution tells me to give back the runaway slave to his mater. Well, the Constitutions of other countries have required other atrocious acts; and those who have refused to obey them have been called heroes and martyrs. What, then, is he who refuses to obey this Constitution? Call him what you

very perpetual in this country.

Mr. Burleigh—Our friend Mellen wish

think he has gratuitously sinned in this matter. I versave or the great princhink it will be practically gratuitous, too, for I do not think it will be paid. [Laughter.] I think he has Slave Power everywhere. not thin; it will be passed in this matter of returning fugi-tive slaves. What is the ground upon which we are required to give back the fugitive slave? The mak-of the nostmasters and custom-house officers ing of the postmasters and custom-house officer judges in the case is what the Constitution does no

It is a sin to swear unto a sin, But greater sin to keep the sinful oath.

But greater sin to keep the sinful coath.'

That is our faith. Why, the oath comes to this: I solemnly swear, in the name of the Most High, that I will trample upon the law of the Most High, and I pray that God will so help me, as I shall defy him and outrage his commandments. What do you think of such an oath as that I is it morally binding? Yet that is the oath which Daniel Webster points you to, when he tells you it is bad morality to shelter the fugitive slave, and harbor refugees from bondage, of a whom you have sworm to give up. Yet, Daniel is great at harboring refugees. He made a speech is a meaning and harbor ing frequent the asylum for the oppressed of all lands, except those was of our own. He believes in making this country the Italian partiots, the Hungarian patriots, the Grenity. He find the chinese wall; only when you reach the side of the Chinese wall; only when you reach the side of the Chinese wall; only when you reach the side of the Chinese wall; only when you reach the side of the Chinese wall; only when you reach who is herded among brutes, he will return him to his oppressors. If Kossuth comes here, we will sent when the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country but if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country. But if Henry Rocketter is the substitute of the country but

ent. and don't profess any thing dimerent; when the year accorded to the most horrible of abominations.

I wish to say a word about an observation that has been made here by the defender of Mr. Webster, and prefaced by an 'ii.' 'If the Union,' we have been told, 'is to be endangered by that law of Christianity which calls upon us to shelter the wandere—if the Union of these States is to be endangered by our daring to follow the example of the apostles, who said, when they were opposed, "Whether it is right to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye,' then we will obey the law, and stand by the Union of the States.' Then, I say unto you, in the words of the ancient Hebrew, 'Choose ye whom ye will serve; as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.' [Applause.]

If you choose to take a plees of bloody parchment, tied with red tape, and, setting it up on end, to worship it, and exclaim, 'These be thy gods, O American Israel! which brought thee up out of the house of British bondage,' and exact of us to bow the knee and bend the neck before it, why, all. we say is, worship your idel gods, and much god may it do you; but so for us, when the question comes between the Union and duty to our consciences, we say, down with your.' Committee the place of the say of the same of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the safe of the say of the safe of the

MR. CRAIMMAN—I have no doubt at all that numbers who attend our Anti-Slavery Conventions join in the observation frequently made outside of our meetings, that we deal very much in vituperation, and that almost all our resolutions, are unnecessarily severe. The language attributed to Daniel O'Connell, the language adopted by every friend of the slave in this country, has been by many looked upon as unwarrantable in its character. They think that Daniel O'Connell, situated as he was, surrounded by the influences he was, at such a distance from our country, must have been entirely unqualified to give just exhibit of the case, or to form a rational conclusion thereon. It has struck my mind that person should be placed in similar circumstances in which should be placed in similar circumstances i

Liberty, and of the vices of those individuals who pride themselves in their Christian character. Most certainly, the individual whose works are connected with deeds of blood is not the one whose testimony is to be received in favor of such individuals as have been associated with him. It must be the individual whose heart is unstained, who has just the individual whose heart is unstained, who has just have been associated who has just here. onceptions of right and wrong, and who is able the moral quality of the deeds that they from turn to time are engaged in. And I am sure, that if a individual will only analyze the character of the slaveholder, and look at the atroctities connected with this infernal system of wrong, he will be brough to the same conclusion as was Daniel O'Connell, an be prepared to admit the truth of the language of the venerable Wesley, that slavery is the sum of all

we are too apt to forget the character of the slave holder with whom we have to do. In fact, th public sentiment of the people of the United State which Daniel O'Conne delight to honor! When such individuals come among us in Ohio, or assemble even here, a kind of holy awe seems to pervade the people, and they bow in reverence to the Slave Power, until in fact we riew slaveholding as perfectly in harmony with our highest conceptions of justice and purity and right. It is not necessary to snalyze the particular proceedings of religious bodies, to assertian that this is the great feeling that controls them in all their movements. It is enough to lack at the controls there in all their movements.

Mr. Burleigh.—And he says that the Constitution makes it the duty of every citizen to turn kidnapper. That is his opinion of what the Constitution really means. He would make it obligatory on the States, as States, and upon every citizen of the State, to return fugitives. That is the charge which we bring against Daniel, that he is, in the first place, for sustaining that iniquitous.—

Mr. Mellen.—I wish to explain.

Mr. Burleigh.—I wanted to examine just now the position of Daniel Webster under the Constitution. I think he has gone beyond the Constitution. I think he has gone beyond the Constitution. I think he has grantitiously sinned in this matter. I think he precically grantitious, to five the state of the great principles of human freedom, and that all their influence is the reverse to the Stave Power, until in fact we rise shaveholding as perfectly in harmony with our rise sate when the sake and the purity and right. It is not necessary to analyze the more receiving of religious bodies, to ascertain that this is the great feeling that controls them in all their more ments. It is enough to look at the aggregate influence growing out of our religious and political organizations, are so see that their sentiments are cantirely sub-resive of the great principles of human freedom, and that all their influence is the sleave Power, until in fact we rise shaveholding as perfectly in harmony with our interest are one-pitched in the six to analyze the precision of justice and putity and right. It is not necessary to analyze the review lave here is always and political organizations and parties, as such. It is enough to look at the aggregate influence growing out of our religious and political organizations, are so see that their sentiments are cannied to the propertion of the state, as a second of the state, as a second of the size one propertion of the great Follows the first the charge of the state, as a second of the size one propertion of the second of the propertion of the state, as a second of the second of t

There is one fact which, it seems to me, m all who attend these meeting, and that is, ing of the postmasters and custom-house officers judges in the case is what the Constitution does not require. It is giving more than is stipulated for. But the giving up of the runaway slave is what the Constitution has called upon us to do. Now, those who have sworn and still swear to support this Constitution, let them dispose of Daniel's raymment as they may; but for those who declare that they have neither obeyed nor promised to obey this, let them take their ground; and they can take it clearly and strongly, above all these considerations. And we ask of Daniel. It that a reason why a man should persever in doing wrong, because he has promised to do it? You tell us it is bad morality to break this promise. Doos your morality require that you should keep every promise, good, bad and indifferent, you ever made, at all times? We used to be taught that it was better to break a wrong promise than to keep it. And if Daniel doos not read the Bible, perhaps his play books might have taught him better. In some of his old readings of Shakupearo, he might have found that,

dead some favorite dogma or institution, and they therefore hold back the sentiments their heart would utter, and deal in honeyed words and softened access, that they may not injure those institutions to which they are attached. Not so with us. We are here to rescue the millions who have fallen among thieves, and raise them to their true position. And the question is not, will the sentiment we shall utter militate against any organizations in Church or State. Whether it will cause their downfall or not, that is not the question with us; but it is, Will it tend to secure personal liberty for man! And I am sure, at this stage of the anti-slavery enterprise, it is well to keep thee distinctions in mind, that our object is to save man.

