

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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## BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1014.

# The Liberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AND THE DAILY PRESS

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tues and so-PECTOFAL they will feel this remedy

BON,
PRINTERS

correspendent of the Newburyport Herald, who PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND s himself 'R. P., in corroboration of what we affirmed says the has attended most of the

REMARKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. CHANNING.

is manifest Chrysten and the produced of the public, where the public produced of the produced of the public produ

to be able to be more heartily, more unreservedly heart and hand with you; for it is a position not pleasant to be lonely. In one practical political measure I go very much with yon. That is to say, I cannot rote under The National Constitution; and simply for the reason which you have always asserted,—that as I will not take a row myself to return fugitive slave, will not take a row myself to put down an insurrection of the slaves by force, of course I cannot sak any one to take that row for me.

But you aim at Disuxion. There I say, God forbid, again. (Applause.) Nover may I have that responsibility on my shoulders. (Cheers near the door.) Friends! perhaps you will think it on the whole quite as advisable to hiss me, when you know what I really mean. It would be better to hear the whole

isable to hiss me, when you know what I It would be better to hear the whole

ly, not of Dissision, but of New Union. In believe that, if the abolitionists had attendily maintained this policy, this very winter, when Congress has been beset, by traitors—this very winter, throughout all the Free States would steps have been taken to call primary meetings of the People of the U. S., in order that such a New Union might be established this summer. The time has come for it. We ought to tell those brethren of the South, that they misunderstand the Ideal of this Nation, that they have used unholy hands to bear up the Ark of this chosen people. THE THE HAS COME for National Reform, and I know no other mode than to plant ourselves more family on the fundamental principle of this Nation, which is nothing less than the Union or French with the own of the fundamental principle of this Nation, which is nothing less than the Union or French with the own of the fundamental principle of this Nation, which is nothing less than the Union or French with the own of the fundamental principle of this Nation, which is nothing less than the Union of French with the own of the fundamental principle of this Nation, which is not more than the union of Independence, so far as it went, was an expression of that idea. Our Constitution, so far as it went, was an expression of that idea. But the evils of both those instruments, especially the latter, are now made manifest to us all. Temptation Mercenary, political temptation I It is that which has shown us the latent corruption of our National Constitution, and the moment this became upparent, that moment the Constitution was adjudged. But this American Usion is a fiving body of United Prevenen. The Constitution is merely one form of alliance by which they have agreed to bind themselves. And that form broken, Severeignty falls back into the hands of the People. Let us then reassert the living reality of a union of freemen. Let us say to our countrymen, Do yourselves justice. Spurn the base doctrine, that this Constitution is superior to the National Conscience. Tell e

you with such an absurdity, "Through you, even over you, if you stand in the way of it, Humanity shall triumph." We see a law, which is God's law, of which this Constitution, in so far as it is binding at all, was only an expression; for it has no claim to rule, excepting as it expresses the law of God. [Hear, hear I] And if obedience to this Constitution compels you to do the work of the Devil, then we take your mean deeds as the evidence of its corruption. [Renewed plaudits.]

I repeat, it is high time to form a New Union under a New Constitution. The time came years ago. It came when Texas was smuggled in. And I pledge every power that I have, to aid any body of men who will attempt to break up, not this Union, but this Constitutional Compact which drags us away to serve the power of darkness. But I do not stand here to try to divorce this State from the Union, or any other State from the Union. On the contrary, I stand here to call for the organization of such a Union of Freemen as God designed us to be.

If there's one fact plain in the history of the world, it is this: that God sent forth this Nation that they

as God designed us to be.

If there's one fact plain in the history of the world, it is this: that God sent forth this Nation that they might become a Completeration of Christian Commonwealths. It is a sublime Ideal, and in spite of all the errors of our forefathers, even through our Constitution, this Ideal shines forth. It can be more fully embodied in a much more noble form of Government, and be manifested as a fuller reality in our lives and

Mr. Foster—Does not the speaker mean to make u Mr. Foster—Does not the speaker mean to make us understand that he has dissolved his connection with the American Union? I understood him to say that he long since dissolved his connection with the Government, and is not that the only disunion which any of us hive preached? I wish that the friend would explain to us his own position in relation to this Government; whether he wishes to be regarded. orter of the Constitution

as a supporter of the Constitution.

Mr. Channing—A few plain questions will set us right. Mr. Poster does not mean, does he, that the Government is the People?

Mr. Foster—No, six.

Mr. Channing—You recognize that the People of the United States have a life and love of liberty not expressed through General Taylor.

Mr. Foster—Yes.

Mr. Channing—Then I think that this audience can also make that discrimination. What I asserted was this; that there is a Lurs in the hearts of these men.

Mr. Channing—Then I think that this autoence est also make that discrimination. What I asserted was this: that there is a Lirz in the hearts of these mer and women, which recognises the beauty of the Ideal of liberty, which recognises the beauty of the Ideal of union, which recognises the fact that here we have, in some degree, realized what the world has beauty of the Ideal of Id have, in some degree, realized what the world has ged for, what the world has aspired to, of Liberty Order, of Union and Variety made One. Bu repared to recognise also that the Constituthe Executive, Congress and Judiciar under it, do not correspond to that Idea

seribed my own position, and he is not alone. He no more so than was the prophet of old. For I ak I can safely say, that the Lord has reserved safely say, that the Lord has reserved wen thousand men; and nearly half of assembled in Ohio, and adopted an adand published it to the world, advocating the dress, and published it to the world, advocating the position taken by our friend upon this platform. And therefore I put the question to him, to know if there is a real difference between us. So on the subject of the Church. It seems to me that he and I stand on precisely the same platform, only he uses more elegant and polished language than I can command. (Laugherr) I muss be pardoned for the plain, farmer-like language in which I express my thoughts, and of course he will pardon me for I do the best I can, and he does no more. (Applause.)

