

. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLD

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

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

VOL XX. NO. 29.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1019.

# Refuge of Oppression. From the Yarmouth Register

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT. A TEMPEST IN A TEMPON.

somewhat laughable, disgusting and even lessestimes, to observe the course of Garrison and fair financial followers, falsely calling over Abolitomster. At a meeting which early beld in Fancial Hall, a resolution was offer during, and passed with much appliance of the course of the cour

and exists in the control of the con

### THE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

setts correspondent of the Fall River ratic!) writing from New Orleans, says News, (democratic!) writing from New Orleans, says:
I have paid a visit to the rooms where slaves are
trosed for sale, and have seen one, a boy, sold at
action. He was a bright little fellow, 13 years old,
and was knocked off for \$435, which was considered
a round price for him. Two other males and a fenale were tried, but found no buyers. Early spring
a natumn are the seasons when negroes sell most
readily, the demand for them now is very limited.
Alarge part of the slaves in market are plantation
hands, and mostly men. They are a robust, sleekcoking race, and appear, for the most part, a very
contented, if not happy set of fellows. When exposed for asie, negroes are always kept well dresscal and, as far as possible, in good condition otherviae. A shrewd and experienced horse trader does
and the better care of his stock of animals, or endenuer to show them off to better advantage, than
does that trafficks in have-

are represented a very contented fellows !!

### SLAVERY AND CHRISTIANITY

for some reform in their legal code, the of Georgia remested the Hon. James H. Chief Justice, to make a report on the sub-Reform making such recommendations

# The Liberator.

of our noble and eloquent friend, and the universally icknowledged friend of humanity, William H. Chanacknowledged friend of humanity, WILLIAM H. CHAN-NINO, not with any unfriendly feeling, not with any desire to place him in a ludicrous light—for I sincere-ly believe he is ever actuated by motives pure and holy—but purely to show that his well-intended and— as the A. S. Standard has it—most fitly spoken and greatly needed rebuke, was, in fact, no 'robuke' at all, but simply a harmless criticism touching a mere 'startle, shock, stir up' a pro-slavery world? Not that they are misunderstoo their words fail to convince. This alone

Their words must prove 'a sayor of life or death' to those who hear. Friend Channing has given a word of warning to the friends of freedom—'Take heed

For men in carnest have no time to waste. In patching fig-leaves for the naked truth.

HORATIO N. SPOONER.

### PREEDOM IN EAST BRIDGEWATER. Joppa Village, E. Bridgewater, June 23, 1850.

last evening. At the time appointed, I repaired to the school-house, with friend Leonard and his family. We found the house garrisoned by some of the subalterns of the sforessid firm. They had taken possersion of the building, locked the door on the outside, and strengthened it with a 'barricade'—thus defying entrance—and were seated in sullen silence. The names of these two men—there were but two inside, although they had sympathizers on the outside—were fordan and Snell. The other boasts that he is Agent for the District. The other boasts in office at all. We were thus effectually barred out of the house. Friend Leonard went to a window, and requested Jordan to open the door. To this civil re-

While waiting nere, as it doubted, and looking we were startled by a crash at the house, and looking up—for it was not yet too dark to see distinctly—we have a man with a heavy rail, which, with the sid of the second se

and I forbear.

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. [PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.]

COCRITUATE HALL, WEDNESDAY Eve'o, MAY 29. SPEECH OF C. C. BURLEIGH.

the first step that I make upon it is the affirmation that the slave, having thus a perfect right to hisself, to his freedom, to the wages of his toil, to the chipyment of his intellectual powers, to the liberty of his conscience, to the sancitiy of his domestic relations and domestic rights and domestic joys, in one word, to the integrity of his manhood and every thing thereunto pertaining, has also a right, as a necessary inference from these propositions, when those rights are wrested from him, to obtain them again in the most harmless manner that it can be done, by quietly withdrawing his hand from the manacle and his foot from the shack lo. He has a right to runaway, or, if

the mas a right to ask for the shelter of your roof. He has a right to ask for the means of obtaining, by honest, industrious toil, subsistence for his body and culture for his mind.

culture for his mind.

The alave having that right, of course every thing which contravenes it is a wrong. Be it statute law, be it constitutional provision, be it the decision of the Supreme Court, or be it what it may, it is a wrong. It is just what alavery is, which it is brought to support, a sin against God and an outrage upon man. We are agreed upon this main proposition, and no man having intelligence enough to lay two ideas to

and the first formulate street of the first st

The Chairman—The Chair is confident gentlemen, if they are gentlemen, will ke and order. He thinks if all remain statio hear; and if they cannot hear, or if they are fortable, they had better retire.

runaway slave. I think that Daniel Webster him-self, when called upon to start in the chase in his nown proper person, would shrink from consistency Cheers and grouns.] They assent (Prolonged ap-lause.] Let it be so, then. Let Daniel stand the ole exception [laughter]; not

Faithful among the faithless, faithful found Among innumerable false;

out rather, where all else are true, the solitary eaven. [Mirth redoubled. Three cheers for

Now they shout at the sentiment that he stands the only faithless one among the memorable true. [Applause and hisses.] Be it to I speak, then, for the rest of the inhabitants of New England; and I sprechend that no one is prepared to controvert my assertion here, at least on his own behalf, that we will not give back the runaway slave. If the slave comes to our dwellings, we will sid him. We will take care to make it understood, where we live, and wherever we can make our sentiments and our purposes known, that he is safe now; that there is no need for him to fly from under the shadow, I will not say of the eagle's wings, but of the old Massachusetts pine tree, away to the shadow of a Monarch's throne; to the protection of a government whose rule was so

penitent. 'You have not an idea,' said he, 'what a hot place hell is. Why! If a man had been in hell a long time, and was suddenly taken out and put in a furnace as hot as Lehigh coal could heat; he would freeze to death in half a minute!' To be sure, monarchy; is as hot in our estimation as a Lehigh coal furnace, yet to one just come out of this hell of slavery, monarchy, though it might not freeze him to death, would give him a very agreeable sensation of coldness. [Three groans.] I do not wonder that our friends groan at such a fact. It has made me groan class sense me groan was not such a fact. It has made me groan class sense and the sense me groan was not beink of it; and I should think in the sense me groan was not beink of it; and I should think it.

now hear coming from the slave in all plifidelity, but we trust also in all meekness ing love. But beyond that, we cann

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

ith great head. I head. I in but I sat of the about as discourable help his read of the angle high read of the angle high read of the angle high reads and the angle find me at the angle ROST.

REMARKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

REMARKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The question of fugitive slaves is one of the great questions before this meeting. The questions, has the slave a right to escape from his master, and is it the right and the duty of all the friends of freedom it seek to induce the slave to escape, and protect him when he does escape? are the questions now before this nation—the topics preached upon by your legislators and your theologians. Perhaps there is no subject so frequently discussed in domestic or social life as this question of fugitive slaves. The Constitution, laws and Bible are all brought in to overawe the people of the North, to prevent them from siding the slave to escape from his master. I think this is the question to which abolitionists should direct their almost exclusive attention during the coming year, appealing to the sentiments of justice and equity to some extent existing in the minds of this nation and the world. We stand on high and holy ground. In speaking on such a question as this, we should meet the enactments of your Congress. The supposed or real command, that requires the slave to obey himster, no matter from what inspired book it comes, or who gives it, that command is null and void, because it speaks a language which humanity condemns. No matter though all the people call God and the so-called religion require the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his ensire, or us to return the slave to obey his ensire, or us to return the slave to obey his ensire, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to obey his master, or us to return the slave to a slave his chains in the slave his chain the slave hi e extent existing in the minds of this nation an such a religion ought to be and will be scorned by every honest man. No doubt, in due time we shall have to meet this question, and it comes home to our sym, athies as husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, as friends and neighbor, appealing to the holiest feelings of our nature. Shall we protect the runaway slave? One of the greatest wonders of this nineteenth century, I venture to say, will be that in a land professing to be the most enlightened, religious, civilized, and best governed land on the face of the carth, full of meeting-houser, Bibles, prayer, sormons, consecrated temples, full of Decharations of Independence and Constitutions declaring that all men are created equal, full of civilized courts and legislative bodies, full of all that men call civilization and religion—that in such a country the question should be mooted, whether it be right and duty to sid a man in his escape from slavery. Surely, it is a wonder.

this nation is paralyzed, that there is no sense of jus-tice within us left. I believe that such a question a this ought to be the watchword of an instant rev this ought to be the watchword of an instant revo-lution, and every man who has a spark of manhood left in his bosom ought to proclaim revolution at once, when it becomes necessary to discuss a question whether we may entertain a fugitive, or to ask pro-tection of his rights as a man. I marvel that such a question can be mooted in a country professing to be civilized like this. One's soul burns with indignation when we see how such questions are treate by churches, ministers, public presses, and the litera

to of the country.

I wish, having made these remarks, to introduce or resolutions to this meeting, saying that I have the sent of the Committee to introduce them as part of

cape from slavery, and his duty to do so, whenever he thinks he can succeed in his effort; and he may rightfully claim and use any property of his master, or any other, to aid him in his heroic struggle for lib-

slave, to the slaveholder, and to abettors of slavery North and South, that we will exert ourselves to in-Northann South, that we will earth ourselves to in-duce the slaves to escape from their masters, and when they come among us, to welcome them to the enjoyment of the industry, political rights and privi-leges which we ourselves, enjoy; and we will tram-ple on all Constitutions, all legislative enactments, all judiciary decisions, all compromises of precepts and commands by whomesever rices equipments. and commands, by whomsoever given, requiring the rendition of fugitive slaves; and that should Congres be so regardless of justice and the rights of man as pass any law forbidding us to harbor fugitive slave

# PRESIDENT FILLMORE ON SLAVERY

The following letters written in 1848 are published as an index to the new President's views on the

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

ALBANT, N. Y., July 31, 1848.

Hox. John Gayle:

Dear Sir.—I have your letter of the 15th inst., but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching cauvass. But as you desire some information for your own satisfaction, in regard to the charges brought against me from the South, on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position.

position.

Whe I was in Congress, there was much agitation on the right of petition. My votes will doubt-less be found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the Constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore

inve I access to any popers or memoranda to refersh my recollection; but I think at some time, while in Congress, I took occasion to state, in substance, my views upon the subject of slayery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not, I am unable to say, but the substance was that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which the National Government had nothing to do. That, by the Constitution of the United States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institutions were tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing, they had a constitutional right to shojo it, and if they regarded it as an an evil, they had the power and knew best how to apply the renedy. I did not conceive that Congress thad any power over it, or was in any way responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on the subject since I ca. amined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I doubt not that all my sets, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view.

### LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE ON THE BLAVETRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

EXTRACT PROM A CALIFORNIA LET-

The following is an extract from a letter ly received by the Taunton Gazette, from Bart, Jr. The letter is dated Sacramento C pril 26th:

Burt, Jr. The letter is dated Sacramento City, April 26th:

'The last steamer brings us intelligence that California is still without the pale of the Union. One thing is certain, if she is not zoon admitted as a covereign State, she never will be. Webster and other Northern doughfaces, I am pained and chagrined to see, are doing all they can to compromise away our dearest liberries. O, how long will our Northern Representatives, mutrued on the free soil of the liberty-loving Pilgrims, do the hidding of our Southern tyrant-paupers? It is very well understood here why California is not admitted. The South object on account of our slavery restrictions. This is not to be wondered at; but it is surprising, surpassing strange, that such men as Daniel Webster, and that, too, in the face of their Plymouth Rock professions, should thus cringe to the overseers in the vain hope. I trust, of sectring a 'mess of pottage.' Why, such men would sell their Lord and Master, if he were on earth, for less than thirty pieces of silver! With us Californians, this truckling to the slave power meets with nothing but our-most heavy contempt.

As I have intimated, if Congress does not admit California into the Union soon, the golden opportunity will have forever passed. We are quitt indifferent about her admission. True, we should like Uncle Sam's assistance in establishing a mint and bringing lands to market, but farther than this, we do not know as it will be for our interest to form, a part of the confederncy. California nossesses within herself all the elements of independence, which you will probably yet see developed in a high degree. The country, including Oregon, is large the natural

our shown as it will be for our interest to form a part of the confederacy. California possesses within here self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of independence, which you were self all the elements of the wake of Berrien, Webster, Poote & Ce. on the slave question. It is cottenably a move in the self of th

THE OUBA AFFAIR.

The Cuba affair has occurred at a time very opportune for the promoters of mischief. The organization effected by the American leaders of the revolutionary movement still exists, and, in case of any mistake on the part of the Spanish government, the project will be renewed, and with a force of ten thousand men, under the auspices of eminent citizens, and assuming to act under the authority of Southern States. The late expedition, indeed, asson et al. be authorized by States. There were the Ket ticky regiment, and the Louisana regiment, and the Missiesispip latualion; and the Governor of the State of Missiesispip, latuly a general officer of the United States army, and proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was the leader in the enterprise; and the Adjutant-General of the State of Couisana was a promoter of it, and the expedition was, in part, farmished with arms from the arsenal of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union of the Union. was, in part, ternished with arms from the arsena of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union or out, of the Union within the Constitution or without the Constitution

### GEN. TAYLOR AND NEW MEXICO.

the President of the United States, and by God, he intended to be so, (for the old man can swear like a dragoon when his beave's up.). He had taken his position. Texas had no more claim to Santa Fe than Lopez and his pirates had to Cuba. It was the dedeat pretext of a title. New Mexico was under his protection, and if it were only inhabited by Camanche Indians, he should defend it, if necessary, against all invaders of a hostile character, till Congress, shall, have decided what to do. He was a soldier and knew his duty, and whatever recopnishility, or whatever the consequences, he would fulfill his duty. That is said to have been substantially the answer of Old Zack to the Southern whig yesterday. We did not hear him; we do not know the fact to be so; but it has the look of Old Zack, and the cut of his Baena Vista check shirt all over it. It has the 'oldy' of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb about it, only the lamb looks a little too much like a grizly bear, to be comfortable.

gristy bear, to be comfortable. Here we pause to take breath. Here is a speck of discord visible and tangible. Orders or no orders—special agent or no special agent, the case is black. If there have been no special orders Gen. Taylor has been false to New Mexico, and has betrayed her into danger; if there have been any special orders of resistance by arms, war is menaced between Texas and the government, and that is far enough to follow the consequences just now—Lettler of Washington corr. of the N. Y. Herald, dated July 4th.

### RYNDERS AND PROP. STUART.

RYNDERS AND PROF. STUART.

Rynders, the renowned Apostle of the New York Moh, 'defender of the faith,' &c., is in trouble, having been accused of the vulgar offence of gambling, merely because he won a few pultry follars from a nun less skillful than himsel', and left his family to suffer the consequences by being turned penniles into the streets. We suggest that this is a case which appeals strongly to the sympathy and sense of justice of Prof. Stuart. We cannot believe that he will permit his associate in the work of demoishing the abolitionists to sink under the demoishings of the fanatics for an act no where expressly condemned in the New Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it. Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern gambling as Patriarchal and Jewish servitude were like the Slavery of the South. The learned Professor, we are sure, would find it as easy a task to frame a Scriptural defence of Rynders as he did to accomplish the same thing for Webster; and since Moses has begun the good work of defending our modern prophets, (profits?) he should show no partiality. Sturely Leaish is as worthy of a seat on the soft coshion of Biblical exegesis as Daniel, for he has been neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of Your glorious Union,' and still more glorious Church. Webster—Rynders—Stuart: What an illustrious trio — Ohio J. S. Bugle.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

13 The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being decided to be entitled to their freedom to their freedom. It is one of the grossest outrage that can be conceived of to permit a woman to leave a master in her youth, marry and act as free for a period of twenty years, and hen, after all her accounts of the grant of the suspicious, and had him conveyed to the artiful to their freedom. It is one of the grossest outrages that can be conceived of to permit a woman to leave a master in her youth, marry and act as free for a period of twenty years, and hen, after all her according to the call of the credit of the product of the product of the product of the product of the period of the credit of the product of t

BLAVEJTRADE BETWEEN THE STATES.

ALBAYE, Str. 13, 1348.

DEAR Sin:—I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enguerr, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one alaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the Sipreme Court of the United States before 1841.

In that year, the celebrated case from Mississipp was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this mattle was vested in the seried to be esticled to their freedom. It is one of the ground of the considered seating to the considered seates, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudited mind, and the question was considered seates. The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being twinner of the considered seates of the gallows of the considered seates. The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being the considered seates, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudited mind, and the question was considered to their freedom. It is one of the ground of this innocence, and at length, when the considered seates, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudited mind, and the question was considered to their freedom. The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometimes since as being the proposed to the considered seates of Professor Wester—Dedam Garrett and the pressure of official dot their freedom. It is one of the ground of the many life to their freedom by our County considered the proposed to the considered of the proposed to the considered of the

Noarra Argueas Review, ros Jurz. Whave been accustomed, in past years, to look up the North American as the leading journal of the country; but its tone and temper, for a year or twenty the two the temper, the second of the country is but its tone and temper, for a year or twenty the two the two the two the two pasts, have been each as to make it more fifty the or gan of bigotted English toryiem, than of the American mind. It has no synapsity with the democratic dea, and is pervaded by a smering scepticiss about all free principles and all the reforms white make the spirit of our age. The literary execution of the present number is not above medicarry, the criticism is feeble, and with the exception of three or four articles, the number will be pronounced did Art. 3, on Metsorology, and Art. 7, on Allston's nervolume of Miscellanies, are well worth reading. The others are heavy in various degrees. The most exceptionable paper, however, is Art. 10, which is long, sophistical and flippant article on the action congress upon the California and Territorial question. They would have appeared far more properlin a South Carolina than in a New England journa We might expect that he who ridiculed and defame de the Hungarian movement, who sympathics will Carlyle in his brutal views respecting the negroes of Jamsica, would advocate the surrender of Norther rights to Southern dictation, and the violation of the instincts of humanity. The article is, to our minds all the worse first the thirt professions of abhorence to the slave institution. The sneers at Mr. Seward an Horace Mann are lanentable in the pages of the North American, though they are simply indicrons coming from the writer of the article.—Taunton Phila.

Dovon. The North American Review for Jule NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FOR JULY.

latter. The article contains sentiments which fe atrocity we have rarely seen equalled, and whice would diagrace Algiers, or any of the Barbar States. It is dough—all dough—as Mr. Webste once said of some political opponent, dough soul It is calculated for the South Carolina market, an may be the means of increasing its readers in the region; but we should suppose that Massachusett people would be refuciant to support such sentiments.—Dedham Democrat.

ments.—Dedham Democrat.

(F) Bowen, the musty hunker of the Nort American Review, states that slavery was abolishe throughout New Mexico thirteen years ago, an that the laws of nature are uniferably opposed to its introduction. How, then, came there to be an slavery in New Mexico to abolish thirteen years ago He says, also, that the laws forbidding the introduction of slavery are still in force, and then adds, the for two years the territories have been open to I introduction of slaves. These are a sample of the arguments of that niscanble toady to the tyrants at the South and of Europe. If he, and all such a the, could be made to share the fate of plantatic slaves, it would constitute a valid reason for the continuous of slavery.—Dedham Gazette.

tinuance of slavery—Dedham Gazelle.

Two of the Reviews for the present month the Democratic and North American, contain pro slavery, articles, suited to the meridian of Soul Carelina, and admirably adapted to commend then to circulation among the members of the South ern Nashville Convention. The article in the Democratic Review is little else than a silly rigmarol about 'Garrison,' 'Infidelity,' 'Abby Folsom,' an 'Disunion,' while that in the North American is piece of elaborate wickedness of the Webster stamp in which the blame of the waste of time in Congress is lid precisely where it ought not to be—upon the opponents, instead of the friends, of the omnibus compromise.—Essex 'Co. Freeman.

THE CASE OF PROP. WEBSTER.

There have been one or two hearings before the Committee of the Council, upon the petition accempanying the confession of this criminal, which we published last week. The effect of the confession is mainly neutralized by the statements of a petition signed by the prisoner, and presented to the Governor soon after the conviction, in which he asserts his complete innocence of the crime, in the most sorent manner. His statements will not be likely to have any weight with the Committee, further than they are corroborated by other testimony, or are consistent with reason and probability. The Committee were not fully prepared to believe the statement that Dr. Parkman was suddenly killed by a single blow upon the head with the stump of a grape-vine, and medical testimony was called upon that point; but as is usual in such cases, it amounted to nothing. Some thought death might have been so produced, and

character of the Kossudis, Mazzinis, Douglasses, and other heroic champions of homan right.

The pettion itself betrays the character of the parties who drew it up and signed it. It proves them unused to the performance of such duties, and aut feebly disguises that hostility to the quality of mercy which has characterized the conduct and lives of many of them up to this period. The pettioners d-clare in substance, that they do not believe the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Of course, then, they believe him to be guilty only of the crime of manslaughter. If so, then why do they petition that the severity of the laws may be increased in, his case? They ask that he may be imprisoned for life, while the penalty affixed by the law for the crime of which they believe him guilty is 'imprisonent in the State-prison not more that wenty years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and it mansenement in the course is suit of the course of the second of the control of the course of

# The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, JULY 19, 1850. THE PIRST OF AUGUST. ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The Board of Managers of the Massacurustifs Axiti-Slaviers Society having voted that they would celebrate the approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation by a public meeting in the city of WORCESTER, the Committee of Attrangements would give notice, that the use of the beautiful and spacious CITY HALL of Worcester has been granted for the take of the three million slaves of this country, whose emancipation is still delayed and scornfully refused, they would invite all the true sons and daughters not of Massachusetts alone, but of New England, to assemble on that day in WORCESTER, and renew the demand for that Emancipation in the name of Justice, of Humanity, and of God.

