

UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR,

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS

10L. XX. NO. 33.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1023.

Befuge of Oppression.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS

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Selections.

Bosron, July 15th, 1850.

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MOB AT COLUMBUS.

where the colored inhabitions mostly reside, it, but to no purpose. I was secreted in where I could see their movements and besidends curses. After indulging in the latter freely, they gradually dispersed, and went thomes. Upon this brutal treatment I leave to comment; I merely give the facts.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

From the National Era. 'DRAWING IT MILD!

The New York Tribune undertook to convict us takely of a want of fidelity and candon, because wild not fully expose the conduct of the Northern Democratic) Doughfaces in voting against the admission of Hugh N. Smith, Delegate from New Mexico Iow much he made out of the charge, our reader he saw our last week's paper, can determine. But et us see a specimen of the stern impartiality of our aptions accuser.

Dawson's amendment is thus properly character sed by the editor:

oper and Pheles? Hear him:

'Among the yeas were Mr. Cooper of Pennsylvnia, he voted under misapprehension of the question, and ien. Shields of Illinois, who was gonded into change his vote from may to yea in apposition to his own eliberate judgment. Judge Phelps of Vermont also ted for it—tor what reason I cannot imagine. I ould as soon thought of a Vermont Senator voting establish slavery among the Green Mountains. But e mischief was done, and I can only hope that it on tatout one.

ron havy done."

Who' draws it mild' now? 'Mr. Cooper voted noter misappeatension of the question.' We don't elieve it. Mr. Cooper must have known all about its olious amendaent—its bearings, its design, its lleged necessity. It was a matter of previous contact of the cooper must be a misapprehension, eatons about in the Senste Chamber. We don't elieve it, Mr. Tribune. 'Judge Phelps also voted or it—for what reason I campt imagine.' Is it possible? And then Mr. Clay—Ah, friend, forbear—much not the tserred name.

te-for wast cases. I saint to the second of the second of

oth Senators from moderate slave States, both of California, and anxious for her admission, possed to the extension of slavery, and each lly in favor of admitting Calif rais by herself.

Clay became convinced that she would not

The New York Tribune, the great White champion of Freedom, and the Washington Union, the great Democratic champion of Slavery, were both employed as hands on the Clay Omnius which was lately upset and broken to paces. It is currous to note the mode in which each announces the overthrow. The Union, as news!, see but the reflection of its own hyphrous counterance in all the world about it. It is full of dismay and gloom, and therefore everybody size must be. 'We have never,' it asys,' witnessed a more profound sensation produced than by the rejection of the Compounise bill.' Does it refer to the outburst of laughter, with which the amontpeaned was received in the House of Respresentatives?

The New York Tribune, not quite so melancholy, it considerably more venturious. It says:

From the N. H. Independent Democrat

THE TEXAS SWINDLE-CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

From the Massachusetts Spy.

(F) We commend the following letter to the attention of our readers. The writee is a whig in regular and high standing in his party, but not of that class of whigs, who think that their party obligatious require them to sacrifice the interests of the North, and of Freedom, at the shrine of slavery. He is, moreover, an acute observer of men and things, and one who has enjoyed the confidence of the people, and has held important attations in the government at their hands. Coming from such a source, the suggestions are important, especially those in relation to the pending elections in this State, and particularly that in the fourth district.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 9, 1850.

South, it will readily be seen that not come to pass. The bill so there is quite, Southern in its tone, at the predicted of the delay and embarssoment consequent upon the attempt to push such a measure, has come to pass. The bill is defeated—for the simple reason, that a majority could not be found to vote for it—and the Senate to-day is just where it was four months ago.

The People, we think, will promone the conduct of the Poorth District to add immediately one to the number of Northern, men to aid in settling aright before the simple reason, that a majority could not be found to vote for it—and the Senate to-day is just where it was four months ago.