REMARKS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON. MR. CHAIRMAN :

Mr. Charman :

I wish to express the thanks that I feel to the eloquent friend who has just addressed us, for the maniness as well as friendship he has shown in coming upon our platform, and giving to us frankly and undisquisedly his opinions on the great question before us, and particularly on the manner of its haveour by the abolitionists. I will refer to one or two points only to which the took exceptions, in order to show where we stand in reality, and to ascertain whether, after all, there exists a very wide difference between himself and us.

He complains that we so speak as to be misundisquised by the people; or, rather, that we so speak that

we know we shall be misunderstood; nay, that, sometimes, we purpose and desire to be misunderstood. I regard this as a most extraordinary scenation to come from the lips of such a friend.

A gentleman in front of the chair—If I understood the seather that is the contract of the chair.

occasion perversely, wilfully to be misunderstood those to whom we address ourselves, for the sal producing excitement, is really a very serious a tion. In view of it, however, 'my withers ar wrung,' and I shall leave it without further rem

can be so conducted to victory as to excite no rage, no tumult, no persecution, and that all that is needed peacefully and popularly to overthrow a vast, overshadowing system of iniquity, is to be prudent, calm, discriminating; that person has yet to learn the relations of cause and effect, and grossly impeaches the wisdom and discretion of all the propheta—of Christ and his apostles—of reformers in all past ages; for they were misunderstood, misrepresented, anathematized, and in many cases put to death on the most infamous charges. We claim for ourselves no higher qualities than they possessed; and, once for all, we declare, that what it was not in the power of Jesus, or his spostles, or the prophets, or the old reformers, to do—that is, so to earry on a mighty reform as to avoid popular clamor, represent and outrage—we are unable to do; and we think it no shame to make the con-

Our friend thinks that, in our judgment of th Our friend thinks that, in our judgment of the Church, we are too severe—in our spirit too destructive; that we (the 'come-outers,') ought to remember whence we came, and by whom we have been nurbered; and that all this moral daring for the liberation of the slave—in behalf of human progress generally—is to be put to the credit of the Church! Well—Luther came out of the Romish Church: shall that Church have the credit of 42? The Proany credit on their account! Jesus was nurtured in the Jewish Church: was he therefore trained to be a

Jesus and what Luther did, and closely following in their footateps. A Church thoroughly apostate is incapable, as an organization, of repentance, and, consequently, of being reformed; and such we believe to be the American Church.

Our friend tells us that the Church was never so vital as now; that it is beginning to energize on the right side, and put forth efforts in the right direction!

The Church is certainly evincing something of vitality—at least a semblance of life. But be not deceived. The body is dead after all—the Church is a ity—at least a semblance of life. But be not deceived. The body is dead, after all—the Church is a corpse, after all.—It is nothing else than the galvanic battery that we are applying to it, which causes those hands to move, and those eyes to roll in their sockets (Applause.) What was the Church doing for the abolition of slavery before the anti-slavery trump was the contract of blown? Was she not deaf, blind and dumb, on thi subject? And now, forsooth, all that the abolition ists have done is to be put to her credit, and we ar ists have done is to be put to her credit, and we are gravely assured that she was never so vital as now Just in proportion as she is unmasked and exposed and public sentiment changes, so as to make it unsafe for her to remain in a hostile position, just in that propor-tion will she assume to be anti-slavery in sentiment But she will never soluntarily move in that direc-

as himself—as far as we ought to go. What do think of that, friends in the gallery? We are so what timid and conservative, after all! Why did forget that, when you hissed and hooted at us? law for righteousness, even 'to every one that be eth.' Nor do I believe that the abolitionists have

position.

In regard to this 'not going far enough,' I wish to add a few words more. Our friend tells us that 'we ought to regard man as man.' Well, is not this the foundation of the anti-slavery movement? Show me one, on the face of the earth, more degraded, more despated, more dill-treated, more depressed in the more despised, more ill-treated, more depressed in the scale of humanity, than the poor imbruted American slave; and if the abolitionists have not remembered that lower object, and pleaded for his deliverance, I live he meant; and that is, to charge a most sincere will admit that they have not gone far enough. The greater degradation includes the less,

boring classes? porters! They a

ment; so that thing. The Constitution is a definite instrume binding the people of this country together in o common Union. Now, as abolitionists, we say the inaxmuch as that instrument contains the most sini

to her- Secede from such a Union ! Then, and no

with a good object in view, without committing sis how I may discard the principles of justice, to atta the truth, I will commit them to the hands of a gra-cious God, satisfied with having done my duty, a moral and an accountable being, and leaving the r-sponsibility with Him who alone sees the end fro

Mr. Garrison is too hospitable and accomplished host not to recognize all the usages of civility. Now when I visit a friend's house, I shall not go to prais chance has never yet been sympathy in behalf of the sympathy in cenau of the accilionists when has been let slip. Altogether, it would have been a vio-lation of one's heart and conscience not to recognize what is due to them. You have heard my seors word here—a worse word than I ever said elsewhere of you

at all.