Let early, extensive, and general preparation be

Let early, extensive, and general proparation b made for a meeting which shall surpass all that hav gone before.

It should be remembered that Worcester is pe

It should be remembered that Worcester is peculiarly easy of access, by rail-road, not only from other parts of the State, but from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and it is hoped and earnestly deaired that a numerous delegation will be present from each of those States.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen by the Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, are as follows: FRANCES JACKSON of Boston, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester, JOSHUA T. EVERETT of Princeton, BRNJA-WAR PR. REV. JACKSON EARN. JOSEAN A. HOWLENDER.

MIN P. RICE, LEANDER EATON, JOSEPH A. HOWAND and MARTIN STOWELL, of Worcester; and ALPREI WYMAN, of Westminster.

The most able and distinguished advocates of Anti-Slavery cause are engaged to be present.

For the Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Jr. THE SEVENTEENTH

# ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

To be held in Boston, commencing on Thurs-day, the 19th of Droember, 1850.

It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to en-large upon the importance of this undertaking, the force and solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon and continue it, or the encourag-ing success that has from year to year crowned the

The strongholds of apathy and indifference, ever the most hopeless, have been stormed and carried. The most hopeless, have been stormed and carried. The mind of the whole country is aroused to, its utmost activity, and He, who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the over-railing of it to the carrying forward of His own gracious purposes, enables us to see, in the changing schemes and cowardly combinations of political parties, the hitherto undreamed of treason of eminent Northern statemen, the increased confu-sion, violence, not to say madness, of the Southern slave-masters, those elements of human weakness and passion from which, when conflicting on so grand a scale as at present, evolve the great changes which a scale as at present, evolve the great changes are the way-marks of History.

Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant ar thoughtless mind, that the abolition of American slavery could take place but by an agitation that should convulse the whole nation. The indications that accompany all great changes must be seen here; 'upon the earth, distress of nations with perplexity, the see and the waves rearing; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.'

ses, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of th abolitionists should give forth no uncertain sound As the sole depositories of those truths which alone can save this nation, how deeply should they feel the them to declare by words, and by the torrespondin actions that alone give words significance, that the dis actions that alone give words significance, that the distinction between right and wro, no give seemal and immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verities, whose teachings it is neither safe nor viae to question. Hence follows the simple confession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the moss proslavery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances, a sin; Immediate Emancipation, in all cases, a duty, and according to stances, a sin; immediate community and according as the sympathies of every a duty; and according as the sympathies of every man and woman in this great nation are with the be judged-in the eyes of man now, at a higher tribu

nal hereafter.

To aid in the promulgation of this testimpny are the funds of the Bazaar devoted, and for its hip we appeal to all, of every class, creed and condition. We feel entitled to the sympathy, and, as fat as ability may extend, to the sid of every human creature, in-aamuch as it is for that inalicinable human right that underlies all others, the right of personal that we are continding.

On this occasion, any impassioned appeal would be superfluous. The motives to exertion reside in the hearts and arouse the consciences of all whose circumstances enable them to co-operate with us, that the success of this year's Bazaar may be in some measure commensurate with the importance of the decisions now at issue.

ANNE WARREN WESTON.
MARY GRAY CHAPMAN,
FRANCES MARY ROBBINS.
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.
SARAH S. RUSSELL. SARAH B. SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. MARIA LOWELL EVELINA A. S. SMITH. HELEN E. GARRISON. WILLIAMS. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ABBY B. FRANCIS. LOUISA LORING. LOUISA LORING.
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.
SUSAN C. CABOT.
CAROLINE WESTON.
CATHERINE SARGENT.
HENRIETTÄ SARGENT.
HANNAH THEFIS HANNAH TUFTS. ANN R. BRAMHALL. MARY WILLEY. ELIZABETH GAY. ELIZA F. EDDY HARRIET M. PALMER. HARRIET B. HALL.

### PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FORTHAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

EF C. V. Boxn has just finished, for a gentleman
in New York, what we think a very successful Portrait of Warnett Printers. His rooms are No. 3
Amory Hall, open between 1 and 2 o'clock, for any
who may wish to look at his work before it leaves
the city. We are considers that the numerous friends
of Mr. Phillips will award great credit to the artist
or this very successful effort.

CONVENTION IN PAWTUCKET.

ONVENTION IN PAWTOKET.

One of the series of the Anti-Slavery Conventions now in progress through New England was held in Manchester Hall, in Pawtucket, R. L., on Saturday and Sunday last, comprising four consecutive meetings. The attendance was unexpectedly large, the interest manifested most gratifying, and the reception of the speakers all that could be desired. Daniel Mitchell, of Pawtucket, was chosen Chairman, and Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, Secretary. The utmost freedom of discussion was proferred to all present. The following resolutions were offered by W. L. Garrison, of Boston:

1. Resolved, That the guilt of this nation, in strip-

W. L. Garrison, of Boston:

1. Resolved, That the guilt of this nation, in strip

1. Resolved, That the guilt of this nation, in stripping three millions of people of all the rights of human nature, herding them with cettle and avine, and dooming their posterity to the same dreasful fate, is measureless; its hypocrisy unparalleled; its implety beyond the power of language to describe.

2. Resolved, That if the commands of Jesus, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' be obligatory upon all people, then it is our duty to think, speak, judge and act, in regard to the awful condition of the Southern slave population, and duty to think, speak, judge and act, in regard to the aevial condition of the Southern slave population, and the atrocious conduct of their tyrannical masters, as we should if we were wearing the yoke and clanking the fetters of slavery.

3. Resolved, That slavery, like idolatry, murder pollution, and other abominations, is among the

ollution, and other abominations, is among the orks of the devil to be destroyed; therefore it is as illogical and immoral to talk of an innocent case o slaveholding, as it is to defend the worshipping of idols or the commission of any other sin, in any par-

idols or the commission of any other sin, in any patticular instance.

4. Resolved, That if one man may justifiably hold
another in bondage as a chattel slave, on any pretext,
then is the Declaration of Independence an impudent
and lying instrument, and ought to be treated as such; and all laws, in all countries, which for ever make it a heinous crime to enslave a human being, are im-moral and tyrannical, and deserve no obedience whatever.

whatever is a malum in sa is the imperative duty of all who are guilty of the sin, be the consequences what who are guitty or the am, bet me consequences what they may—the loss of property, individual suffering, the peril of life, or martyrdom itself; therefore, re-ducing a man to the condition of a thing being a sin of the deepest dye, the command of God, 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabi-

interty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, ought to be instantly obeyed.

6. Resolved, That to be in religious fellowship and political partnership with slaveholders is to recognize them as Christians and republicans,—to the scandal of the Christian faith, the mockey of all the principles of republicanism, and the fullest participation in all the crimes and horrors of the slave system.

7. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is to be broaded and tested as the constitution.

tates is to be branded and treated as 'a covenan with death and an agreement with hell, by all who fear God and regard man, because of its slaveholding compromises, by virtue of which, (according to the solemn declaration of John Quincy Adam) the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery are made the vital and animating spirit of the national

government.'

8. Résolved, That a Union under whose fostering influences alayery has extended itself till it cover 400,000 square miles of territory—till its victims are counted by millions instead of thousands—till it has secured absolute mastery over Church and State, and makes them both its obedient vassals; and in on-half of which, neither personal security nor the liber to of the neess or of speech is allowed; is a Union to ty of the press or of speech is allowed; is a Union t

ty of the press or of speech is allowed; is a Union the dashed in pieces as a potter's ressel is broken.

9. Resolved, That Professor Stuart, of Andover in his recent work, entitled 'Conscience and the Constitution,' has shown by his treatment of the slaver question that his moral 'constitution' is a wreck, and that his moral \*constitution ' is a wreck, an cience ' seared as with a hot iron.

'How dark the spirit that enslaves!
Yet darker still than a' that,
He who amid the light still craves
Apologies, and a' that!
For a' that, and a' that,
Small evil finds, and a' that,
In crimes which are of darkest hue,
And foulest deeds, and a' that.

10. Resolved, That every religious organization hich admits those who enslave their fellow-cree

which admits those who enslave their fellow-creatures to its embrace as the disciples of Christ, is exactly described in the language of Scripture— a eige of unclean birds, and the synagogue of Satan.'

11. Resolved, That if (according to the declaration of the Rev. Albert Barnes) 'there is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery one hour, were it not sustained in the Church,' then the friends of the slave are justified in boldly impeaching, openly rebuking, and utterly repudiating such a Church, in the name of Christ, the Redeemer.

12. Resolved. That is the suit layers recognized.

rock of offence'—as of old, accused of sedition and blasphemy, hated by the chief priests and buffeted by the rabble—yet atill 'the power of God and the wisdom of God unto them which are called.'

wisdom of God unto them which are called.'
The principal speakers on the occasion were Charles
C. Burleigh, Parker Filisbury, and W. L. Garrison.
The religious and political aspects of rux canar cursarios were presented in a most graphic and impressive manner, and in no form did opposition manifest itself, either to the principles or the sentiments advocated; on the contrary, it was evident that the appears that were made went directly to the understandings, consciences, and hearts of the rest. peals that were made went directly to the understandings, consciences and hearts of those who were present. Mrs. Redlon, of Providence, spoke pertinently in regard to the hardening effects of alavery on the conscience of the alaveholder, with particular reference to the case of the late President Taylor, who, when dying, could affirm—I am prepared—I have done my duty—notwithstanding he was holding two hundred human beings in the galling fetters of chattel slavery, and had been trained to deeds of blood all his life-time. We have seldom heard our friends Burleigh and Pillabury speak to greater acceptance, or with more ability. A collection of upwards of sixteen dollars was taken to defray the expenses of the Convention, and 'help the cause along.'

On Sunday evening, by invitation of the anti-sla very friends in Providence, we lectured to a larg very friends in Providence, we lectured to a large audience in Mechanics' Hall, in that city, and had no reason to be dissatisfied either with reason to be dissatisfied either with the attention giv-en, or the manner in which the rings we presented were responded to by those present. Nothing is more apparent, in every direction in New England, than that the tide of anti-alarcry feeling is constantly ris-ing, and that a new impulse has been given to our

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER POR JULY.

THE ORRISTIAN EXAMINER POR JULY.

The Examiner for July has the following articles:
The Christ of the Gospels and St. Paul, by Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D.; Agassis's Tour to
Lake Superior, by Mr. George B. Emerson; Bakewell on a Future State, by Rev. Ephraim Peabody,
D. D.; Miracles, by Edward Wigglesworth; Miss
Martineau, by Mr. C. C. Smith; Erasmus, by Rev.
Charles T. Brooks; Wordsworth, the Christian Poet,
by Rev. Artemas B. Muszy; The Diversity of Origin
of the Human Raccs, by Professor Louis Agassis.