I know there are thousands who would gladly cooperate with us in our work of changing public sentiment, and in redeeming that portion of humanity who are in bonds. But they say they cannot go with us, because they are afraid our influence will militate against 'our church,' or 'our party,' and that we by that procedure will separate those bonds that bind the States together, and produce universal anarchy. Mach as I regard the individuals who are placed in the position to which I have alluded, yet it seems to me that they have far too low an estimate of human liberty, when they will refuse to act in harmony with us for the redemption of the race, for fear some meter appendage to the race shall have its corner-stone knocked out, or something that has been held venerable in the future. I do not know that the abilitonists have less veneration to spare for mere institutions and organizations, it must come in as secondary, and never claim a primal position in their movements and in their hearts. (Cheers.)

The sentiment has been iterated and reiterated again and again, that elevery is the sum of all villar and of the reasons assigned was this, that if they stempted to discuss that question, 'it would open the best of the reasons assigned was this, that if they stome of the will are comple

[Prolonged plaudits.] As Mr. Burleigh well said this morning, there is a love of liberty in the breasts of the people, and when it comes to the great issue, their consciences, especially on a subject like that of roturning fugitive slaves, will be on the side of freedom, and not on the side of the oppres-

itionists generally, that all the anti-slavery senti ment of this nation is found among the ranks of th American Anti-Slavery Society. There is anti-slavery slave. Whigs, and Democrats, and Free Soilers seemed to vie with each other to put the brand of condemnation upon that proposition, vowing, by the living God, that as the slaveholder had determined

to make advances upon them, they would advance upon slavery.

When Webster's speech was referred to with us, the most stringent resolutions were passed, resolving that as the slaveholders had made fresh demands upon us, we would no longer satisfy ourselves with aiding the fugitive to Canada; we would no longer satisfy ourselves with given the comment of Mr. Wilson, at Dawn, but that we would identify ourselves with him, [applause,] and throw around him the same influences and the same protection that we would identify ourselves with him, [applause,] and throw around him the same influences and the same protection that him the same influences and the same protection that we would throw around our own wives and children, were they attempted to be stolen from us. [Prolonged

This, it seems to me, is the true ground to be taken. When the time comes for new sacrifices, we ought to let our position be known, by taking a new step towards the achievement of universal right, and bring the issue to as small a compass as we possibly can. For I am confident that, when the direct issue shall be made, notwithstanding the terrible influences brought to bear upon them, the people's hearts will speak for liberty; and the man who pursues the bondman, with the intention of dragging him back to the worst, at least, of my ideas of hell, he could no more take him back thaff he could draw God from his throne. [Loud cheers]

I am glad, since I have been in New England, that I have had the pleasure of mixing with New England abolitionists, and of addressing Massachusetts audiences. I am rejoiced that I find every pulsation of the abolitionists here beating in harmony with the pulsations of abolitionists in the West. And I can tell the gentlemen who manifested their sympathy with Webster here this morning, that there is an union of sympathy between the abolitionists of the country more powerful than all the bonds that unite wild and gullty phantasy, that man can hold property in man.

the most terrible bias to religion, until whatever is good has to live by sufferance at the hands of the American people.

A Voice—It was a compromise.

Mr. Walker—Our friend suggests that it was a compromise. I would here remark, that so terribly have the minds of the people become perverted, that even the church feels itself under obligation to aid and abet Mr. Webster in the preservation of the Union. It was perfectly laughable to read a debate in the Presbyterian Assembly, a few days since. One of the ministers, feeling that a kind of moral earthquake was shaking the Union, proposed that the church take immediate measures to present a memorals to the members of Congress, as the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, praying them to do all they can to preserve the Union. Just think of it! Some of them thought that was a political measure, and that members had nothing to do with political questions—(except to vote for Gen. Taylor!) I think the best of the reasons assigned was this, that if they attempted to discuss that question, 'it would open the door,' (said one of the doctors of divinity,)' for a discussion that would be very unpleasant in its character and very injurious in its tendencies. For it has taken all the skill, and all the wisdom, and all the piety of the General Assembly to keep out this agitating question in years gone by. We ought to take a lesson from the Methodist and Baptist churches; it divided them, and we had better keep the whole this gout of the church. If we discuss it at all, it will a lesson from the Methodist and Baptist churches; it divided them, and we had better keep the whole thing out of the church. If we discuss it at all, it will divide us. So that the Union of the States must not be saked for, lest the dissolution of the church take place. A pro-slavery church is dissolving every where, and the idea of slavery seems to be dissolving from the minds of the ministers themselves. It was perhaps two or three months ago that I held a series of meetings in one of our towns in Ohio,

then preached another sermon, of a very different character from the one first alluded to. It was on

the church to become a come-outer. I am a come-outer myself."

If you could see some of those Western Reserve papers, containing the resolutions of some of the churches of that neighborhood, you would see those churches resolving that they are abolitionists. They seem to think the people will not believe them, unless they resolve again and again; and some of the churches have gone so far as to say that they will not fellowship with a slaveholder, nor with the man who fellowships with a slaveholder, nor with the man who fellowships with a slaveholder, nor with the man who fellowships with a sarveholder, nor with the man who fellowships with a sarveholder, nor with the man who fellowships with a sarveholder, nor with the man who the or four generations, to satisfy the people that they are anti-slavery. And I thank God for this; that the public sentiment of the people outside of the church, awakened by the abolitionists, is such as to that whether the people join our ranks directly or not the day is not far distant when all union between the North and the South, so far as the levying of troop and the recapture of fugitive slaves are concerned will be abolished. And how many are there now who swear to support the Constitution, but will no help the slaveholder in recapturing his slave, or as sist in putting down slave insurrections i (Cheers.)

I rejoice that, while the charge of infidelity is hurled at us, we, at least, demonstrate our aftherence the great principles of Christianity, by usdoing the heavy burdens, and rescuing our brother nan ever where; and I pray God that the time may onne whee the only idea in this land may be, the idea of human ity, of love, of universal kindness. (Applause.)

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-

VENTION.

This Convention assembled in the Melodeon, Tuesday forencon, and at 10 o'clock was called to order by Francis Jackson.

Yes assumed May, Jr., of Boston, William Jenkins, of Andover, Samuel Dyer, of Abington, Jonathan Walker, of Plymouth, and Daniel S. Whitney, of Boverly, were appointed a committee to report a list of officers.

Nathaniel B. Spooner, Joshua T. Everett; with pow er to add to their number.

Opportunity for prayer was given.
While the Business Committee

3. Resolved, (in the language of John Weder,)
That 'slavery is the sum of all villanies, and Assocan slavery the vilest that ever saw the sun.'

4. Resolved, (in the language of the lier, Albert
Barnes,) That 'there is no power out of the church
that could sustain elavery an hour, if it were not us.

tained in it.'

ained in it.

5. Resolved, That the criminality of the aboli

out the wase anaparation of their measures to the folious end they have in view; and they are led to prosecuted, and traduced, solely because they plead to justice to a despised and persecuted race; because they will not compromise with sin, nor so with the multitude to do evil; because they maintin the whatever arrays itself against human liberty is not God; and because they declare that a region whi is stained with pollution and ablood, though called by the name of Christ, is to be repudiated with infiguration and abhorrence.