A Voice—There was a charge of falsehood.

Mr. Channing—This is simply the question, the
of 'coffee and pistols for two.' I have charged yo
with a lie, and of course there is nothing to do but

But I must plead guilty of believing that the border warfare has passed. When I hear, it hors sounding through the country, summon followers to make a foray in order to catch son Southerners, morally, not physically, of coun-them, cut them up, and broil them at leisure gridiron of our indignation, I must confess have no appetite for the feast. Oftentines,

Mr. Garrison has said that the Church is Balb. I deny it; I deny it utterly. The American Church, of course, I refer to. He has said that it was only by the action of these earnest reformers that it is galvanized so as to show a spark of life. I deny it utterly. (Applause in the galleries.)

(O ye clay Cariatides in the temple, be still and learn it.)

listen!)

I say, just in so far as in any degree whatsoever the Christian Church appears to be dead, the true position for all to take is, to say to the mocking insidel world is, 'She is not dead, but sleepeth;' and the great power of Divine Humanity and Love will take it by the hand and revive it.

REPLY OF MR. GARRISON.

Mr. Chairman—If our friend, in the history of the ges that have gone by, will show me where an or anized Church ever made the alightest progress,

practes of God.' Yet this was the language in which he addressed them :—' Hear the word of the Lord, ye

Mr. Channing—The surprise was to me, that should be again questioned, after having stated ex-plicitly that I did not mean to be understood as ac-cusing my friends of deliberate lying.

EF We have given, on our fourth page, some specimens of the scurrilous manner in which the proceedings of the New England A. S. Convention were reported to a credulous and prejudiced public, by some of the daily papers in Boston, in order to show tum suff. of such lov

that the shame and infamy of it are not to be affixed to the predigate and mendacious reporters alone, but are equally to be shared by the editors and publishers of the journals alluded to, who, by employing such dirty caricaturists and sanctioning their knavery, have exhibited their own character in the clearest light. To all candid and manly people, who desire to know what was actually said and done at the Convention, we recommend a careful perusal—first, of the authentic and faithful report of the speeches we are publishing, made by Dr. Sroxs, the skilful phonographic reporter—and, secondly, of the following fair and unbiased testimony of Senator Buckingham, who shows himself to be an homewate man indeed.

ONE OF THE ANNIVERSARIES. [BY HON. JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM.]

The anniversary week has passed away, editor and reporters have ceased to utter their judgements and the public have probably forgotien that such ings were. Will you allow me, my old friends an securities, to use a column of the Courier, wherein any place on record some thoughts, that have on and the public have probably forgotten that such things were. Will you allow me, my old friends and associates, to use a column of the Counter, wherein I may place on record some thoughts, that have occurred to me, on reading the 'Reports' of the Anti-Slavery Convention which have appeared in some of the papers' I will endeaver to avoid the forbidden ground of politics, and to keep my pen within the pale of civility; though I am aware that the subject is one, which, barely to name, may kindle a fire in the breasts of some very good and fair-minded people. In my humble judgement, Messra. Editors, the New England Anti-Slavery Convention was not, during its sessions, treated with that courtest, which it had a right to expect, and the reports of its proceedings and the speeches of its members have not been fairly represented by the Press. Some of those reports seem to me to be misrepresentations and carriatures. I speak particularly of, for I did not attend any one of them. I was present nearly all the time during the accounts of the continuous shall be a seasons in the day-time; the evening sittings I know nothing of, for I did not attend any one of them. I was present nearly all the time during the three days, and heard most of the discussions, and I mass confess that I heard nothing that required or justified the severity of remark or the comemptucous ribadity with which the speakers have been rebaked. It is not denied that they used great plainness of speech—that they used of the Constitution and the laws, of politics and religion, of the State and the Church, of politicians and clergymen, in tones of great indignation, and in words of ma equivocal import. But I do not recollect any remark in t any remark York.

York of all the smi-slavery orators, Wendell Philes seems to be the point, at which the bitterest describings are directed. Slander, like death, lerst vials of their wrath and

that lover collect, and pleased for the dispersance, and that is, to charge a most sincery, and the control of the control of

ardly de justice, if I should make the attempt trongest expression I heard from Mr. Wright hat 12 the Bible taught decrines contra-tal cardinal proposition, that all men were of afficient proposition, that all men were of it under his heel as h ke. I do not recollec-on, (nor do I believe

THE ANNIVERSARY WEEK. the birds weighten break the infant troe, and the birds weighten break the infant troe, and the birds an acry in its arms, which are been also been the brought should warp thy apire from rising to the height. — LURIA. ROXBURY, June 2, 1850.

maral enough that one should be somewhat red with thought at the close of Anniversary I have sever been quite so afflicted in that now, and it is upon you that I intend to pour right. Make way for me you must, though and coved me into the 'Refuge of Oppres-in the one hand, or mistake me for one of lessing accidents' at the South on the other.