Croaby & Nichols, 111 Washington Street.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

No amount of homage paid to the past is a verted cation of virtue. On the contrary, the more profusly is bestowed, the more clearly it will be sen that a designed as a cloak to cover moral covardisce runs appostacy. Nothing is easier, nothing more amounts and particle of the country of the cou on the part of the encomiast. out the slightest connection with any extravagant or fanatical. Heaven say extravagant or fanatical. Heaven sare me fine folly of descanting about the ments and sacrate the dead, unless my own life bear some little me blance to theirs, in manly contempt of what is an fashionable, in cheerful readiness to ender repe in bold aggression upon systematic wrong, is we light against principalities, and powers, and sele wickedness in high places, in concession wickedness in high places, in consecution the altar of a common humanity fruits shall ye know them, said the greated—not by their words.

"Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle slares Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers true Worshippers of light ancestral make the present a crime,—

a crime,—

Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steem)
men behind their time?

Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that me
Plymouth Rock sublime?

New occasions teach new duties; Tin good uncount;
They must upward, still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us clear. keep abreast of Trutn;
Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we caneira
must pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly threeh the

desperate winter sea.

Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Pat's bloodrusted key.

THE IMPARTIAT CITIZEN. This weekly joined Wans, the able and eloquent unditated black she-cate of the emancipation of slaves of erry shat of complexion, has been removed to this city, sub-peared last week enlarged, handsomely printed, et in every way much improved. The price at all year, in advance. Its special objects to sid into great work of elevating the colored people, and sen-ulating them to self-elevation. We trust it will no-er falter nor compromise.

Speech of Hon. William H. Seward. On or last page we have placed, without any shridgener the speech recently delivered by this featless at accomplished statesman in the U. S. Senste, on the the special recently delivered by this featless at accomplished statesman in the U. S. Sents, on the California question. It is an admirable effort—ans-awerable in reasoning, impressive in dignity, en-tlent in rhetorical taste, and strong in moral feets, Every portion of it will be read with equal and ab-sorbing interest.

The Cecilian Glee Book: A Collection of Four-Part Songs, Glees, and Secular Chouser, origin a selected from German, Italian and English at thors. In Two Parts. The Poetry of Part written and translated by J. E. A. Smith In Poetry of Part Second by Burns, Scott, Buyl, J. C. Johnson and others. Music arranged (a period with Piano-Forte Accompaniment) for the ue of Societies, Schools, Choirs, Clubs, and the Secu Circle. By Edward L. White, Editor of 'Moder by Wilkins, Carter & Co. 1850.

We understand the art of printings we do the science of music, the better pleased with 'the concord of sweet sends than ourselves. The typographical execution of the book, therefore, we are able to pronounce inviting mi book, therefore, we are able to pronounce minera-excellent. The musical characters are set, theye-fair and legible, the paper clean and white. As the merits of the work, in other particulars, we recom-many pieces of sterling worth, and in their pulsa-the editors say—'An examination of its paper vil show choice selections from every style, including the up to the more difficult Opera Choruse been taken to have the words of unexcep

In the death of Mrs. H. C. Anson, of Web-He death of Mrs. H. C. Arson, effect, (see oblivary notice,) the cause of Humanit, if Progress, of Reform, in its most comprehens spirit and widest scope, has lost an uniting set of cient advecate. In the elevation and enfunchment of her own sex, in particular, she took a very for interest, and was well qualified both to teach at lead. What is the death of a hundred military, also the progression of the comprehensive and the sex-badding Presidents, commerce to a loss like had slaveholding Presidents, comps

Anourrossars are caufoned respectolored woman named Estrit, who has ny, Leominster, Mass., and other place aid, professing to have been assisted abolitionists in different place at a Factories are untrue, and she is doublest 13° Editors of Anti-Slavery papers

copy.—Anti-Sairry Standard.

Le This Emity is an incorrigible and most only impostor, 'and no mistake'. She has been turning a long, period, in New England and out of it, only where awakening sympathy, and getting liberal contributions in money and lothing, and frequently deceiving even the very elset. She has a number of letters from various well known abolitonists, most them one from Ms. Deka of Londinster, Sa rathern one from Ms. Deka of Londinster. them one from Mrs. Drake of Leominster. Sa va in Bath, Me., a few dayssince, having field from its city on a charge of theft. Beware of her!

Lake Superior, by Mr. George B. Emerson; Bakewell on a Future State, by Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D.; Miraeles, by Edward Wigglesworth; Miss Marinesu, by Mr. C. Smith; Erasmus, by Rev. Charles T. Brooks; Wordsworth; the Christian Poet, by Rev. Artemas B. Muzzy; The Diversity of Origin of the Human Racce, by Professor Louis Agassis. Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington Street.

To Cornessronders: M. M. H. Many thanks. S. M. H. We gladly accept his preposition, and shall highly appreciate his contributions to our columns.

H. C. W. Letter on: Independence Day next week.

G. F. C. We like the spirit and execution of your pootleal effusion so well as to desire further favors.

THE RELIGION AND POLITICS OF SLAYERY—THE CONSTITUTION.

Are years since, this city was visited by a Rev.

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Are they men of no character, no standing, no mental or moral worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among worth, no honor to virtue, justice, society, humanity ? Are they men among of the fined of the friends of Freedom in Boston have been apprised of an effort of the pro-always pint in this place to put a source of the friends of the freedom in Boston have been apprised of an effort of the pro-always pint in this ylace to put and the society of the fined of the friends of the frien d is go to the extremest limits in defence of the modeler's right of property in man. What is to head of a religious denomination, however free theories, or however tolerant its idea of free discisse, if they can cover with the sanction of their rid brotherhood, a man not only holding such ments, but practically, such theories in addition, is face of the American people, as would, if carcel, deluge the country in blood in defence of

The abolitionist is what he is, a fansitio, if you pleas, reader; one who throws about firebrands without consideration. But he has one redeeming squeez if he has gone mad, he has done it for the sake of these whose faces he has never seen. If he has gone mad, he has done it for the sake of a great which are in the sake of a gre his gone man, he has done it for the sake of a great fundamental principle of civil liberty, not for him-self, but for a race to which he has only the most

self, but for a race to which he has only the most distant relation, except in this tie of pity.

On the other side, what is the position, giving them all possible credit, of Stuart or Webster? What is the position of the politician creating subserfuges, trying with how little virtue he can get into the leaves of respectability, finding how little an amount of sarides it may be necessary to make in order to touch the hem of a garment of respectable anti-

And here is a speech of Winthrop; and frimmer Winthrop is different from traitor Webster. He tries to keep the weather-guage; and so he proclaims there is no clause in the Constitution, of which his moral stallow cannot make an easy meal.

Having fart stated, with a great parade of trummers that whenever he shall see any thing against his

Haring first stated, with a great parade of frum-pet, that whenever he shall see any thing against his moral sense in the Constitution he shall throw up his offee and retire from the political arena, Mr. Win-theop finds nothing of the kind there. And when he peaks of returning a slave to bondage and stripes, he sps. 'That is not in it—the Constitution does not recognise property in man. The Constitution only ficals of "bound to service or labor;" and when I stem Elipe Crafts. I shut my eves to the fact that recogney bound to service or labor;" and when I return Elen Crafts, I shut my eyes to the fact that the slaveholder owns her. I only return her back to that service from which she escaped, and I am not responsible any further.' Just as the indignant Quaker, who was one grostly insulted by a man on the highway, took him by the neck, and held him under the water, saying. Friend, I will not kill: thee, but I will hold thy head here until thou art drowned.' So Mr. Winthrap would not return the slave! That neter crossed his keen Episcopal conscience. No! he starms him only to 'service'! And that is the way he gets his neck out of the yoke. But do any of hese politicians breathe say earnest hope, much less express an exmest purpose, to labor or pray for the enancipation of a single slave in this Union? He discusses slavery on the banks of the Pacific. Oh, he pledges you his eternal word, that he will not vote for slavery there. But the great Boston representative having tooken of it as a blight, would not iff his had to extend it to the West, and thus ourse the character of those republics which are to spring into the sisterhood of rations. Having described this, his whole speech has not one word in regard to the destiny of the three millions of slaves.

The slave does not ask of us self-devotion and sarrifice! No! Each reads the sad fact that seals foreer his devotion to suffering in the existence of this accursed Union, and his only prayer to us is, 'Get out of my sunlight—get out from betwixt me and the laws of God and providence! I ask nothing of you, citizens of the free States. Leave me alone the soil of this Southers country, and let nothing on the content of this country and let nothing on the content of the southers country, and let nothing on the content of the southers country, and let nothing on the content of the southers country, and let nothing on the content of the southers country, and let nothing on Crafts, I shut my eyes to the fact the

and the laws of God and providence! I ask nothing of you, citizens of the free States. Leave me, alone can be sold of this Southers country, and let nothing but the great principles of Christianity, free labor, and the 19th century, which have melted the chains of the French of the Portuguese, and others. Take sway this accursed breakwater of the Union, that the waves from across the water of free competition may burst in upon me, and bear me safe for the Ararat of Liberty.

'Get out of my links'!

Get out of my light ! said the philosopher to Al-Get out of my light! 's said the philosopher to Alcanader, when he asked him what he could do for
him. 'Get out of my light! remove the Union
which shelters and protects the slaveholder! 'This is
all the slave wants of us. No matter what may be
the merits of the opposite party; if we err, we err in
behalf of liberty and freedom. We go for what your
hearts tell your is justice. The other side is doing—
what? Trying to find evasions to show that they can
innocently remain loyal to the Constitution.

### ABOLITIONISM.

BY 8. M. HORBS. ism! What is it? Is it personified Acoustionism? What is 10.7 2. A principle field, semantied in some huge monster, or terrible field, a some other monstrous form or shape? Is it so a some outer monstrous form or shape? Is it some more than avoid creature, raging up and down the eath, seeking whem it may destroy? Is it a something, aras, shadowy, indefinite, or otherwise, that image the community and unhinging society?

And who are Abolitionists? Are they a band of madmen? Are they fanatics, atheists, disorganizers, dismoniplist, food, destroyers.

ists, fools, destroyers of the peace, men who

Such and nuch more of similar import are they harged with seing and doing. Let us see if such ie the fact.

is neither a monster, a flend, a madman, a fanatic, a feel, nor a noodle. He is a man. And a reasonable, coasile, intelligent, houest, honorable, elevated, senship, intelligent, housest, honorable, elevated, thinking, stern, principled man. He is opposed and organized against human slavery, to the very height, breath, and depth of his being. He prays, he preached, he talks, he sings, he acts against slavery. He does it, too, with a soul a heart, an earnestness, a vigor, as intensity, that it he real admiration of all men of headth and hearin. He avenuablizes with the of headth and brains. He sympathizes with the stare to his very immor soul. He hears with true horror and indignation the ring and clank of the chain as it binds and mutilates his brother man in ware than stanie bondaye, and hears with exquis-ite pain the murderous lah, as it cracks, and cuts and grees the recking victim of the more than diabolical states that the standard state of the standard states and the standard states and the standard standa

teach the slaves to read,) having reconstructive block.