6. Resolved, That he who professes to admir the name of Christ, is to be repudiated with incoming the name of the professes to admir the name of the name of the professes to admir the name of th

so contending with atrocious tyramy as set a excite the displeasure of the tyram; for not so making their cause as to create no alarm and cause as gitation; for not so making their accusation and utering their rebukes as to avoid all personal impactations; for not so consulting a prudent and plations policy as to avoid all misrepresentation, representation, of exhibit great ignorance, folly and assurance, in requiring what is a moral impossible, and pour contempt on the memories of the probate of Christ and his spoetles, of reformers and matrin is all ages of the world.

8. Resolved, That while the general commands and the spoet content of the desired of the world.

Webster with profound sadness and profound the prize, since the opportunity which the lates of prize, since the opportunity which the lates of

Webster with profound sadness and profound su-prise, since the opportunity which the lates of others had gained for him was such as no main the country ever before enjoyed, and the good which as-bold word from his lips, in behalf of justice and hi-manity, would have done is incalculable; still size the best service an influential man can do a god cause is to give it his hearty, support, the sent bet always is, that he should openly oppose it we sad that the cause of freedom owes Mr. Webster than at least for the frankness of his treachery and to openness of his opposition.

forgetful of every pledge precisely at that mene when the promised duty was, if ever, to be primed. With him it is a matter of course to trader pledges at Springfield which he dare not fall a Washington, to omit to say at Washington, what dare not omit printing at Boston, to have a date full of amendments unoffered as his life is of pledge unredeemed, and, signis fatuus like, to lead his to credulous retainers into the fullerst endorsement of the worst of measures, and then slip his own and free by charging mistakes upon the reporten—da as to all such triflas he may fairly urge that themounts have no right to be surprised, since bild its as to all such trinss he may fairly urge into examinity have no right to be surprised, since habit is second nature, and rarely in his life has 'the right the war come up to the lofty and sounding phrase the manifesto'—and that it is enough for his is claim a royal prototype in that Charles,

Whose word no man relies on, Who never said a foolish thing, And never did a wise one!

10. Resolved, That as to the letter of Mr. Webste 10. Resolved, I han as to the retex of all rights published in reply to certain endorsers of his ricours on the subject of slavery at Newburyner, we rejoice in the clear and strong manifestations it put that he is stung to the quick by the moral reproduct which has followed his recent infamous speech in Senato—that he feels the necessity of defending library that the impropersion of the control of the strong that the impropersion of the control of the strong that the impropersion of the strong that the st self against the impeachment of those whom i grossly slanders and affects to despise;—while were

not only exhibits the passion of a self-convicted us-or to liberty, but becomes the echo of those when

Out Barabbas! Away with him! Crueity him:

G. W. P. Mislam addressed the Convention he
soon wandering to other subjects of discussin his
those before the Convention, was called to orisboth the Chair and the Convention deciding the quition of order against him, he took his seat.

The first resolution was discussed by Henyl
Wright, Mr. Sales, of New York, and Chafe C.
Rurleich. The discussion. especially Mr. Baright

Burleigh. The discussion, especially Mr. Burleigh speech, was highly interesting to the Coursian and continued until the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Met, according to adjournment, in the Melodent 1-4 to 3 o'clock. The President in the chair Reserved array read the resolutions before the Course iton. They were discussed by James W. Walker, of Ohis

Henry C. Wright, of Philadelphia, Parker Piletry of New Hampshire, Stephen S. Foster, of Worsell and Mr. Cordis. The discussion was prolonged and of place was rendered unavoidable by the engagement of the Melodeon for a different The Convention was attended by great as TUESDAY EVEND

Cochituate Hall was crowded to an ble degree. A few persons were prese to disturb, and, if ing; but the audience, with this incoming; but the audience, with this incoming in the protection, manifested a deep interest in the protection.

EDMUND QUINCY occupied the chair. He notice the disorderly persons that they would not be allest the break are able to b

the disorderly persons that they would not be used to break up this meeting.

The Convention was addressed by Westell Protection of the Convention was addressed by Westell Protection of the Convention was addressed by Westell Protection of the Convention of the Co

10. A. M. Met at the Melodeon, and were called a order by Francis Jackson, the President WEDNESDAY,

order by Francis Jackson, the President.

Rev. CALVIN FAIRBANKS, who has been received by the pardoned out of the Kentucky State Frien, when he was imprisoned several years for single from the Convention in support of the recolutions as received by the Business Committee. He also great the teresting statement of his own personal and next experience, since he became interested in the universe of the recolution was continued by Mr. Hosmer, (who was, after a time, decided by Mr. Hosmer, (who was, after a time, decided the out of order, and took, his seat.) Wendell Philips and Samuel May, Jr. order by Francis Jackson, the Pro

fadd on motion of W. Phillips, That the Convennwil you take up the question of plans and funds
the causing year.
My, It-offered the following resolution:
Lessived, That this Convention recommend to Is the enough.

3 May, It. affect the following resolution:

5 May, It. affect this Convention recommend to
the Essard. That this Convention recommend to
the Management of the New England States,
instead Conventions in the New England States,
instead Conventions against the question of slavery
to the purpose of against the question of slavery
to the state of the purpose of the property
to the convention of the purpose of the purpose
to the North to refuse assistance in the rendiposite the North to refuse assistance in the rendiposite the North to refuse assistance in the rendiposite to the North to refuse assistance in the rendiposite to the North to refuse assistance in the rendiposite to the North to refuse the propert of this measure.

Mr. Lisanos rebuiled the reporters for the
N. Lisanos rebuiled the reporters for the
severest for the caricatures and false reports givel them of the Convention.

WINDSHOAT AFTERNOON.

Me st | -t before 5, according to adjournment; the French in the chair.

Me. Abbot, reporter for the New York Herald, make brite statement in consequence of what had make brite statement in consequence of what had make be said of him by Mr. May, in the morning. His cannot add not change the aspect of the matter, in make arricalar.

articular. , of Hopedale, addressed the Conven la Ballor, of Hopedale, statement the Conveni-la the course of his remarks, he referred to the surpresentations of the Convention given by morter for many of the city papers.

ADDES PARKES Eddressed the Convention, in a

the Reshed, That it is the right of the slave to seeps from sharey, and his duty to do so whenever to think brean succeed in the effort.

11. Reshed, That the taking, by the flying slave, of ay artise of property really necessary for his estage how bondage in justifiable, since slavery is but a consisted state of war, and all nations have recognized that eight when either party uses it in self-defended in so specifier an instance as slavery, a war of infriênt on individual, even individual property, heaves linke; and further, in defending oneself spains a nation banded to enslave you, every weapon you an anath from your enemy's hand, it is lawful 1818.

ns an annum hour pledge ourselves to the slaves, in State we hereby pledge ourselves to the slaves, the sketch, that we will exert ourselves to induce the state, that we will exert ourselves to induce the dars to eccape from their masters, and whenever the cone smong us, will welcome them to an enjoyment of all the industrial, intellectual, social, political set sights and privileges which we ourselves enjoy and that we will trample on all constitutions, all legislate enactments, all judicial decisions, all legislate enactments, all judicial decisions, all compenses and all precipts and commands, that require the residence of justice and the rights of man as to pass any law forbidding us to harbor fugitive saws, and requiring us to aid the slaveholder or the Linds State Marshal in returning such fugitives, we will oppose the execution of such laws, and do that we are to make them null and void.