m, wheller he thought it right and fit to criticise m, at the very moment when the position of your mats, by his own acknowledgment, required his month of the properties of the second of the second

am not an at term of the case of cortain processed with the cortain processed of the cortain pro

course is a constant product of the platform to make to here on those who come to the platform to make to here on those who come to the platform to make to here on the extensive thoughts. His best friends could not delive to change a word in that address, out his went for refuse to respect, in him, the noble self-purpose which woulded all use of unwise sarcasm. Nothing give me greater pleasure than homestly to make such prize. I especially thanked him for the is words be spoke with regard to frue religions, for it was the few prevent words would carry his present where no force of truth nor eloquence of the prize that homestly to the words he spoke with regard to frue religions, for it was the same if the people, to find some feath with all who are settral at this hour, I am going at the same times upeak some words of complaint with regard to our eracurse. I am not one of those who expect unvelows truth to be made popular; but if they who noted at the alter of the heathen Vesta needed to the chest, fir more do those who bear the sak of Christin reform need to be reverently wise. You stell Mr. Channing, the other day, upon the platform, whether the thought it right and fit to criticise just, at the very moment when the position of your

grant, that in the course of my surgery I may stroy the patient's sight;

stroy the patient's sight.

What is the duty of the clergy and the neutral portion of the community in relation to the subject?

Clearly, the duty of every undecided person is, to attend all the meetings, and resad all that is written upon the subject, within his reach, to watch the national policy, to resist his own peculiar tempfations towards prejudice, and to meditate on the character of God, as often as upon the duties of man, that he may admit no discremenics between the two. What! policy. If there has been any deplorable change as been with regard to the free blacks in slav-tes. Looking, however, at the amount of intel States. Looking, however, at the amount of intellect, devotion, time and strength given to this cause, Ifed that is should have made greater progress. Let us see whether our errors in judgment may not, in pur, have added to the unwelcomeness of truth. Men its up to speak of abolitionists as they would of Unitarias, Orthedox, or Baptists, of any class of men, in thot, whom they suppose to be subjected to the same inflamence, and to be pursuing the same ends. But what a mistake they make in, doing so I Was there err so motion a crew as we are? Have we not coince from North and South, East and West, the plantation and the plough, the xex and the sanvil, the Kitchen and the callege! Some from the nursery, and other yet from riging a rail, or rolling in Southern feathers!

tion, and I might meditate in it when I pleased, with-out being disturbed by the 'Cry of the Children' I can sympathize in that inaction of nature, that dread of which keeps many a man from his duty; but if I can, is it any the loss an?

always,

Reverently to God, lovingly to all men,
and faithfully to the anti-slavery cause,

CAROLINE W. H. DALL.

of the Boston Allas

but his blindness left the objects of his passions unharmed.

But wherein do those erroneous 'opinions' consist, which Mr. Wobster does not deign to specify, but assumes to condeam? Portunately, in writing the sentences which he quotes for snimadversion, I followed the precise meaning of Judge Story, as laid down in his Commentaries; and in regard to the only point which is open to a question, I look the cract seords of that great jurist. He speaks or 'the right of trial by jury, in civil cases,' as an existing right hefore the seventh article of the amendment to the Constitution, which preserves this right 'in snits at common law,' had been adopted. 3 Comm, 528. Instead of transcribing Judge Story's words, 'in civil cases,' which present no distinct image to common minds, i supposed the every day case of a liftgation respecting a horse, which is a 'civil case'; and this difference of form is the only difference between my language and that of the learned Judge. I can wish Mr. Webster no more fitting retribution, after reposing from this ill-tempered attack upon me, then to swake and find that it was Judge Story whom he had maligned.

But the oninion expressed by me on this point

Fortescue, the Chancellor of Henry VI., in his de Laudibus Legum Anglie, cap. 42, has the following passage, the consideration of which, in requital for Mr. Webster's advice to me, I respectfully commend to him:—

served to nomic value. An able clergyman research y members of the period of "The people that stand by the st

but another or in. You are a secretary in ore extraordinary. He says, 'nothing is more leged alave, or for a freeman claimed as a slave demanded by the Constitution, either in its shift.'

### GRAND MASS MEETING AT ABINGTON

ON THE POURTH OF JULY ! The friends of the slave are hereby notifi monwealth to rally in mass meeting on the approx ing Pourth of July, in the beautiful and space

### TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CAUSE.

bear their share of pecuniary responsibility case. All such therefore, are invited to remit what they may feel able to give, (privately or by mail,) ei-ther to Robert F. Walleut, 21 Cornhill, Boston, or to Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, which sums shall be duly

order to give the first half (we regret that we cannot give the whole) of this masterly reply in our present number, we are compelled to omit a large amount of foreign and domestic intelligence of an interesting nature.

The Report of receipts from May lat to Jun 5th, of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts A. S. Sciety, is unavoidably excluded this week.

## CORRECTION.

Boston, June 12, 1850.

The annual meeting of the Essex Co. A. S. Society will be held in Essex, Saturday, and Sunday, June 22d and 23d, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Parker Pillsbury and other able speakers will be present

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

### SAFE IS THE ARK.

While heavenly light is shining,
Who fears earth's dark?
Truth is the world refining,
Safe is the Ark.

Is Error madly raging Be Truth thy soul engagi Safe is the Ark.

On Truth's triumphant pinio Mount like the lark, Chanting to Error's minions— Safe is the Ark.

When Troth thou art proclaimin Though none will hark, With steadfast soul keep aiming— Safe is the Ark.