Abolitionism and Abditionist! Is it and he a child of the devil? Must it be such to work for down-trodden, heastly used, despised, hewhipped, bester, ill-fed, worve clad, unenlightened, every way breatlined busanity? Is it such to toil the brain, and warry the hand, and thin the purse, that a fellownam may breath the atmosphere of freedom which fold shore made for ill men? Must it be such to lighten wrong, and sorrows, and outrages, which are imparallesic eq all Got's footstool?

Livrelly and tridy such a terrible and inhumanly interesting the suffering heart of brother. I herewith send you for his supersticable a matter to put Abolitionism upon one's impracticable a matter to put Abolitionism upon one's headless? Hasit a creed that can make a man blush; Hasi it principles that bid him hang his head among men? Is they anything unmanly, unheroic, unchitain, anhalowing, unchivalrie, earthly debesing in it? Are the season who work, and strengtle, and pour seat treasure, end pray, and preach, and do all man-

matter.

Is it really so, we repeat? Are Abolitionists really such small, inefficient, visionary, lunatic, cycless men? Is the cause to which they have consecrated their lives so purposeless, useless, vain, trivial? Is it so contemptible an affair to labor, and struggle, and pant, and pour out one's life-blood for liberty? Is it debations demandable of the property of the contemptible of the contemptible and pant. sing, demoralizing, demeaning to break down the galling chain of the slave? Is it a small work to galling chain of the slave? Is it a small work to lift up the voice, and drive the pen, and open the purse night and day, in season and out, for three mil-lions in the blood, and darkness, and sorrow, and curse of an inhuman bondage? Is all this nothing? Is it nothing to be a soul-full, carnest Abolitioniss— to put on the noble armor of Abolitionism? Ponder well, and sec.

Rior in New York. There was quite a riot in New York on Wedgesday, which was quelled with no little difficulty by the Mayor and police. A party of Irish stevedores assembled, and proceeded on board the ship Excelsior, where they assaulted and best the passengers. The difficulty originated with a Catholic priest, to whom some indignity was offered on the passage across the Atlantic. On the arrival of the ship, the quarrel was taken up by the stevedores. Several of the latter were arrested.—Boston Journal, July 5.

Mayor sits quiety in his omes, and not only allows, but connives at the grossest, assaults' upon the rights of that peaceful meeting.

This reveals he state of public sentiment not only in New York, it also in the heart of the nation. It shows precisely what an estimate is placed upon the chief doctrines of the Declaration of Independence by chief doctrines of the Declaration of Independence by the American people. The government of this coun-try offers protection to all sorts of people, and all sorts of interests, except 'niggers and abolitionists'. May-ors, police officers, and members of Congress, even, are ready promptly to 'protect' Irish emigrants, itinerant actors, Catholic priests, cotton bags and bales of cotton goods; while the abolitionists, almost the only class of persons who are endeavoring to carry out practically the golden rule, are left to become the cotton of any care, of rowdies who may choose to out practically the golden rule, are left to become the football of any gang of rowdies, who may choose to trample on their rights. Presidents, Governors, Mayors, and other public officers, are only the exponents of public sentiment—the weathercocks to tell which way the wind of public opinion blows. The duty of abolitionists, then, is clear. Let us change public sentiment—let us quicken the public conscience, and sharpen its moral sense. Let us turn the current of public opinion to run in an anti-slavery direction, and these officers, and the public vers. will direction, and these officers, and the mob, even, will

### THE GUILT OF THE NATION.

WORDESTER, May 26, 1850.

My DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Notwithstanding the correction the 'godlike' expounder of the U. States Constitution has given to that instrument touching its 'guaranties' to Americas slavery, as well as many others who know perfectly well, but who are unwilling to acknowledge it published, that the preservation prepagation and perfectly when, our wno are awaring to exhausteed a publicly, that the preservation, prepagation and perpetuation of slavery is the vital and animating principle of our national government'; still, there are those, in all communities, who, I am disposed to believe, honestly think that the national government has nothing

Below is an advertisement, copied into the Wor Below is an advertisement, copied into the worces-ter Spy of May 26th, which speaks for itself. It will be seen that the editor of the Times affects to be sur-prised to learn that U. S. officers are engaged in such business. Perhaps he has yet to learn that it is their legitimate and lawful business; and furthermore, that such officers are his officers, and the officers of every voter in this slave-making, slave-breeding, and slaveholding nation. slaveholding nation. M. STOWELL.

GREAT SALE OF HUMAN BEINGS.

The U. S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Lou-isiana advertised to sell at public sale in New Or-leans on the 20th ult., four hundred and ninety-three slaves, of both esces and all ages, from infants to old age. Among the number is one old man, called 'Samson,' aged 111 years.

age. Among the number is one old man, called 'Samson,' aged 111 years.

Les So says one of our exchanges.

We should like to know what right U. S. Marshals or other U. S. officers have to be engaged in this netarious business of selling men, women and children at auction? Is that the object for which the General Government of our land was established? It don't read so in the Constitution, nor in the Declaration of Independence. We know that. It reads the very reverse. The Constitution was formed (if its own clear and explicit language may be credited) 'to secure the blessings of liberty' to the people.

What right, then, we ask, have the officers of our General Government to be engaged in this abominable traffic in Human Flesh?

The People of the North are often told that they have 'nothing to do with slavery'—that it is strictly a local sflar, a State institution, and all that sort of thing—and we have been again and again denounced by distinguished slaveholders for meddling (even by way of discussion) with their delightful and 'pecular institution,' the bane of earth and the abhorence of Heaven.

Yet we find men, commissioned as civil officers by the general alministration at Washington, openly engaged in the public sale of slaves by wholessle! And this in the year of our Lord 1850.—Mohaust Times.

mg gind and characteristic response:—
PITRIBORO, June 16, 1850.

WM. LLOTO GARMSON:
MY DAM Size—I have the sheet containing your and Mr. Edmond's letters. My heart tenderly sympathies with the suffering heart of that outraged brother. I herewith send you for him my draft for \$20. I should love to do more for him, but recent disappointments in my pecuniary affairs oblige me to make my gifa smaller. I hope it will not long be so.

What a cruel and wicked—thrice cruel and wicked, land is this in which we live! I rejoice to see that you hold out so strong and true. May the richest blessing of Heaven be upon you and yours!

Your friend and brother,

GERRIT SMITH.

PRIEND GARRISON:

As some of the friends of Freedom in Beston have been apprised of an effort of the pro-slavery spirit in this place to put a stop to all discussion on the aubject of slavery. I respectfully ask leave to present the whole matter to the readers of the Liberator.

In the first place, our friend Loring Moody came here to lecture on the evening of the 22d of June; and agreeably to a vote of our citizens, we were allowed the school-house for any kind of lectures; we thought it no harm, therefore, to appoint our meeting there. I knew the agent of the district (Charles Borden) was deadly hostile to our meetings, he having maliciously (as I believe) disturbed them last March, while we were being addressed by that realous friend of liberty, Jonathan Walker. We met, as per notice, and found the door locked and barred against us, and two flends in human shape inside to protestas they pretended to think, the property of the district from violence. Well, for one, I tried to push the door in, not knowing at the time that it was barred on the inside. There were some forty or fifty persons assembled, among whom were no Disunionists, not one, except my humble self. An excitement was produced, but not much noise. One man would pay the damage, if the door could be opened; another and another would pay aomething, and so on through the crowd. Some of the friends thought it best to get a hall near by, and Samuel thought it best to get a hall near by, and Samuel and so on through the crowd. Some of the friends thought it best to get a hall near by, and Samuel Kean, a good Free Soiler, offered to open his house for us; and while we were discussing what course to take, slam went something against the door, and som three pannels were perforated and other damage done, so as to ruin the door. It was done by one of the most bitter enemies of our cause, who would go all lengths to keep the bondman in his chains; but the boot was now, he seems to have thought, on the wrong leg, and he felt as though his rights were stricken down by a lawless tyrant! and he thought. the ship Excelsior, where they assaulted and best the passengers. The difficulty originated with a Catholic priest, to whom some indignity was offered on the passengers of the Atlantic. On the arrival of the ship, the quarrel was aken up by the streedores. Several of the latter were arrested.—Boston Jearnal, July 5.

When the passengers of an emigrant ship are assaulted by 'a party of Irish stevedores, because they had offered some indignity to a Catholic priest, the Mayor of New York, with a body of police, is soon on the spot, to 'quell' the riot. But when a Convention of peaceable men and women, assembled, not to offer indignities or insults to any one, but to 'undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free,' is broken in upon, and broken up, with savage violence, by Rynders and his gang of ruffianly bullies, the Mayor sits quietly in his office, and not only allows, but connives at the grossest 'assaults' upon the rights of that except a sight sprinkling of friend Moody and some of the connives at the grossest 'assaults' upon the rights except a slight sprinkling of friend Moody and so ladies that were near. After friend Moody had spoke a few minutes, we concluded to retire from the well satisfied that good would grow out of it. And

well satisfied that good would grow out of it. And now let us see.

The next thing was to try the law upon us, as you already know; and last Friday the farce came off. Four of us were arraigned before a Justice in West Bridgewater, one of Webster's 'retainers, I suppose. Had a kind of mock trial—all kinds of testimony ad-Had a kind of mock trial—all kinds of testumony admitted that had no bearing in the case, as almost all think who heard it; and the result was, we were bound over, in the sum of one hundred dollars, to the Court of Common Pleas, to be held in Plymouth the second Tuesday in August; on a charge of riot. Some of our neighbors were indignant at such proceedings, and thought it would be no more than right to call on the Commonwealth to protect us right to call on the Commonwealth to protect us from future outrages; so yesterday we had Jordan and Snell before the same Justice, on a charge of creand Snell before the same Justice, on a charge of cre-sting disturbance in public meetings; and they are under bonds to each other to appear before his Honor in one week. I think they will be let off with a small fine. I hope they will, for I don't want them pun-ished. All I want is to be let alone, for I shall exer-

ime. I hope they will, for I don't want them punished. All I want is to be let alone, for I shall exercise my right of speech in spite of the fliveth edition of Webster's speech. If my future destiny is to hammer atone, I shall do it cheerfully, knowing that every blow I strike will weaken that chain that holds my brethren in bonds.