The discussion on the resolutions was continued by Replen S. Foster, mainly with reference to the course which the charches and pulpits of the land had purrand towards the anti-slavery cause. He paid a warm thate of respect to Thodoor Parker.

Adjourned, to meet in Cochituate Hall, at 1-4 to 8 clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

WINNEAD FORMSON

Met scording to adjournment, at Cochituate Hall,
which was again crowded full. Edmund Quincy, one
of the Vice Fresidents, in the chair.
The resolutions being read, the meeting was adcrossed by Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillabury,
and Ward. D. Burleigh.

and Wendell Phillips.

Repeatedly, during the day and evening, endeavor were made to disturb, insult, and break up the Con

vention, but without success.

Adjourned, to meet in the Melodeon on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

rention called to order at 10 o'clock; Edmund Quincy in the chair. Before any business was brought before the Con

ing rote, to be out of order; and then took his seat.

The Secretary read the resolutions before the Con

Rev. JOHN L. RUSSELL of Hingham spoke, an

nev. John L. Russell, of Hingham spoke, and videomed the Abolitionists as true laborers, in building up the true Church of the Son of God.

Ranker Encourt, a Scotch gentleman, who, for the rime of teaching some slaves in South Carolina to read, had been tarred and fonthered in that State, gave to account of his experiences of the institution of ela-try, and in his subsequent efforts against it. "The control of the subsequent efforts against it." ed in his subsequent efforts against it. Thoug thanked God, he said, that his hands were i

ed is thus opposed to the self-evident truth that 'all nen are created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty, the Bible is a self-evident falsehood, and it to be, and will ere long be, regarded as the sty of Nature and Nature's God, and of the pro-of the human race in liberty, justice and good-

If. Resided, That they who have to run to the side to find either fall justification or ample apology of ensiring human beings, are not only giving the at other country's Declaration of Independence, at lessening in the public mind all reverence for liberty, but covering that volume with infamy, and has subjecting it to foul opprobrium, and doing what it been lies to make it detestable in the eyes of manifest, and that these are the great body of the clergy

ster led any controversy with the Bible as sanctioning any such system of pollution and blood as the controversy with the Bible as sanctioning any such system of pollution and blood as the American alarery, but have always found in the stongest demunciations, the most tearful judgments against injustice, related to the set they have appealed, with all peachs frequency and carnestness.

Il. Received, nevertheless, that nothing can be also about a proper set of the peach frequency and carnestness.

Il. Received, nevertheless, that nothing more shared, nothing more precarious, nothing more precarious, nothing more shared, anothing more precarious, nothing more abstraint, this to predicate the rights of man on the standard peach of the straint of the standard peach of the straint, the peach of extinction at any time, or on the statistic of which nations may differ or on the teaching of which nations may differ or on the teaching of which nations may differ or on the teaching of which nations may differ or on the teaching of which nations may differ or on the teaching to which nations are different to any extent; for if the teaching of which nations are different to any extent; for if the teaching the standard of the peach of the peach of the peach of the standard of the peach of the peach

The discussion of the general subject was continued by Wm. A. White, of Watertown, James N. Buffum, of Lynn, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, and H. C.

On motion of Wender Philips, it was vece, Mas-the Convention will now proceed to take the question upon all the resolutions now before them, excepting those relating to Hon. Daniel Webster, and the De-cision on the School question. The other Resolutions were then adopted by the Convention.

Adjourned to meet at 1-4 before 8, in Paneull Hall.

THUR DAY EVENING.

Faneuil Hall was crowded some time before the hour appointed to commence. At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Edmund Quincy.

Some introductory remarks were made by the President as to the duty and necessity of maintaining order. No noise, said he, intended to disturb and break up the meeting will be allowed. The city authorities and the abolitionists are agreed in this thing, that Boston shall not be as New York, and that a peaceable and the abolitionists are agreed in this thing, that Boston shall not be as New York, and that a peaceable and the property of the Convention, and the Service of the Convention of the Convention of the Service of the Convention of the Convention of the Service of the Convention of the Convention of the Service of the Servi

WENDELL PHILLES followed in a speech of much wit. R H Ober and sareasm, during which he was frequently cheered. The rioters present attempted to prevent his being heard, but several of them being removed from the Hall, Mr. Phillips proceeded and finished his speech. The question on the remaining resolutions being then put to the Convention, they were adopted unalimously.

The question on the remaining resolutions occurs then put to the Convention, they were adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

A phonographic report of many of the speeches and the preceedings of the Convention was made, and will be published without delay.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

SAMCHE MAY, Jr.,

ELHA J. KERNEK,

We congratulate the friends of the slave throughout the country, on the triumphant and enthusiastic manner in which our noble cause was sustained by the New Engand Anti-Slavery Convention, during tils anniversary meetings last week, in this city. No doubt, unrasud solicitude was widely felt as to the result, in consequence of the brutal and riotous invasion of similar meetings in New York; but, for the honor of Eoston, we are glad to be able to amou nor fibution of similar meetings in New York; but, for the honor of Eoston, we are glad to be able to amou nor a few brief particulars—for our columns are already crowded to overflowing:

The Mestings.—Nine of them were held successively, continually increasing in numbers and interest to the end. Every other anniversary began and ended, more or less heavily, with a single meeting. Such is the eternal difference that exists between vitaility of the cond. Every other anniversary began and ended, more or less heavily, with a single meeting. Such is the eternal difference that exists between vitaility and the such as the such as

anniversary meetings last week, in this city. No doubt, unusual solicitude was widely felt as to the result, in consequence of the brutal and riotous invasion of sinilar meetings in New York; but, for the honor of Eoston, we are glad to be able to annou nee that moborcay does not hold the reins of government in the capital of Massachusetts. And now for a few brief particulars—for our columns are already crowded to everflowing:

The Mestings.—Nine of them were held successively, continually increasing in numbers and interest to the end. Every other anniversary began and ended, more or less heavily, with a single meeting. Such is the eternal difference that exists between vitality and formality. Of the nine, six were held in the Melodeon, two in Cochituate Hall, and one (the last) in the old Cradle of Liberty.

The Attendance.—The anniversary of the N. E. Convention has always secured a large attendance, but this year it has far exceeded all former demonstrations on the score of numbers. The spacious Melodeon was thronged during the day; Cochituate Hall was crowded to excess during the evening, multitudes being unable to enter; and Faneuil Hall presented sedence a mass and as grand a spectacles as was even the Brown of the Hompson of

oblic country's Declaration of Independence, seeing in the public mind all reverence for your country's Declaration of Independence, seeing in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverence for your country in the public mind all reverses for your public mind all reverence for your public mind all reverses for your public mind with the seed of Richard with the Channing, Charles C. Burleigh, Adin Ballou John Curtis John F. Rowell J. M. Cutcheon 3 of John F. Rowell Lind Cutcheon 3 of John F. Rowell it is easy for those who were not present to imaginary of the principal specches were reported by a skillful phone of S. Film 1 of Cash, without nat all reverses the principal specches were reported by a skillful phone who has a whole your published in the Liberation of American M. Child Cash, without native the principal specches were reported by a skillful phone who

at Northampton, and calling herself Sciourner Truth,
She spoke half an hour, in narrating her experiences
of elavery; and though in broken dialect, yet with
great power and shrewiness, and most deeply interested the Convention in the story of her wrongs.