While Error's chaff consuming,

Fan every spark, Each darkened mind illuming-Safe is the Ark.

And though for poisoned arrows
Thou art a mark,
Him trust who feeds the sparrows
Safe is the Ark.

For the Liberator.

## THE APRICAN GIRL'S PETITION.

For the Liberator.

THE APRICAN GIRL'S PETITION.

BY HARHEY IN, RETHAWAY.

The African girl, her day's labor was o'er,
And ahe wended her way to the lone sandy abore;
The bitter tear stole down her thin sable cheek,
As once and again she essayed to speak.

'Oh stay, ye wild waves!' in anguish she cried—
'Say, bear ye no message for me on your tide?
Can ye tell me sught of my dear native land?
O bear my "Petition for Freedom," I pray,
I once had a home all beauteous and fair;
I knew not of sorrow, and dreamed not of ears;
All gaily I sported, so happy and free,
By our own shady tent, 'neath the tall cocca tree.
But the white man came, and no heed did he pay.
To my mother's entreaties, but bore me away.
He heeded her not, in her deep, wild despair,
As frenzied she shricked an agonized prayer;
My sister clung to me, with childish affright,
But he tore me away, with fiendish delight.
O tell them, ye waves, so noward ye roll,
How deeply the iron has entered my soul!
So wretched, degraded, and fallen sm I.
That I glasily would lay me down and die.
I smart 'neath the lash, and I toil neath the sun,
But it will not be long—life's sand's nearly run,
Could I feel once again a fond parent's embrace,
How calm could I meet the stern messenger's face!
I fain would be there, 'mi dmy own household band,
When my spirit shall pass to the bright spirit land.
Oh ye dark waves, that wash the shores of the North
Where the champions of right so bravely so forth,
Bear to them my "Petition for Freedom," I pray,
Speed swift on your message—away! away!

### From the Boston Christian Register. WE STILL CAN WAIT.

The leaves have fallen from the trees—
For under them grew the buds of May;
And such is constant Nature's way— Let us accept the work of her hand: till if the winds aweep bare the height, omething is left for heart's delight— Let us but know and understand.

ertha looked from the rocky cliff—
Whose foot the tender foam-wreaths kiss'd
Toward the outer circle of mist
That hedged the old and wonderful sea.
Below her, as if with endless hope, Up the beach's marbled slope,

The waters clomb unweariedly.

Many a long-bleached sail, in sight Hovered awhile—then flitted away Hovered awhile—then flitted away
Beyond the opening of the bay.

Fair Bertha entered her cottage\_late;
'He does not come,' ahe said, and smiled;
'But the shore is dark and the sea is wild,
And, dearest Father, we still must wait.'

And, gearest to her inner room,
And silently mused there alone,
\*Three Springs have come, three Winter
And still we will from hour to hour;
But earth waits long for her harvest time,
And the aloe, in the northern clime,
Waits a hundred years for its flower.

Under the apple-boughs as I sit

In May time—when the robin's song

Thrills the odorous winds along—
The innermost heaven seems to ope—
I think, though the old joys pass from sight,
Still something is left for heart's delight—
For life is endless, and so is hope.

If the aloc waits a hundred years—
And God's times are so long indeed
For simple things, as flower and weed,
That gather only the light and gloom,—
For what great treasures of joy and dole,
Of life and death, perchance, must the sou
Ere it flower in heavenly peace, find roo

See that all things wait in trust,

As feeling afar God's distand ends—
And, unto every creature, he sends
That measure of good that fills its scope:
The marmot enters the stiff ming mould,
And the worm, its dark, sepulchral fold,
To hide there with its beautiful hope.

till Bertha waited on the cliff.
To catch the gleam of a coming sall—
And the distant whisper of the gale
Winging the unforgotten home;
And hope at her yearning heart would knock,
When a sunbeam on a far-off rock ed a wreath of wa ring foar

Was it well? you ask—nay—was it ill?
Who sate, last year, by the old man's hearth—
The sun has passed below the carth,
And the first star locked his western gate—
When Bertha entered her darkening home,
And, smiling, said—' He does not come;
But, dearest Father, we still can wait!' w.

## LIFE SCULPTURE

Chisel in hand, stood a sculpture boy,
With his marble block before him;
And his face lit up with a smile of joy,
As an angel-dream passed o'r him;
He carred the dream on that shapeless stone,
with many a sharp incision;
With heaven's own light the sculpture shone;
He had caught that angel-vision.
Sculptors of life are we, as we stand
With our souls juncarved before us,
Waiting the hour when, at God's command,
Our life-dream shall pass o'er us.
If we carve it, then, on the yielding stone,
With many a sharp incision,
Its heavenly beauty shall be our dwn,
Our lives, that angel-yision,

## Selections.

We devote four columns to recording the s rilous and malicious reports of the proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, made it some of the daily speers of Boston. Not to the re-porters alone, but equally to the editors and propri-tors of those papers, is the disgrace, the indecen-the infamy of such reports to be affixed.

w ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Tration met at the Melodeon yesterday morning called to order by Francis Jackson, Esq. Garraon, from the Basiness Committee, m. in a series of resolutions, the question for contract of the series of the serie of vesterday mo oy Francis Jackson, and a series of resolutions, the question to, vir. 'Daniel Webster.' Mr. Garrison Vebster a few of his usual compliments, thy the worse for wear, and then yielded (G. W. F. Mellen, who made some pilecuts of the hard usuage he had received friety. During his lamentations, Mr. of the bard usuage he had received friety. During his lamentations, Mr. of the based of the seated, it is of the hard usuage he had received friety. During his lamentations, Mr. of the based of the seated, it is of the hard usuage he had received friety.

he was disorderly.
Charles C. Burleigh, of Pennsylvania, an anwholesome Robinson Crusoc-ini-looking cub, with long
hair, hanging in effects about his shoulders, and
red beard, twelve inches in length, flowing from
his chin, was now introduced to the audience,
and discharged the second anti-slavery pop-gun at
Mr. Wabsara. 11.

ed sufficiently to prompt us to make the examination. When he retired from the rostrum, the meeting adjourned to dinner.