Since this fracas, there has been a great deal of discussion here on law and gospel; the result of which is, that we find a great many more friends than we expected. I calculate on new accessions to our cause, and that the subscription list to the Liberator will be increased in this section. That is the paper we need here, instand of the filthy Olive Branch. You may know at any time what public sentiment is, by the papers they read. There are but few Websteries in our little village of Joppa; and most of them may be seen in State street or in Pearl atreet six days in a week; as that we have every thing to hope for, and nothing to fear. I think it safe to say, that the Massachusets Anti-Slavery Society have not sent their agents into East Bridgewater in vain. I have had the offer of a good spacious hall, belonging to Samuel B. Allen, in this village. He has kindly offered the use of it, free, so we shall have no more trouble about the school-house. The most of us rioters are not very well able to stand a contest against the Commonwealth; but we must work the harder, and aim at tyrasny every blow we strike; and when the cand of all this farce comes, may we all be better prepared to fight against tyrants and despote. I hope I shall not be hung or drowned, for I long to live to join in that grand triumphal jubiles, when the last chain shall fall from the limb of the last slave in our country and the whole world.

Yours, JACOB LEONARD.

## PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CALIFORNIA.
FRIESD GARMSON:
It spears by the San Francisco Herald, that on the
lst uit. Charles, a colored man, claimed as a slave of
Lindu Hayes, was brought before Judge Thomas, on
a writ of Habeas Corpus, and discharged; the Judge
matrianing that under the Constitution of the State,
and under the Mexican laws previously existing, he
had no right to detain him. On the next Friday, he
was sagain arrested on a breach of the peace in having
made an assault on said Hayes, and for unlawful resistance to the Sheriff, but was promptly discharged
by Justice Sackett. The position taken by the defendant being fully supported by the witnesses, and
thoroughly sustained by the direct bearing of the authorities.

The arguments used by the defendant's counsel

The arguments used by the defendant's coun-

CHARACTERISTIC KINDNESS.

Robert Edmond, (who, in 1848, was cruelly tarred and feathered, in South Carolina, for endeavoring to teach the slaves to read,) having recently addressed a letter to Gerrit Smith, making known his desire to visit his native land, (Sootland,) but lacking the pecuniary means to do so, received in reply the following kind and characteristic response:

W. LLOT GARRISON, June 1997, 1998, 1999, 1

in the resistance at outered to duran largest and to capture him.

God forbid the time should ever come when a slave can be arrested in California to be held as a slave there, or carried as a slave from that place to another! God grant that the same may prove true of New Mexico; yea more, God hasten the time when every man shall sit under his own vine and figures, having none to molest or make him afraid!

Yours, JUSTIN HARLOW.

Boston, July 12, 1850.

REVOLUTION IN THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.
We regret to learn that, during Anniversary week,
at a very, very small meeting, and at the urgency of
Rev. G. C. Beckwith, all the Methodist and nearly
all the Unitarian members were voted out of the Excentive Committee of the American Peace Society,
comprising Dr. Channing, Hon, Amass Wilker,
Messrs. Blanchard, Jackson, Holland, Wells, Rice,
Bridge, and Boyden: the vote was eleven to nine.
Seweral Vice Presidents have since sent in their resignation.—Com.

OLD COLONY A. E. SOCIETY.

A short session of this Society was holden for the choice of officers, in the Town Hall at Abington, on the 4th inst., it being the sistenth annual meeting of the Society; Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth, the President of the Society, in the chair. The meeting was called to order at precisely 8 o'clock, in order for adjournment in season for participation in the glorious, soul-string festivities of the 'Massachusetts A. S. Society.'

Chose Lewis Ford and Samuel Dyer of Abington, Jacob Leonard of East Bridgewater, Elmer Hewett

mouth.

For Vie-Presidents—Elmer Hewitt, of Hanson;
Daniel Otia, of South Scituate, Samuel Dyer, Thomas J. Hunt and Lewis Ford, of Abington; Wan.
Perkins, of Plymouth; E. E. Bennett, of North
Bridgewater; Rufus Bates and R. Y. Perry, of Hanover; Jacob Leonard, of East Bridgewater; Thomas
Bicknell, of Kingston; Lewis Holmes; of Bridgewater, John Cushing of South Hingham; N. B. Spooner, of Plymouth; and Dexter M. Sturtevant.

For Secretary and Treasurer-H. H. Brigham, of South Abington.

For Managers—Bourne Spooner, of Plymouth; H. H. Brigham, Briggs Arnold, Lewis Ford, and Samuel Dyer, of Kingston.

Chose Lewis Ford and H. H. Brigham a Commit-

Chose Lewis Ford and H. H. Brighan a Commit-tee to procure lecturers and appoint special meetings of the Society, for the present summer and ensuing autum, as in their judgment they may deem proper. Foted, That the following report of the Tressurer of the Society be printed with the proceedings, viz:

| nce from las     | t year,            | 3.43      |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Collected at     | Hanover,           | 14.19     |
| AND SECTIONS     | West Bridgewater,  | 2.07      |
| 4                | North Bridgewater, | 7.03      |
| Water Build on   | Middleboro',       | 5.75      |
| ta store or over | Plympton,          | 7.00      |
| 44               | Bridgewater,       | 17.10     |
| 4                | Hanson,            | 7.25      |
|                  | Abington,          | 13.51     |
|                  | Plymouth, 22d Dec. | 57.40     |
| 10 (6)           | North Bridgewater. | 19.92     |
| A 4              | South Abington.    | 10.35-165 |

For notices,
Halls and Meeting-Houses,
Halls and Meeting-Houses,
Paid W. L. Garrison, for attendance at Hanover, Bridgewater, Abington, Plymouth, and
N. Bridgewater,
Paid C. C. Burleigh, for attendance at North
Bridgewater, Middleboro, Plympton, Bridgewater, and South Abington,
Paid F. Douglass, for attendance at Plymouth,
C. L. Remond
E. Quincry, expenses of attendance at do.
S. S. Foster, for attendance at S. Abington,

ton,
Expenses of notifying the Middleboro' meeting,
Advertising meetings in public journals,
Paid for printing Preamble and Constitution,
Paid for services and notifeing the Physics Paid for services and notifying the Plym meeting on the 22d of December, Paid for Expresses,

Postage, Paid into the Treasury of the Mass. A. S.

| cloty, to recent the delice and to | 38,24            |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total Expenditures,                | \$161.6          |
| Received,<br>Expended,             | 165.00<br>161.68 |
| Balance,                           | \$3.32           |

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Society adjourned, to join in the festivities of the Massachusetts A. S. So BOURNE SPOONER, Preside

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning, and took the whole town by surprisulier Log is published, from which it appears that during the last days of the voyage, she accomplished a greater distance than any other steamer affoat. On the 24th, with a head wind, she fan 319 miles in 24 hours. She was advertised to leave on the 10th inst, end will contest the race with the Asia, which leaves for Boston on the 13th.

ENGLAND.

leaves for Boston on the 13th.

ENGLAND.

The chief feature of the news this week is the debate in the House of Commons relative to the policy of the ministry on the Greek question, and the committing of the cowardly assault upon the Queen by a man named Pate, formerly an officer in the 10th dragoons. The offence was committed against her Majesty mas leaving the Cambridge Bouse in company with Prince Albert, when, from amongst the crowd assembled to witness her departure, a man walked out with a walking came in his hand, and made an assault on the person of her Majesty. He struck her on the head and face repeatedly, but fortunately no effect was produced beyond a demolition of her bonnet. The Queen app ared at, the Iulian Opera the same evening, where she was greeted with the most loyal and enthusiastic reception. The miscreant has been taken into custody, and has undergone an examination, at which he appeared perfectly sane, and it is said he has been living in good circumstances.

Robert Pate, the man who assaulted the Ouese.

Robert Pate, the man who assaulted the Queen, does not appear to have designed her any very grave injury. The stick with which he struck the blow was not thicker than an ordinary goose quill—measured only two feet two inches in length, and weighed less than two ounces. Her Majesty's appearance within two hours in the royal box at the Covent-garden Italian Opera proves that the personal injury sustanted was not serious.

within two hours that the personal injury sustained was not serious.

The Ministry have been sustained by the Commons in the Greek affair, by a majority of 46. The question of the increase of Louis Nepoleon's salary has received the sanction of the french Assembly.

It is said that Gen. Navares has had a warm discussion with the Minister of the U.S., in which he expressed the satonishment and regret of the Spanish government, that the government of the United States had not prevented the expedition of Lopes from being prepared in the States, but had allowed it to depart, with the object of attacking Cuba; and it is also reported that the Spanish minister had addressed a warm senonstrance to Washington, embodying the views of the Spanish Government; and that this note is not written in a very amisble spirit.

EF At Naples, a frightful accident occurred on the 18th June. A part of the Grenaglia, an immense edifice, used as a barrack for troops, gave way and fell down, involving 400 or 500 persons in the ruins.

A telegraphic despatch from London announces the arrival of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of the properties of the coverland mail, with Bombay dates of the properties of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of the properties of the coverland mail, with Bombay dates of the properties of

A telegraphic despatch from London announces the arrival of the overland mail, with Bombay dates of 25th May. At Benares, unwards of 1000 persons lost their lives by the explosion of a magazine boat loaded with 3000 barrels of gunpowder. A whole face of 30 boats was destroyed, besides doing immense damage to the town, near which the explosion took place. Commercial advices represent business as very dull. The season is considered closed.

The Late Philadelphia Fire.—The following is an enumeration of the houses destroyed, prepared with great care, which shows that our enumeration of them, published yesterday, was nearly correct, and within bounds, being somowhat less than the actual number:—

Total,

Philadelphia Ledger, 12th inst.

F. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher sailed for London in the New World, Capt. Knight, on Tuesday of last week, in company with his brother-in-law, Ur. Bul-lard, who goes to attend the Peace Convention.

g the country between the Rio Grande es. All the United States disposable i McIntosh, Inge, Merrill and Lincoln, three companies of Texas Rangers, are to the field for a two-months' campaign. Neuces. All the United States disposable forces at Ports McIntosh, linge, Merill and Lincoln, together with three companies of Texas Rangers, are ordered to take the field for a two-months' campaign, or until the Indians are subdued. The whole will be under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee A. letter-writer asys.—Dr. Downs informs me that the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hardee A. letter-writer asys.—Dr. Downs informs me that new going out daily to exterminate term.—He asystem to be compared to the command of the companies of the companies

Melancholy Accident.—At Chatham Four Corners, on Monday evening last, two young ladies, Miss Lucy Lord, sged 15, and her sister, Mrs. Villiam Holmes, aged 23, were so severely burned by the bursting of a hand-lamp, that the youngest survived but a few hours, and the other, it is ferred, will not recover. Both were daughters of the late Joseph Lord, of New Lebanon Springs. They were filling the lamp with the daughters of the late Joseph Lord, of New Lebanon Springs. They were filling the lamp with earn the survived her sister only a few hours. She leaves a babe six months old. Her husband, who was absent from home at the time of the accident, unable to bear up under this weight of affliction, was partially deranged.—Pittified Eagle.

Fatal accidents from the use of camphene are now of daily occurrence, and deaths, too, of the most paintul and horrid description. Its use is as dangerous as gunpowder.