Lourse Moony of Harwich addressed the Convention with special reference to Mr. Webster.

Wx. C. Nell. presented some resolutions passed at
a meeting of the colored people of this city in relation
to the recent decision of the SupremeCourt of this State
sgainst their equal right to the benefits of the public
schools, and invoking the sid of the members of this
Convention in their endeavors to obtain from the
Legislature the asknowledgement and secure enjorment of their rights.

The following Resolutions on this subject were laid
before the Convention:

20. Resolved, That this Convention sympathiese
with the colored citizens of Boston in their efforts or
the equal school rights of their children, and as friends
of Justice, Humanity and Education, we pledge to
them our active co-operation.

21. Resolved, That in the evasions, sophisms, and
mere verbal subdelies of the recent decision of the
Massachusetts Supreme Court, which strips the colored citizen of Boston of his clear and undenjable
rights in the public schools, we see, with regret, palpable evidence that the cruel and disgraceful prejudice against color, which contaminates almost every
thing American, has crept as high as the judicial
Bench, and sufficed to cloud the perceptions and distort the views of these who occupy it.

22. Resolved, That though from weight of years and
its aristocratic constitution, the Bench of our State
may be beyond any direct public influence, we rejoice
to remember that the public solution at whose corrupt
bidding it has filed its law is within our reach; William Ashby, Newburyport,
Samuel Barrett, Concord,
Samuel Bar

satista Barfing
1 00 56 Ms Darling
1 00 1 100 Jacob Noyes
Rufus Bates
1 00 Jacob Noyes
Richard Clapp
1 00 Spihis L. Ober
1 10 Wm Sears
1 00 10 Spihis L. Ober
1 10 Wm Sears
1 00 10 Jim Shorer
1 00 Lucius Ford
1 00 Dr York
1 00 Dr York
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1 00 Dr Harmon
1 01 Jackers
1 00 Dr Harmon
1 025 Henrietta Sargent
1 00 Dr Harmon
1 05 Almira A Fay
1 00 Um Potter
1 00 J T Verestt
1 00 J T Verestt
1 00 J T J Levis
1 00 Dr J Levis
1 00 J T J Levis
1 00 J Mary G Chapman
1 00 J Mary G Chapman
1 00 J Mary G Chapman
1 00 J Mare Badocock
2 Mrs M H Howard
2 25 Samuel Berrett
1 00 Henry Moody
2 0 25 Alm Ballou Geo Studley
Lewis Hayden
CK Whipple
BF Burgess
Miss Southwick up by a lawless mob.

Mr. Gardison first addressed the Convention, and it (with some little exception) was heard with great attention.

Parker Pillebury spoke, amidst much noise, but was enabled to speak many important truths in the hearing of the meeting.

WENDRLIP PILLERS followed in a speech of much wit and sercesm, during which he was frequently cheered.

R. H. Ober

9 25 Adin Ballou
100 Oliver Dennett
100 Oliver Dennett
100 Joshua Perry
100 P W Davis
0 25 Samuel Noah
0 M Smith
100 Perley King
100 Wm Craft
0 60 W Easton
100 F E-Moony
2 50 E Richmond
100 Miss Davee

M Smith
Perley King
Wm Craft
Geo W Eastor
F E Moony
E Richmond
Miss Davee
Lewis Ford
Ellen Craft
L Woodbury 1 00 Samuel C Beal 0 50 Quincy Holbro 0 50 C Cowing 0 50 E F Burnham 0 02 L S Otis 1 00 A K Foster 1 00 C F Hovey 1 00 Lucy Stone

Lucy Stone
W A White
J G Dodge
A M J M Page
R E Burgess
S G Gilmore
H Elwell Jr.
Geo Howe

200 Geo Howe
100 John R Manley
025 Geo W Simonds
050 Mary Willey
050 A C Taft
050 A Stanwood
251 W Bilknap
290 Eli Belknap
290 Eli Belknap
250 Edwin A. Thom
050 Helen E Gwalley
050 Helen E Gwalley
050 Helen E Gwalley
050 Helen E Gamund Jackson
100 Edmund Jackson

Edmund Jackso Maria M Child A Wood

ing dealin is he given as respecting American and very,—and so express the hope that his efforts, both in this country and is his own, to sever the cause of his cadaved brethren, may be accompanied by the Dirich Desical, and the property of the property

principles a special s

what the colored man to judge for himself, whether thank him for the valuable information and interesting details he has given us respecting American slavery.—and to express the hope that his efforts, both in this country and in his own, to serve the cause of his enalayed brethren, may be accompanied by the Divine blessing.

Second Resolution, proposed by R. Charleton, Eq., Second Resolution, proposed by R. Charleton, Eq., That, feeling a warm interest in the welfare of a people allied to us by so many ties of blood, language and religions as the Americans admiring their noble.

We would be free, themselfes must the women to have the right to vote, and I call upon them to demand it perseveringly until they possess it. When they have obtained it, it will be for them to say whether they will exercise it or not. Byron, in his apostrophe to the Greeks, exclaims—

"Hereditary bondmen! know ye not, We would be free, themselfes must strike the blow!"

So, I are the regress of American van francoit is a strike the blow!

sons were chosen:—Miss H. R. Hunt of Boston, Linza J. Kenney of Salem, Lucy Stone of West Brookfeld, Abby Kelley Foster of Worcester, Paulina W. Davis of Providence, Dora Taft of Roxbury, and Eliza H. Taft of Dedham.

The meeting then adjourned. A large number

the atonishment and disgust of every true weil-wand of of his procies.

Resolved, further, That it is with no less emphatic satisfaction this meeting would record its grateful approval of the prompt, manly and conclusive merze to the aforenamed production, inserted in the same journal for January, 1850—by a pen whill practised in the highest subjects of philosophical and social interest, and never more opportunely or effectively employed than in destroying the sophistry of an attempt to promote the interests of the slaveholding portion of human society, which has been justly characterized in published documents as 'a true wors of the devil.'

EF Between 300 and 400 aut down to tea. Addresses were made by the Chairman, (Mr. J. B. Estlin), E. Thomas, J. C. Neild, W. Wells Brown, Rev. G. Armstrong, and others. The address to the people of Massachusetts, referred to in the fourth resolution of the series, was read by Mr. Neild, and shall appear in our next number. We regret that it was not received till alter the final adjournment of the New England A. S. Convention, so that it could not be laid before that body; but it will be seen and read by a great multitude, and will have a salutary effect on the public mind.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Melodeon, Boston, to consider the importance of holding a Woman's Rights Convention.

Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, Called the meeting the subject, will be been and read to be a subject, will be been and read by a great multitude, and will have a salutary effect on the public mind.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Melodeon, Boston, to consider the importance of holding and a Committee of Correspondence, and even in attendance, and deep interest was evidently felt in the subject. The Cuber at Workster, Mass, on the 16th and 17th of October were in attendance, and deep interest was evidently felt in the subject will be held, in the subject will be mere appointed to Correspondence, and

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in the Melodeon, Boston, to consider the importance of holding a Woman's Rights Convention.

Paulina Wright Davis, of Providence, called the meeting to order, stated its object, and invited a free expression of opini-m. Lucy Stone was appointed Secretary. The importance of holding such a Convention was discussed as fully as the time would allow, vention was discussed as fully as the time would allow. We have been always to be present are Senator Houston, Honry vention was discussed as fully as the time would allow. We have been a convention should be held.