The meeting was again called to order by the resident at 3 o'clock, and the first speaker introduced was J. W. Walker of Ohio. He was followed by Elijah Thayer of Blackstone—the crazy man, whose arreet on the Common on Sonday was mentioned in Monday's paper. He made a very excellent, characteristic, mad, harum-accomm, anti-slavery foration, which excited great merriment. He discoursed about half an hour, and having told the sudience all he knew, gave up the ghost of sequence, and the floor was taken by Samuel May, Jr. of Boston, who spoke to the question, and endorsed all the sentiments of the resolutions, that the cause of freedom owes Mr. Webster thanks for the frankness of his treachery, and the openness of his opposition to some other cause.

Henry C. Wright of Boston made a speech, and also bore down on Mr. Webster.

Parker Pilabury, of Concord, N. H., did not know that ther's was anything left unsaid on the question before the meeting. The speakers who had preceded him had anticipated him; but he believed that Daniel Webster was a bad man. Some of the auditors did not agree with Mr. Pilabury, and between him and them there was some cross-questioning, which at one time threatened a pointed diagrace to that very excellent saying of Dr. Watts,

"Your little hands were never made

To tear each other's eyes."

## Your little hands were never made. To tear each other's eyes.

"Your little hands were nover made
To tear each other seyes."

S. S. Poster of Worcester was the next speaker; and he declared openly, that if the Ant-Slavery Society could blast the reputation of Daniel Webster in this Commonwealth, it would be an schlevement worth all the toil of past years. He spoke nearly an hour, and not only killed Mr. Webster several times over, but committed the same superfluous cruelty on Prof. Stuart and the whole host of clergymen. The latter he was pleased to characterize as 'licentious and intemperate,' from which we guess he has not been used to keeping very select company—but every man to his taste. During this massacre of reputations and the King's English, there was considerable excitement among the hearter, and a hiss greeted the rounding of each Olympian abjuration. When this thunderer laid by his bolts, a Mr. Corlist took the stand, and, with tears in his eyes, implored the gentlemen composing the anti-slavery orators to refrain in future from shasing the Bible. Mr. Garrison, Mr. Phillips and others, denied that any thing discepectfol had been said of the Bible or its authors; but Mr. Corliss, though he could not specify what, contended that there had been too much said that was not only disrespectful to God, but disgraceful to man. The Correction finally adjourned to tea, to 'meet again at Cochita-

hear's content, he turned a short conrer on the 'gen-lemen of the press', whose good namesson fair pro-portions he assailed in most unpollabel terms, be-cause they, the aforesaid 'gentlemen of the press, had, without, 'distinction of party, miserpresented the doings of the unhappy bedlamites who style themselves the only friends of colored humanity. This onelaught on the reporters, as might be ex-pected, excited some constitute.

out a vote.

Samuel May, Ir,—one of the Secretaries,—in behalf of the Business Committee, submitted a new question for discussion, vin: That the Society consider the expediency of holding four hundred Anti-Slavary Conventions, in various parts of the country, with a view to the promalgation of the !\* true doc-

temps to stop the anti-slavery ball. Parker then sat down.

S. S. Poeter was the next speaker. (The 'Prophet Elijah,' overcome with his exertions to conversioners, had fallen saleep, and was extended at full length upon one of the choir benches,' Mr. Mason, of Virginia, Daniel Webster, Professor Stuart, of Andover, and Dr. Woods, were denounced as pirates—their only arguments against anti-slavery were found in the unmerchantable eggs and broken benches which had in former times been propelled at the speaker's head. Professor Stuart was accused of lying in relation to the case of Paul, Philemon and Onesimus. Hisses frequently interrupted Mr. Foster.) Stephen predicted the most tearful consequences to Daniel Webster, if Mason's bill should pass. The first man who should aid in the recapture of a fugitive slave would meet with death. Stephen didn't believe in holding up Mr. Daniel Webster to ridicule; you might as well ridicule John W. Webster; he has killed one man—Daniel has consigned three millions to a condition worse than death. [Hisses and cries of shame!] Mr. Foster made some extravagant assertions about the Bible, and said, 'these reporters may make a handle of this; it is their trade to, caricature and misrepresent every thing that is good and holy; perhaps they think God sent them upon the earth to do this; if

The New England Anti-Slaver Convention.