Le At Kingsville, Ohio, Komm arrested for an extraordinary attempt to murder his wife by throwing her into a well. He, however, finding she was not killed, drow her out himself. They had been married but three months, and she is a young and amiable woman. Harmon's object, it is suppeared and amiable woman. At Kingsville, Ohio, Rollin Harmon has been ing she was not amend the monator of the monator of

she brought him. His ball was fixed at \$5000.

Anglo-Sazon Brutality.—At the pinery in Wisconsin, a few weeks ago, three white men made a party of Indians and half-breeds drunk, and then, by main force, carried off one of the squawa, a respectable and fine-looking woman, into the woods, where they offered violence to her penson, and left her dying; forced violence to her penson, and left her dying; of statement of the statement

dians in Wisconsin.

IF A frightful tragedy occurred at Wilmot, Annapolis county, N. S., on Sunday, the 4th ult., when Mrs. Miller, wife of a respectable farmer on Handley Mountains, after her husband had gone to Church, walked out with her four youngest children, and having tied them to her dress plunged with them from a cliff, and all were drowned. Her mind had been slightly deranged, but on that day she appeared unusually well. She left nine other children.

F Adam Ramage, the inventor of the 'Ramage Press,' died in Philadelphia on the 9th inst. Mr. Ramage was a native of Scotland, and nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death.

Melancholy Accident.—Two young students of Ogle-thorpe University, near Milledgeville, one named Luce, the other McCufchen, were instantly killed on the morning of the 26th utl., by lightning. A third person was near them at the time, but fortunately es-

There has been received, at the Philadelphis Mint, from California, from the first deposit in December, 1848, to the 29th of June, 1850, inclusive, the sum of \$15,750,000.

President Taylor was 66 years old. He has left a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Bliss, and a son, still quite a young man. Two other daughters, Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Davis, are deceased.

The new Wire Lattice Bridge, at Memphia Tenn., fell on the 12th ult., with a tremendous crash killing six span of horses, and seriously injuring two men. 'Loss, \$13,000.

The loss by the late confingration at Montrer \$1,200,000. This great destruction of propert was caused by some boys playing with fire works. PA Utica editor has been smothered with rose aving received from a neighbor eighty-eight var-ties.

Strescherries.—During four days of last week, 172,000 baskets of strawberries, making an aggregate weight of teenty-one and a half tons-arrived in Philadelphia by the Eric Railroad. They were mostly grown in Rockland county.

Fatal Accident.—The express train from New York on the Western Railroad, Thursday night, run over i man named Ois Mills, near New Worcester, and in jured him so badly that he died on Friday morning He was an intemperate man, and was probably lying upon the track when the train came along.

EF Seven slaves were recently convicted and sen-tenced to be hung, for the murder of their master, in Sunflower county, Miss.

Homestead Exemption.—The bill to exempt the home-tead of families from attachment on lovy or sale on execution, has passed the New Hampshire House of Appresentatives by a vote of 168 to 77.

Matthew L. Davis, who died recently

The Reilroad Accident.—But three lives are sup-posed to have been lost by the late railroad accident— two men and one woman. The Ulies Herald states, however, that a woman and child are missing, who were on the train going down Esst. The man killed was an Irishman, on the down train, and was buried at Fort Plain. The baggage man on the down train had three ribs broken, and was under the care with his head only out of water four hours. A fireman named Sancliff lost an eye.—Roch. Dem.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, July S.
Hon. S. S. Prentiss, a well known and distinguished lawyer, formerly a resident of Vicksburg and recently of this city, died the other day at Natohea, Miss.
He was for a brief period a Member of Congress from that State.

Powder-Mill Explosion.—Whipple's Power-Mills a Exeter, N. H. exploded yesterday, killing instantly Charles R. Smith, whose body was blown into frag-ments. The explosion was heard 30 miles.

The boiler locomotive, Each of the freight train on the Western Reilread, exploded at Clappville depot yesterday afternoon. The engineer, John Madigan, was blown some distance into the air, and fell dead 15 rods from the spot, having lost one leg and his clothes, which were blown in another direction. The farenam was severely scalede, and will probably loss as yet. The wood in the tender was thown high in the sir, and fell like hall.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS,

dd pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

Will continue with meetings at the following

MILFORD, (Worcester County.)
Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 20 and 21.
[This Convention will be in the New Hall in Inion Block, and will be attended by Charles C. Unliked, S. S. Forth, and Sanuti Mat. Jr.]

SOUTH HINGHAM, (Plymouth County.)
Sunday, July 21.

[This meeting will be held in the Congregatio
Unitarian) meeting-house, and is to be attended
ARKER PILLEBURY and N. H. WHITING.]

ANDOVER, (Essex County.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, July 27 and 23.

[This Convention will be attended on the 28th by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PAR-KER PILLSBURY. WORCESTER

Thursday, August 1.
sacious City Hall has been engaged for this
See the Special Notice in another column.]

### ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

|   | in          | WICKERS TO STREET    | Irranaa ak                                     |     |
|---|-------------|----------------------|--|-----|
|   | Templeton,  | Friday,              | July   | 19. |
|   | Gardner,    | Saturday and Sunday, | " 20 and                                       | 21. |
|   | Ashburnham, | Monday,              | grade Bridge                                   | 22. |
|   | Ashby,      | Tuesday,             | See S  | 23. |
| 1 | Townsend,   | Wednesday,           | fair heer of                                   | 24. |
|   | Pepperell,  | Thursday,            | Transfer line                                  | 25. |
|   | Groton,     | Priday,              | entite filte                                   | 26. |
|   | Lowell,     | Saturday and Sunday, | " 27 and                                       | 28. |
|   | Lawrence,   | Monday,              | <b>产</b> 4000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 29. |
|   |             |                      |  |     |

NOTICE.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a special meeting in the Congregational Church at South Hingham, on Sunday, July 28, 1850. The third session of the meeting will be held at 5 o'clock. Parker Pillsbury, N. H. Whiting, and others, will be present on the o

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

FREE DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTONIAN

FREE DISCUSSION AT WASHINGTONIAN HALL.

The People's Sunday Meeting for Free Discussion will hold a debate at the above place on Sunday afternoon next, at quarter to 3 o'clock. The following is the question to be discussed:—'Is Christianity promoted by free discussion?' The meeting is free, and all are invited to attend and take part in the debate. Fifteen minutes allowed each speaker.

LECTURES AT NORTHAMPTON.

WM. LLOTD GARRISON will lecture in the Town Hall, at Northampton, on Sunday, 21st inst., forenoon, afternoon and evening, on Peace, Anti-Slavery, and the Popular Tests of Picty. WANTS A SITUATION,

WAAIS A SILVATION,
As waiter in a public house or private family, a young
man, who can bring good recommendations from his
last employers. Apply at No. 25 Belknap street.

NOTICE. cations for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leices til further notice. SAMI samuel May, Jr.

MARRIED—In this city, on the 11th inst., by John M. Spear, Elbridge G. Wheeler to Mellisa Grover, both of Abington.

DIED-In Westfield, July 6, 1850, Mrs. H. C. Ar-nold, wife of Elijah Arnold, aged 43 years and 7

months.

Thus has passed away from earth to heaven, we trust, one who was much beloved by all who knew her. The sickness of which she died continued for more than eighteen months, in which time she suffered much; but she was enabled to bear it all with Christian fortitude. We trust she has fallen asleep in Jesus. She had full faith in a God of love and justice, and but little fellowship with that religion which commences in darkness and superstition, and ends in gruelty and injustice. Her motto was love to God and good will to men, and equal rights for all; and, in ed will to men, and equal rights for all; and, in particular, no slavery. She was desirous that her own sex should feel the importance of being qualified to discharge all those duties which devolve upon them to discharge all those duties which devotve upon them towards each other, and that they should be enabled to take a more elevated stand in society. For this she labored and suffered represels, in the midst of which she was taken to her final rest. Her end was peace.

E. ARNOLD.

# MUTUAL Boarding School Association.

SITUATED IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY LOCATION.

THIS Institution will naturally furnish a vast field to amuse and interest the mind, improve the understanding, correct the judgment, and mend the heart, by leading men to God, as the great Author, Preserver and Governor of all things; and to show that there is one supreme, omnipotent, eternal God, and that his superintending power preserver and governor of all things; and to show that there is one supreme, omnipotent, eternal God, and that his superintending power preserver and governor that the superintending power protecting arm.

The Course of Instruction will include Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Botany and Natural History. Also, Drawning, Panaling, Needle Work, Music and Singing.

Teachers and others subscribing, and paying the sum of \$200, shall be entitled to a membership for life, and to a dividend of profits once in six months. Also, to a free railmost dicket to Boston.

Subscription payable as follows:—\$10 on subscribing; the remaing \$100 in quarterly or yearly insignments. The above Institution will then belong to and the remaing \$100 in quarterly or yearly insignments. The above Institution will then belong to an experiment of the Farm, comprising two Boston-Boston and their heirs as soon as the amount of \$1.400.

Out-Buildings and Bathing-Housey godd into tillage, posturing, orchards and dealed and with a great variety of fruit, both nature shall have a deed of one sere of land, with the my sell to the Institution, should hear and date of his deed.

he wish to withdraw, for the original value, at the time and date of his deed, and the state of the deed, subscribers may claim a residence, and move to suid Farm, or send their children, as soon as they have paid the amount of \$25.

We wish it to be understood that a member of the above-named Institution may reside in Boston or claewhere, and have his children cleated at the Institution free of expense.

In this way, persons in quite moderate circumstances may obtain a comfortable residence, and be able to educate their children.

N. B.— Wastes, at the above-named institution, two thruse-Carpenters, two Stone Masons, one Paintes, three Farmers. The above-named mechanics will be preferred who understand music and singing. Also two House-keepers, who understand cooking, we may and ironing; and several Teachers who understand the above branches.

J. & M. WILLIAMS, Principals.

J. & M. WILLIAMS, Principals. Boston, June 19.

Botton, June 19.

EF From a hasty glance at the plan of the above proposed Association, and from hearing its modus operand; partially explained, we should think that, if judiciously managed, it would be found to be not only feasible, but, in addition to affirding to parents in moderate circumstances facilities for the education of their children (its main object) garely offered, would prove a good pocupinty investment, besides afferding a home, to these who may avail themselves of its advantages.—1.

TO DANIEL WEBSTER. TO DANIEL WIEDSTEIL
And so, thou com at to this, at last!
With wings that might have soared
To heights where dwell the sainted few,
By human kind adored.
Thou stoep'st in Freedom's Council Hall,
By VERNON's hallowed grave,
To be that meanest thing of earth,
A voluntary slave.

O mightiest of her champions!

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 The birthright of the Free?

Thou, on whose broad, expansive br 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?

Appared the series and set of the bound of t Upon thy shame to gloat,

And press thy hand, say, didst not feel
Thy stomach in thy throat?