Mr. Garrison, on taking the platform, said—I rise to give my support, however feeble it may be, to the object which is sought to be accomplished by this meeting. I do so all the more cheerfully, not only because this movement is in its infancy, but because this movement is in the hope of the venture of

Death of Manager Polsy.—William Pelby, long known as an actor and theatrical manager, and con-ductor of the National Theatry died in Boston at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, last week. He was among the last of those actors whose names were familiar to the theatre-goers of Boston, twenty-

were familiar to the theatre-goers of Roston, twenty-five or thirty years ago.

EF An attempted assessination of the King of Prus-sia has created a great sensation throughout Europe.
The attempt was made at Postedam, by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pixtol at his Majesty, and inflic-ted a wound in his arm.

Melancholy Affair.—We learn from the Montreal Herald that during a heavy gale on Monday night on Lake St. Peter, a number of rafts were broken up, and some 12 or 15 persons lost their lives.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, there were several firemen's fights, and a watchman named Neil Mooney was deliberately shot with a pistol, and it is feared fatally wounded. [Since dead.]

A Frightful Steamboat Accident occurred at the Quarantine below St Louis on Tuesday evening last. The steamer St. Louis, burst two of the flues of her boilers. She had the usual freight of limingrant passengers—lost twenty-live dead, and forty wounded, as bout half of them scalded mortally. Some were drowned, and one or two cabin passengers were lost The cause of the accident was unknown.

The Ladies connected with the First Independent Baptist Church in Boston propose commencing a Fair at Auburn Hall, on the corner of Belknap and Cambridge streets, Tuesday, June 11, at 2 oclock, 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. BUNICE R. DAVIS, President.
Susan Garrison, Secretary.

MRETINGS FOR THE PRISONER AT NANTUCKET.

Providence permitting, John M. Spear will spend Sunday, 16th instant, with his friends at Nantucket, and will press to them, in the Unitarian Church, on the Duly of Christians to the Prisoner.

Let While the spathy of the public generally to the condition of the Prisoner is manifested all around us, our good friends the Sraans continue their labors anabated in his behalf. Reformers, even, are too prome to 'rest on their Spears' for the discharge of the duty which 'the sighing of the prisoner' imposes upon them.—v.

All letters and communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leicester, (Mass.), until further notice. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

ERRATA. In the 'Cradle Hymn,' published in our 21st number, in the 2d line of the 6th verse, 'hours' should be 'homes.' In the 1st line of the 9th verse, 'when' should be 'where.'

DIED—In Augusta, Me., suddenly, Miss Rebecca Stewart, colored, aged about 55; she was brought up in the family of Gov. Davis of this State. At Augus-ta she carried on the business of a barber, and was much respected, and has left many friends.

JULY DIVIDEND

UNION MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

THE success of this Company is unprecedented. It has, as yet, met with no loss, and on the FIRST OF JULY NEXT will credit to its LIFE MEMBERS,

100 Per Cent, of its Profits!

The advantages offered by this Company, to persons holding its LIFE POLICIES, over those of the STOCK, or MIXED Companies—which divide only a portion (35, 50, 70 or 80 per cent.) of their profits—are apparent from the above announcement.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of the approaching dividend, are respectually invited to make application at once.

DIRECTORS

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REMOVAL.

CLARK, PORTER & CO. have removed from Tso Carrer st., to 382 Washington st., Liberty Tree Block, Boston, where they have opened a new and splendid store, for the wholesale and retail trade in pure Botanie 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 Kittredge Pile and Burn Ontment, which they will warrant to cure any ease of Piles.

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May 24

WARREN: A Tragedy in Five Acts, designed to still astrate the protection which the Federal Union extends to the Citizens of Massachusetts. Price 15 cm. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, 25 Cornhill.

JUST PUBLISHED,

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale at the Anti-Slacery Office, 21 Cornhill,

NARRATIVE OF SOLOURNER TRUTH, a

Northern Slave, emancipated from bodily servitude by the State of New York in 1823. With a

Portrait.

April 26

Portrait.

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

o had meet-le ex-otified allow-

PEILled to ecently where Levis dressed report-an in-mental a anti-

'Ichabod' means 'Webster,' of cou

For the Liberator. ICHABODI

REPLY TO WHITTIER.

He sinned when light, a brilliant light, Shone on his path : Now admiration of his might Is changed to wrath !

'Revile him not'? Whom God hath cursed,
Him can we bless?
Or spare our 'tears' for him? No! first,
Let him confess!

When God's own truth shines in the way, 'The Tempter's snares'
Lie open to the light of day;-Fall, then, who dares!

We 'do well to be angry,' when A mighty man
Would szcrifice his fellow-men
To serve his plan! such a man turns fiend, our 'scorn' Should blast his fame!

And generations yet unborn Should curse his name! We 'humbled' by his fall? Not we!

Is he a slave?

"Tis his own choice—he might be free—
'Chains' did he crave!

OLD COLONY.

Plymouth, May 25, 1850.

TO DANIEL WEBSTER

TO DANIEL WEIGHTE.

And so thou com'st to this, at last!

With wings that might have soared

To heights where dwell the sainted fow,
By human kind adored.

Thou istop'st in Freedom's Council Hall,
By Vsanon's hallowed grave,
To be that meanest thing of earth,

A solutive alexe. A voluntary slave.

O mightiest of her champions! In Freedom's trial hour, In Freedom's trial hour,
When on thy lips the nation hung,
For words of truth and power,
How didst thou dare betray the trust
Thy race reposed in thee,
And barter for Oppression's smile
The birthright of the Free?

The birthright of the Free!
Thou, on whose broad, expansive brow.
The seal of strength is set,
In lines whose proud significance
Was never questioned yet,
Where was thy pride of manhood, when
Thou heard'st th' ignoble crowd,
The hateful spawn of tyranny,
Applaud thee long and loud?

Applaud thee long and loud?

Did'st thou remember where thou wert,
Or think how strange the sight,
To see that slavish multitude
Proclaim thee in the right?
And, when they crowded thickly round,
Upon thy shame to glost,
And press thy hand, say, didst not feel
Thy stomach in thy throat?

They say thou shalt be President—
God help thee if thou art!
For how the robe thy shame obtained, For how the robe thy shame obtain Must freeze thy very heart! Yet do not set thy heart on this, For tyrants off betray: They love to use a traitor knave, Then fling him, loathed, away.

What cared the Priests for Judas, with The Savior in their clutch?
And did not England's noblest shrink
From Arnold's traitor touch? Perchance a late example moved Strong envy in thy breast, And thou art all agog to be The Georgey of the West!

The Georgey of the view.
Thou dost not deem it best, forsooth,
To 'ro-enact God's will'!
What would'st thou have—the Devil's, then!
Or Slavery's baser still!
Our fathers braved the winty soa—
Can'st tell us far what cause,
If nct to make the 'will of God'.
The soul of human laws?

The soul of numan laws.

Ah! when thou stood'st, in other years,
On that old Rock where trod
The men who sought the pathless wild
For room to worship God,
How curled thy lip in scorn of those
At Slavery's ahrine that bow!
But Freedom cannot pay as well
As Slavery offers, now!

As Slavery offices, now.