The New England Anti-Slaver Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock; we regret to say that the Convention didn't come; a Mr. Hosmer wished to say something in regard to the fact that Mrs. Abby Folsom was foreibly prevented from entering the hall; Mr. Hosmer dor't think; it exactly the correct thing; the Chair (Edmand Quincy) called Mr. Hosmer to order; Mr. Hosmer to order; Mr. Hosmer to order; Mr. Glosner was vindetier; Mr. H. appealed to the bouse; Mr. Quincy said he would take the sense of the Convention, but nobody could write unless they had given in their names as members. Consequently the Chair was sustained, and Mr. Hosmer choiced off. The Garisson resolutions were again read, and were received with hisses from the galleries.

Rey, John L. Russell, from Hingham, was introduced, and made a speech as empty of sensible ideas as ones of his sown buckets. Mr. Rossell was satisfied, from reading the papers, that the human mind was enalsed by the false dogmas of the Christian religion. [The people came in throngs about this time, and the hall was very full.]

Mr. Robert Edmond, formerly of Scotland, was introduced. In the opinion of the Chair, Mr. Edemond was a 'pregnant fact'—he had been tarred and feathered in South Carolina, for teaching slaves to read.] The speaker thought 'Garrisonian abolition-sits' were the only true martyrs—they were recided in every village, but they would come out all right by-and-by. [A very pretty young woman, who sat wear the platform, mending her kids, clapped her little hands in ecatory at the speaker's hits.] Mr. Edmond went into the missionary and tract societies. Why didd't they send tratts and bibles to the slaves? Mr. Edmund would like to know, Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, caught fits from Robert—he would not accept him for his countryman. [Hisses] Robert, went in for the Bible—but to thought if might be abused. Mr. Edmond had two 'Jeaness'—in Anti-Slavery Jesus and a Tempernet Jesus—thisses—[Stephen Foster has buried the

ple's affairs, he must expect to get survey simility.]

Mr. Edmond compared the bisses with which he was greeted to 'bell's artillery from the bottomless pit.' Beautiful figure! magnificent simile! Mr. Edmond wanted to go to Earope—he had no money—the brethren were bound to put. him through! He returned poor—but the blood of the slave was not

The hall was crowded to excess. The performances led off with a philippie from 'Sojourner Truth, a negro wench, with a white cloth around her head who has been peddling her tale in the Convention for two shillings' each. Her remarks were decidely unique, and convulsed the Convention, galleries, officers.

done up conformable to her age. Though not what one would describe as an ornament to the 'gentle esc,' she is quite good looking. Her hands are large; and we should judge, from all we saw of her, that the is just the woman to be Stophene's wife. This choice specimen of the women of 1850, had something to easy about the 'defender of the Constitution'! The amilience not reliabing a politician in petiticoats, would not hiss or cheer any of her garrulous outpourings.

Having tired herself, and her hearers to boot, she 'shat up, and the Convention adjourned to take up the subject of knife and fork.

The Society met again at 3 o'clock, at which hour the house was crowded densely. The principal speech of this seasion was made by the Rev. Though the season, good order was mintained.

In the evening, at Cochinate Hell, an immense and in the season, good order was mintained.

In the evening, at Cochinate Hell, an immense and hisses. He was followed by Mr. W. Phillips, who allowed be contempt. On the specific of the specific of the service of the specific of the service of the corter of the service of the corter of the

cries of 'Mellen,' Humbug,' and contemptuous hisses. Mr. Foucer wished to amend the Garrison resolution, which arties that the Bible is a soll-evident falsehood, so that it should read that portions of the Bible sent-ioned slavery, and therefore those portions were self-evident falsehoods. He enlarged upon these important points for half an hour. Stephen respected marriage; Moses did not respect that hely institution. Now, we read in the 'Glance at New York,' that 'Moses' did respect marriage—he clearly says—in reference to a feminine called 'Lizze—one of these days I'll get slung to that gal.' If Moses did not respect marriage, what did he mean by seet that hely institution in the contract of the seed of the seed of the seed of the contract of the seed of the see

EVENING SESSION AT PANEUIL HALL

A very large assembly convened, and the prophet Elijah was greeted with tamultuous applause as he walked up and down the floor of the hall. The boys were rather acise, and made repeated calls for 'Mellen!' A large number of ladies occupied the galleries. Elijah attempted to make an arrangement to speak, but Mr. Quincy called the Convention to order, and congratulated the immense audience on their being together to-night. [Laughter.] Mr. Quincy knew that the great mass came together for the legitimate purposes of the meeting. He hoped that people who didn't like the performance would retire. Mr. Quincy land to the control of the

was night was a lie; and if the Bible assictioned diazery, it was a lie.

[A stranger on the right.] Mr. Prosident; Mr. Wright has and that if the Bible sanction slavery, the Bible is a lie. I would like to know of him, if he finds the Bible does anction slavery. Applaiser, Wright, (hesitating,) I am not telling what Think the Bible teaches on this subject, but what pro-slavery folks prefered it teaches.

Stranger. I wish you would answer my question, and that is not answering it. I have heard of you; and I ask the question because it is Henry C. Wright. I want to know your opinion.

[Wright hearts, evades the question, and goes on talking.]

The President. The gentleman on the right car ave the platform to say what he has a mind to when

lent? A large number of ladies occupied the galleries. Elijah attempted to make an arrangement to speak, but Mr. Quincy curelly refused.

Mr. Quincy called the Convention to order, and congratulated the immense audience on their being together to-night. Laughter, Mr. Quincy knew that the great mass came together for the legitimate purposes of the meeting. He hoped that people who dish like the performance would retire. Mr. Quincy knew that the great mass came upote the first of the policy of the meeting broken up by ill-disposed individuals—any such people would be disposed of according to law.