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

What cared the Priests for Judas, with The Savior in their clutch?

And did not England's noblest shrink And did not England's noblest an From Arnold's traitor touch? Perchance a late example moved Strong envy in thy breast, And thou art all agog to be The Gorgey of the West!

Thou dost not deem it best, forsooth,
To 're-enact God's will'!
What would'st thou have—the Devil's, then!
Or Slavery's baser still
Our fathers braved the wintry ses,— Can'st tell us for what cause,
If not to make the 'will of God'
The soul of human laws?

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

Doct think the shrewd, far-sighted me That till New England's vales, Will disand let thee cheat them with Such idle hursery tales? Doct 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
Thy country's burning shame!
And shall thy falseho ds make it sin The panting slave to aid? Betake thee to thy trade!

Betake thee to thy trade!
When the fate of half a continent
Hung trembling in the scale,
With what nice skill thy practised eye
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
Was his beyond recall!

Was his beyond recall!

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

What though eight hundred mamm The voice of welcome raise, Can sounds like these requite thee well,

Can sounds like incest regarder
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.

### From Burritt's Christian Citizen AN HONEST MAN.

AN HONEST MAN.

Tis beautiful to look upon
The flowers that bloom by Natick's rills;
Tis glorious sight to see the Sun
Stand tiptoe upon Waitham's hills;
Tis fair to view, by Pelham Pond,
The bulrush wave its leafy fan,
But his better 'dis to graap the hand,
And look upon an honest man.

Spring breathes upon the shrinking flowers.

That Winter in his seorn decides, That Winter in his seom derides,
And Needham's crocks and Wayland's bowers,
And many a cultured vale besides,
Behold the glow of beauty's bloom
O'erspressi the rose's cheek so wan,
But purer tim's by far illume
The forehead of an honest man.

Ine coreneed of an honest man.

Go, look upon the scroll of fame,
In which, with characters of gold,
The hero and the statesman's name
Are glorified, and all carolled;
You'll tearn how this one bore the aword,
And that one spoke, as Webster cam,
But seldom will you hear that word
Of words, 'He was an honest man.'

We know the unposic phrase
Would burn the lips of Eastern peer,
For men of lowly names and ways
The godlike epithet may bear;
We know that peerless noses too
Can curl with scorn republican,
And democratic lips pool pool
The honors of an honest man.

The honors or an nonese man.

But, 'heeft the heavens that smile above.

This glorious world of hill and vale,
And streams, that kies the herbs in love,
And worlds, the spring-birds love to hill whate'er ic's is glorious deemed—

Whate'er has royal honors won—

There's nought can be in heaven estermed to noble as an honest man.

J. B.

Selections.

SLAVERY AND PREEDOM.

MR. SEWARD'S SPEECH ON THE COMPRO

MISE BILL,
In Senate, Tuesday, July 2.
Compromise Bill being under considered having obtained the floor, spoke

Texas has a valid title to all of New Mexico, cast of the Rio Grande, as high as the 42d parallel, win necessarily rigard that State as surrendering, for a pecuniary equivalent, an extensive region effectively secured to savery, to the equivocations of this compromise. Those, on the contrary, who regard the prefensions of Texas in New Mexico as groundless will as cortainly protest against the surrender of 70,000 square miles of soil, pregnant with liberty, to the hazars of this adjustment. Both of these parties, I think, must agree that the United States ought not to pay Texas the equivalent, unless her title is good, and that if her title is good, then the United States ought not to pay Texas the equivalent, unless you do, in the first good, and that if her title is good, then the United States from the Pope, and your title by conquest, you have you also not be soil, preparation from the Pope, and your title by conquest, you have yet in the title is in dispute, then the transaction changes character. The equivalent is paid for peace, and Texas is not yet lifted up so high, not the United States brought down so low, as to obtain my consent to so hamilisting a traffic.

I have heretofore said that I could vote to pay the debt of Texas, on the ground that the repudiation of it by the United States in the agreement of anoastion was fruudulent. But Texas ageens to prefer that we should buy damain and dominion from her, rather than pay her debts. She must be content, therefore, satisfy as concerning the cardinal points in the hargain, viz.:

M. SEVARD'S SUZECEL GN THE COMPIDO
The Components and basing more consideration.

M. General having obseated the flow, spake as file in the components of the components of

own:—

'All men naturally were born free, and were, by privilege, above all the creatures, born to command and not to obey earthly authority not derived from their own consent.'

I cannot yield implicit fash to those who assure me that the peculiarities of soil and climate in New Mexico exclude slavery. They are combined with other statesmen who deny that point, and this bill concedes the point itself. It expressly covenants to admit New Mexico as a slave State, if she shall come in that character. I cannot surrender a just and benevolent purpose to arguments which knit contradictions as closely as words can lie together. I how that there are slaves at this moment in Utah, and know, moreover, that the discovery of a first flake of guld, or of a few grains of silver, or even of a few climps of coul, in the unexplored recesses of New Mexico, would be followed by a new revelation of the will of the Almighty in regard to it.

Sir, perhaps those who excuse this measure can point me to a tyrant who ever deprived his subject of what he deemed necessary for them. Nevo thought one neck would be more than enough tone, that he might destroy the body politic at a blue when the wished that they had but one, that he might destroy the body politic at a blue provided in the more declaring binant rights, that was not an abstraction of the matural equality of men. A provided in the more provided in the more provided in the more provided in the more provided in the continue of the commonwealth of England, that the promulgation of the Commonwealth of England, that the promulgation of the Commonwealth of England, that the promulgation of the States hopefully assert abstractions of equality of men, and even the Constitutions of many of the slave States hopefully assert abstractions of equality of their casenital rights. What were the battestopical passers and restractions of equality of their casenital rights. What were the brown and the slave States hopefully assert abstractions of equality and the many of the slave States hopefully assert abstractions of equality and the promulgation of the contract of the customary vehicles of legislation, to weather out the dark and dangerous storm, that slave States hop

sit the noble moto which Algermos folders increde in the album of the King of Denmark:

\*\*Amous Loss teinine tyramin.\*\*

\*\*Dase potit placedom and Liberate quietem.\*\*

\*\*Bay Algermos Malerate quietem.\*\*

\*\*Ray, Algermos Malerate quietem.\*\*

\*\*The interval particut.\*\*

\*\*The interval particut.\*\*

\*\*The interval particut.\*\*

\*\*The interval particut.\*\*

\*\*Emaj justice always excites fear, and therefore a give away the right of another.\*\*

\*\*Begal justice always excites fear, and therefore a give away the right of another.\*\*

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\*\*Begal justice always excites fear, and therefore a give away the right of another and the right of a give away the right of another and the right of a give away the right of another anothe

tend the Ordinance of 'to over New Mexico. If fall in that, I shall not then surrender it by entering into the ridding covenant contained in this bill, but shall, fall back, as I did in the case of California, upon the people of the Territory, and leave New Mexico in the mean time under the protection of her accient laws, deeming her more afe in resting free, though without guard, in open danger, than inclosed in a suspected safety. This, Sir, is nor-intervention—such non-intervention as you and I can practice and can justify. Not voluntary, self-imposed mon-intervention, to betray or expose Freedom, but compolsory non-intervention, when all intervention to save it had failed. The President anticipated that failure, through the known discordance of the two Houses of Congress, as we all might well have an ticipated it. And therefore he recommended the alternative without an unnecessary trial. It would have been wise for the Slave States to have adopted it then. It would be wise for the Senate to adopt it now. If we reject it a little longer, we shall only reach it at last through the necessity which hes swell foresaw. When that time comes, he will have here will come up here to be come that he did the most for. Harmony and for Freedom when to dull and prejudiced apprehensions he accused to be doing nothing.

I need only indicate the application of these remarks to Ulah.

The District of Columbia, the offspring of the Republic, is cherished equally by all the States; and that every nation english the territory and unless they are contravy to the aniversal law of God and nature. Discourse of Government, by Algermon States, ch. 1, p. 46.]

And wherever these emigrants go, whether they do not be remarked to the first and indispensable element, and where Colombia are planted, States are formed or Nations built, Labor is the first and indispensable element, and he receden a planted, States are formed or Nations built, Labor is the first and indispensable element, and he seems that he did the most for Harmony and for F

Great Cough Remedy!



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

IN offering to the community this justly celebrate remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of tas efflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and some of the eridences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild asser-tions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to sufering humanity which feets

will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit so inquiry from the public into all we publich, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and to medicine worthy their best confidence and paros-

Member of the Lift. Mar. Am. Am. Am. Am. Am. String of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an administ composition from some of the best articles in its Materia Medica. and a very effective remedy for the classes of disances at its intended to cure. New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1849."

PROF. CLEVELIAND. of Bosoloin College, Mr. Writes—I have witnessed the effects of your Cliff. RY PECTORAL in my own family and that of my firends, and its gives me satisfaction to state in its ver, that no medicine I have ever known has present the comment of the most commental successful in curing disease of the lines.

REV. DR. OSGOOD

Writes—'That considers the 'CHERRY PETORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affector
every given to the public,' and sates that 'his dayter, after being obliged to keep the room for but
months with a severe settled cough, secomparia
by raising of blood, night aweats, and the standard
symptoms of Consumption, commenced the user in
CHERRY PECIORAL, and had completely restered.'

Dr. Ayer .— Dear Sir.— For two years I was sifered with a very severe cough, accompanied by spirat of blood, and profuse night sweats. By the series my attending physician. I was induced to use yet CIERRY PECTORAL and continued to do so I I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect your preparation.

Hampton, ss.

Springfield, November 37, 184.

This day appeared the above named James Raddla, and pronounced the above statement are in cert respect. HEAR THE PATIENT!

This day appears and pronounced the above statemessespect.

ALONZO NORTON, fusion.

At the office of the Hon. George Ahmun, M.C.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

PORTIAND, Mc. Jan. 19, 181.

Jan. 191.

Ja

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long fiftered with Adison, which grew yearly worse, until sat suturn it bugst on a cough which confined me to my chamber, all began to assume the alarming symptoms of complete. I had tried the best addies and the best resistant to no purpose, until I used your CHEMP PECTORAL, and you may will believe me Gratefully yours, J. D. PHELPS.

If there is any value in the judgment

eny of the public confidence.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mast, and sold by Druggists and Pealers in Medicine gaserally throughout the United States.

June 21. tS14

June 21. BOOKS.

BOOKS,
BELA MARSH,
Yo. 25 CORMILL.

HAS FOR SALE.

A NTHROPOLOGY: or the Science of Man in
the bearing on Wat and Savery, and on Jraments from the Bible, Marriage, God, Deth, keributton, Atonement and Greenment, in supthese and other soul croups; in a Series of Joan
these and other soul croups; in a Serie of Joan
the Sale of Marriage, God, Deth, keriBury G. Wright's Auto Blography—1 of
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