Dost think the shrewd, far-sighted men,
That till New England's vales,
Will sit and let thee cheat them with
Such tidle nursery tales?
Dost think they can unlearn so soon.
The lessons thou hast taught?
That they are gudgeons all, because
Thou choosest to be caught?

Thou could'st not leave it to the Jew,
The pound of flesh to claim;
But needs must volunteer to speak But needs must volunteer to speak Thy country's burning shame! And shall thy falsehoods make it sin The panting slave to aid? Go home and seize thy fetters, and Betake thee to thy trade!

When the fate of half a continent Hung trembling in the scale, With what nice skill thy practise Discerned the time to fail! And how it swelled the slaver's heart
To hear, in that high hall
Thy lips declare that half the land

And even then, when thou had st laid.
Thy manhood and thy pride
Upon the whip-fiend's bloody shrine,
Insatiste, still he cried;
The toasted champion of the free
Must kneel and humbly say,
That there in Freedom's capitol
The chain shall clank for aye!

What though eight hundred mammonista
The voice of welcome raise,
Can sounds like these requite thee well,
For a nation's honest praise?
O yes! for well accepted drafts,
And slavery's rabble shout,
Thou art content to serve thy lords,
And let them farm thee out.

TO A PALLEN SENATOR Oh Daniel, oh Daniel, your face being daugh.
Look out für your eake—'t will be equally so!
The Yankees won't send you to Congress again;
By Slavery you're shorn, and politically slain.

Had you, like your name-sake, that bold seer Who never would how to the image of gold,

Reformatory.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE OHIO WOMEN'S CONVE

The entire course of man's legislation, not only in this country, but in others, betokens an almost entire forgetfulness of the fact that woman has rights that should be respected, rights that belong to her by vir. The common law, of which I have been speaking, is in force every where, as I understand it, except where there is a statute law, a special provision for the benefit of the wife. Such a provision exists in Ohio. I have already intimated that preliminary arrangements may be made to obviate the helpless and dependent condition in which a woman is placed as soon as she is married.

age it independently of the husband, for the benefit of the wife.

Under the control of trustees, mark you! another assumption of incapacity on the part of woman to manage her own property.

But if this precaution for her own benefit be not taken, then by marriage all the wife's personal projectly becomes his absolutely. If not in possession, he may take measures to reduce it to possession, the can thus disposes of it in spite of her. If he was himself the debtor, the marriage cancels the debt. If she has earned money by her own labor, during the marriage, he may collect it. Thus her personal property is entirely at his control. In respect to real cetate, he may not encumber or dispose of it without her consent, but he has control of the income.

On the other hand, the only claim the wife has upon her husband's property is for a bare support just the necessaries suited to her condition. If she has brought him uncounted heaps of gold, she has a legal right only to enough for a bare subsistence.

I have taken the above facts from Walker's 'In-

legal right only to enough for a bare subsistence.

I have taken the above facts from Walker's 'Introduction to American Law'.

Then, again, the same author says:

'If the wife manifests a disposition to squander or destroy property, he may use the means necessary to revent her.

But how is it on the other hand? He may squander lo say extent he sees fit, he may take bread from his children and sell it for rum, and she cannot restrainfain. And again, the law gives him a right to her person; if she thinks he is too gross, and rude, and anstere, and brutish to live with, and consequently lenves him, he can seize her and bring her back, and compel her to stay with him. Such law needs, and compel her to stay with him. Such law needs, and compel her to stay with him. Such law needs, and compel her to stay with him. Such law needs no comment: it is a disgrace to any civilized people.

Let us fix the following points indelibly in our minds. Woman, married or single, has no political rights whatsoever. While single, has no political rights whatsoever. While single, her logal rights are the same as those of man. When married, her legal rights are chiefly suspended. When she becomes a widow, those rights rovive, and some provision is made for her support. So, has a life-interest in one-third part of the real estate owned by her husband. If there be only personal property, she has a cream share after creditors are satisfied, in case he has not willed it away from her.

I have said that the first act of those who formed this government was, to deny to women the right of the elective franchies. All lot or part she has in the government is, to be counted in the. Congressional representation; an honor for which we—the free women—ought to be very grateful, seeing that each of the seeing that

this government was, to deny to woman tare the government is, to be counted in the Congressional representation; an honor for which we—the free women—ought to be very grateful, seeing that each of us is counted as one, while the slave is counted as one, while the slave is counted as one, while the slave is counted as only three-fifths of a being. No governmental offices of honor, trust or profit are accessible to as. The executive chair, legislative hall, and judicial bench are not for woman. The duties and the salaries pertaining thereto belong exclusively to men. All the official honors that woman can hope to empty must come through her husband; his light alone must be like the self-created brightness of the sun.

No far from having access to the judicial bench, she cannot hope to enter the jury-box; and there is not a woman in the land who was ever brought before a court for trial, whether alse was guilty or not guilty of the charges alleged against her, that has ever had, such a trial as she had a right to claim. First, a body of men prefer a charge against her; then another body of men are sworn to try hear. All the officers of the court, from the tipstaff with his stave to the judge upon the beach, are men. Her prosecutor is a man, and the lawyer who defends her case is a man. Now, all this is wrong. Where a man is to be indicted, tried and sentenced, if he prefers it, let it be done by men; but when a woman has violated the law, I claim that she has a right, if she so chooses, to be indicted—if indicted at all—by women, and also to be tried by a jury of women. Who, I ask, gave man the exclusive authority to condemn and punish women?

did an Ésau exchange his birthright for a mess of pottage.

eccasion that has brought us together at this of no mean importance. The organic law of te—the Constitution of Ohio—which imposes nose of us who have property, in our own axation without representation, which estabaws for our government without our consent, express or implied, and threatens us with death resist them—this organic law is about to be I, and, it is hoped, corrected and improved ovvention, to whose members this labor has purtusted, will assemble on the 6th of May, if we resist them—this organic law is about to be revised, and, it is hoped, corrected and improved. The Convention, to whose members this labor has been entrusted, will assemble on the 6th of May, and though the time for action on our part is short, it is long enough for us to express our opinions in tegard to our own wrongs, and to exercise one of our few remaining rights, by petitioning for a redress of grierances. The very manner in which that Convention is to be constituted, is a sufficient commentary upon the inferior position of woman. When a new form of government is to be framed, when the question is to be discussed and settled as to who are to comprise the government, who shall be admitted to the elective franchise, and who denied, why should it be left only to the voters under the present Constitution to declied who shall be the delegates to that Convention? This is, a subject that deeply interest every inhabitant of the present Constitute the government to decide that they and they alone shall be represented in that Convention, is simply tyranny, and manifests a strong desire to retain in their own hands the power they have grasped.

But whatever may be the character of that Convention, it is hard to be a stablished. For those who constitute the government to decide that they are the presented in that Convention, is simply tyranny, and manifests a strong desire to retain in their own hands the power they have grasped.

But whatever may be the character of that Convention, it is hoped to the character of the character of their examined that he character of their examined the character of their examined that inferior and inferior and inferior which is our

to rotain in their own hands the power they have grasped.

But whatever may be the character of that Convention, whatever may be its decision upon those questions involving the rights of humanity, we know that the opinion and the action of those I am now addressing with, if conceived in a liberal spirit, enunciated with firmness, and unshrinkingly maintained produce an effect upon the hearts of the people, and lead them to see, in a higher and truer light, the rights and the responsibilities that belong to us.