William Lloyd Garrison was introduced, and William Lloyd Garrison got some applause and some lisses.

Mr. Garrison made a speech in favor of free discussion. The people were very quiet during the first part of his address. Mr. Garrison appealed to the good sonse of the meeting to sustain free speech. Id disturbance was here created, by the endeavors, on the part of the police, to take a man who fired a torpedo in the hall. The scene was unique in the extreme. The silvered badges of the officers glistened in the crushing waving crowd, while the signal whiseles of the various young mens clubs rang clearly through the hall. The police desisted, and the disturbance was stilled.] Mr. Garrison was more temperate in his remarks than usual—he perceived the necessity of each a course. He insulted the Union, and the insult was rewarded with an anaminous hiss. The audience were getting in justient, and Mr. Garrison concluded with a medical discussion in favor of himself and his brethren.

Parker Pillsbury are received with hisses, cheers and groans. There cheers were given for 'old and the size, thick clubs of the prolice were rapped over the heads of the police of the rickers were drowned in a combination of inferral noises. The people in the centre of the size of the police were rapped over the heads of the police of the rickers were drowned in a combination of inferral noises. The people in the centre of the desired of the poli Sylvanus Dodor, South Danvers. Gro. W. Brison, Northampton. SOLOMON GUESS'S

one toy, Mr. Parker in the latter part of his ch; but at last concluded to agree with him, being set right by Mr. Parker as to what he aid. What was Dan Woster? Nothing but itical weathercock. [Hisses also groans and treenedous noisea. There was a 'big night in the centre of the hall—the policemen rushed at the people with their clubs—they hettered the rioters over the head, and took out eight of the most freezions, and sent them fooms, the scene was graphic in the extreme, and difficult to report. Mr Quiney mounted in the rostrom, and in the mids of cheens for Jadas, Webster, Old Zack and Christianity, and greans for the satis-slaveryins, he stempted to pass the Garrison resolutions, and an nounced that they were unminously passed, and that the Consection was dissolved.

Confinion reigned for a few minutes, and the gas was put out.

Thus ended one of the most turbulent meetings we ever attended.

We must give the erowl the credit of treating the reporters with the most distinguished respect.

From the Mail.

N. E. GONNENTION—Turbar.

In the afternoon, James W. Walker, of Ohio, made a lively havangue of half as hour or more, and marked the mounced without stint, as being pre-slavery.

Elijah Thayer, of Blackstone, who came to the distinguished of the properties, which he denounced without stint, as being pre-slavery.

Elijah Thayer, of Blackstone, who came to the distinguished of the properties, which he denounced without stint, as being pre-slavery.

Elijah Thayer, of Blackstone, who came to the city at the close of hat week, and consulted with His-Honor the Mayor, shout the best way to keep the peace of the city during the satis-flavery ammer, until, in his folice efforts to say something with a member of the confiness of his dependence on one of his bearers most effectively portrayed in twitchings, working-and the confiness of his dependence on one of his bearers most effectively portrayed in twitching to have been proposed to be a nounced without stint, as being pre-slavery.

Elijah Thayer, of Blackstone, who came to the city

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health running down very fast, and the pressor at recovery small, I was induced by my friends to try your Pansees.

I have now taken five bottles—my tumon real gone, nothing but the scars to be seen. My beats never was better. I owe the salvation of my like by your Pansees.

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Pelrose Place, Boston.

Das. Clark & Porter:

Our daughter, now nine years old, has ben filleded with Scrouls for four years. Several large ad hard tumors appeared on her neck, and some their mouth and nose. She had a pale look, as por in flesh, and quite feeble. The sight of one eye had entirely gone, occasioned by the scrollous hame. For several months she could not see at all. He case was thought by many to be a critical one. We simply the advice of several eminent physicians, caraches frequently to the Eye and Ear Indirary, used the price of the several eminest physicians, caraches frequently to the Eye and Ear Indirary, used the price of the several emines advertised, and is fet spared no pains to fid her system of the disease. He she got so better. We were told by the physician at the Indiraracy that there was but little classes of rectoring her sight.

she got no bester. We were told by the physicias at the Instimary, that there was but little chance if restoring her sight. We then consulted you, and took your Passen, and it has produced a decided change in her condition. The tumors are mostly gone, the sorse entirely cared; and, what is most astonishing, her sight in-stored. She can now see as well as any on. Her health is improving fast. We should be pleased to give further information to any one who will call it our residence.

WILLIAM STYPPE

Dis. Claux & Porter:
Gentlemen—Having tried your Panacea on my
who has been afflicted with a scrofulous affection
the face and neck, and which, for a time, incatacted him for labor, and believing him to be comp
ly cured, I can cheerfully recommend it, as in
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for the purification of the blood. Every ose
has acrothous humors should try it.
Boston, Nov. 12, 1849.

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A VALUABLE remedy for Liver Complicit.

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Boaron, Jan. 10, 1846.

Bearons, Jan 16, and the second of the secon

I hereby certify, that a short time since other, for the purpose of undergoing a sho-operation, which produced severe spasms a my side and head. I took two or three does non Guess's Medicine, such as is testified man descriptions.

relieved. HURSON AAUSII:

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