What, then, do we ask at the hands of the State Convention? Simply a recognition of our equality, a practical adoption of the doctrine, that, as in Christianity, so in true Democracy, there is neither male nor female. If governments are necessary for the protection of mankind, if laws are essential to the

well-being of society, we ask that our right to share in the formation and administration of governments be acknowledged; and that the laws to which we are compelled to submit shall emanate, not from a favored class, but from the whole people. If universal suffrage be the safeguard to liberty—and we are assured it is—we ask that it be in truth universal; open alike to woman as to man. And should the Convention see fit to refuse compliance with our requests, we should demand of its members a sight of the charter which gives man, the seclasive right to rule. Let them meet the question fairly; let them toll, if they can, what better right men have to establish a government, and deny women the right to participate in it, than women have to establish a government, and deny men the right to participate in it, than women have to establish as government, and deny men the right to participate in it. I desire that the question be estiled by argument; and until it is thus suttled, I, for one, shall not cesse to aid in its agitation. Let tun not be fike children that, can be pacified with toys, or like silly give, whose heads can be turned by a complument; but let us not like women, rulonal, reflecting women, who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them.

The divine right of kings to rule over their can.

are influenced by the great of using man will pronounce unfentinine—a departure from her appropriate sphere. Every woman ought to know and feel, as strongly as she feels the movings of the soul within her, that God defined her appropriate sphere when he spoke her into being—that it is limited only by her accountability to her Creator—that it is as extensive as the bounds of moral responsibility. And whenever any man or body of men, politing section of the proposition of the section of the section

tablishments, and in other places where the labor of femules is sometimes employed, that they are expected to work for less than a man would receive for the same amount of toil? Because woman is inferior. What is the reason that that large class of women in our cities who work, work, work, stitch, stitch, stitch, thou early dawn till the midnight boar, should be of all others the poorest paid? Because they are women, and woman is inferior. In view of their misery and degradation, no wonder they exclaim, in the language of the inimitable Hood—

(O, men with sisters dear.

nguage of the immitable Hood—

O, men with sister dear.

O, men with sisters dear.

It is not linen you're wearing out,
But human creatures' lives.
It's O, to be a slave
Along with the barbarous Turk,
Where woman has never a soul to save,
If this is Christian work.

The pittance gained by these women is often in-sufficient to keep starvation from the door; so they must die of hunger in this Christian land, or else slopt the last resort for such as they—a life of infa-

Whence, but from the idea of inferiority, arises the difference in the education of boys and girls. The boy must receive a far more finished and compensative education than the girl, because it is assumed that he is superior, and his appropriate sphere is instituted only by the boundaries of his cern will. He

OTIGIALI

man, a factory operative, hered help in a family, or in some places a clerk in a store; but to these occupations, or such as there, must her ambition be confined unless she is willing to risk the odium of wandering from her appropriate sphere, with the fairt hope of overcoming the prejudices of society which likes to see every one in her proper place, as to secure a reasonable share of public patroning. Not, so with the man. Does he wish to become a physician, a clawyer, a minister, a mechanic, a sculptor, cra painter? he has but to choose, and books of modicine, have or divinity are placed in his hands, and competent preceptors stand ready to give him instruction; the studies of the artists are open to him, his eye is pleased and his taste matured by living amid the productions of the old masters, or becoming familiar with the matchess statuary of other times. Does he incline to statesmanship? the course is open before him, and it is no departure from his appropriate sphere to pass through all its gradations, from that of the bar-toom politician to President of the United States. Does the pursuit of literature most please him? he has but to stretch forth his hand, and grasp its rewards. And the history of man's connection with every calling in which wealth can be realized, or fame or honor won—from the peaceful one of commerce to the bloody one of war—is the same; he has monopolized the lion's share, and the woman must be content with the jactall's portion.

I do not wish to be undered, been bold enough to overstep the bounds of what the world calls female propriety, and claim the laurets which man regards as his exclasive property. But these instances are the exceptions, and prove the rule. We, now and the propriety, and claim the laurets which man regards as his exclasive property. But these instances are the exceptions, and prove the rule. We, now and the propriety, and claim the laurets which man regards as his oxclasive property. But these instances are the exceptions, and prove the rule with the property

From the Boston Investigator.

AN ENQUIRER AFTER TRUTH.

Boston, May 19, 1850. THE RIGHT OF PREE SPEECH.

If there is anything especially mortifying to a to over of liberty, to one who can appreciate the lab-rd sacrifices of our ancestors to transmit to us

If free speech is to be cloven down in this way—
if meetings are to be broken up it the will of a mob,
then farewell to liberty. Slavery is struggling at
every point to trample down the friends of freedom.
A death-siruggle is going on in Congress. Over all
law—all order and decency—over the rights of white
and black, the Slave Power rides triumphantly there.
So out of Congress. Every man who does not reverence Tyranny is branded as a traitor and his mouth
padlocked. This guardian spirit of Despotism is
every where, stiding human niterance. It is quite
time that its overbearing insolence—its defying and
crushing power, were met and checked. It is time
to grapple with Tyranny. May we do it resolutely
and successfully—Concord Democrat.

From the Abbeville (S. C.) Miscellany

THER.

Brownson, in the last number of his Quarterly, delivers some sentiments on Channing, in which are is a greater influence on the Literature, Politics, and Religion of New Rogland, than Dr. Channing, and the last influence was in a high degree mischievous.

The editorial matter of the New ald of the 18th inst is very strong-mean, and the influence was in a high degree mischievous.

His great powers in the new as in a high degree mischievous.

The Rev. Mark Danie had been so severe instead with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him from the with the Bouchitis as to disable him th

NEW YORK HRRALD—MR GARRISON, &C.

Mg. EDYTOR:—The editorial matter of the New York Weekly Herald of the 18th inst. is very strongly spiced with low, mean, and contemptible allusions to WILLIAM LAUTO GARKISO and contemptible allusions to WILLIAM LAUTO GARKISO and other leaders of the Anti-Slavery cause. For instance: in one short editorial, we find the following language:—

Garrison and his associates had undertaken to introduce blas hemous and anti-Christian language such as never before disgraced or shocked a public assembly. In the time of Roberpieres and the France Revolution, such language might have been heard in private, but was not publicly uttered. Tom Paint never attempted to assail mankind by such means. The meetings of Owen and Frances Wright at Tammany Hall and at the Park Theatre, twenty years ago, were respectable and fashionable and respectful. The infidels and atheists of that day were decent—but Garrison's infidelity and wickedness are shocking.

Is it not really lauthable to hear James G. Bennett's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really lauthable to hear James G. Bennett's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give currency to such false and sophistical stuff? And then, again, is it not really aluthable to hear James G. Bennet's intelligence should give c

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Feb. 8

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as pared, no period as the finding of the physician at the finding of the finding

Drs. CLAIK & PORTIN;

Gentlemen.—Having tried your Panaces on mysa, who has been afflicted with a scrollous affection as the face and neck, and which, for a time, incast-tated him for labor, and believing him to be completely cured, I can cheerfully recommend it, as in my opinion the most powerful medicine before the walf for the purification of the blood. Every one was has scroftloss hiumous should try it.

Boston, Nov. 12, 1849.

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THE annals of medical science, affording as by dearming and the control of the power and value of may medicinal agents, have furnished no examples uses pare with the salutary effects produced by 'ATEA' CHERRY, PECTORAL.'

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