The People, we think, will promone the conduct of the Poorth District to add immediately one to the number of Northern, men to aid in settling aright to the great the secondary in the great the secondary in the great the promoner that the write of Habeas Corpus was not obtained them. Fee Southern men are absent from their seats. Tell the freemen men are absent from their seats. Tell the freemen men are absent from their seats. Tell the freemen men are absent from their seats. Tell the freemen men are absent from their seats. Tell the freemen men are absent from their seats and in settling aright the whole procedure under that wint the whole procedure under that wint the whole procedure under that wint the whole procedure under that with a whole the great guestions which now fearfully agitate the great In Benois, we think, will pronounce the conduct of Mr. Benois, 'not Faction, but Statesmanship,' and permit H. G. 'to be a blockhead all his days,' if he so please.

From the Rra.

THE NEW YCIK TRIBUNE AND THE WAITINGTON UNION.

The New York Tribune, the great Whig champion of Freedom, and the Washington Union, the great Democratic champion of Slavery, were both employed as hands on the Clay Omniton which was infelly upset and broken to pieces. It is curious to note the mode in which each announces the overthrow. The Union, as neal, seee but the reflection of its own ingubrious counterance in all the world about it. It is full of disanny and gloom, and therefore everybody else must be. 'We have never,' it anys, 'witnessed a more protound sensation produced thin by the rejection of the Compromise bill.' Does it refer to the orthorst of laughter, with which the amongement was received in the House of Representatives.

The 'Wee York Tribune, no quite so melancholy, is touchteenty' nor venousous. It says:'

What unmitigated scoundrelis

LETTER PROM SAMUEL J. WAV.

bout fee thousand dollars, for the sake or our graduals and happy Union. Several of them will betripped of all their property to pay it. Never mind, her must be taught that Slavery is the 'peculiar mentium's, 'which must be sustained, though all hings else are trampled under foot.

Yours trolg. SAMUEL J. MAY.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, AUGUST 16, 1850.

P. King. If elected, it is hoped he will be not faithful to his trust than was his predecessor.

THE SLAVE AFFAIR AT WASHINGTON. The Was giton correspondent of the New York Evening Po-prinishes the following particulars of the late sla-reak at that place:—

WEST INDIA JUBILEE.

and correspondence from Washington, chiefly in comnection with the Anti-Slavery movement and the
Liberty party.—Bee.

This, however, is not the place for me to discuss
the internal workings of slavery. The domestic
that the rinaway slaves were
through here this morning in the Suaquehannah at those who have seen and suffered from it, and are infinitely more competed to participate the three countries in the State. It being ascertained
the men non mile scross the Pennaylvania line,
and to my mind a very important one, to which, with
your pormission, Mr. Chairman, I will laude. I reare
the men. They succeeded in arresting seven of the
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MR. RHETT'S DISUNION SPEECE grow uneasy; not at the prospect of any illegal in ference with her slave system, but in view of the in itable refusal of the North to be any longer resor-

"The South must protect itself, says Mr. Elet. How? By dissolving the Union! When themps throws away his crutches, no doubt he will edge never in a more ludicrous, and at the same time me

where he says, in his milated appeal to slave States—'Alabama, where so man have planted their homes, and, as we hoped, have sided in setting up in a r

It is time for Nicholas to try his power of cub-gy upon the freedom and equality enjored, under his government—for Haynau to extol the demons and magnanismity shown to the Hungarian—for pirate his degrant on the virtue of honesty is the party as hope to equal, either in folly or effrontery, this hel-spur of the South.

ANOTHER ENORMOUS SWINDLE.

Texas has carried her point—so far as the United States Senate is concerned, and the Hone of Fermine to to frame the Concerned of the Hone of Fermine to the Concerned, and the Hone of Fermine to the Concerned, and the Hone of Fermine the Permine the Fermine to the Concerned, and the Hone of Fermine the Concerned to the the Conc ANOTHER ENORMOUS SWINDLE

LFORD ANTI-clus notice, an Anti-Slavery Con-ference of the Millord on Saturday evening an atom was held in Millord on Saturday evening an atom was held in Millord on Saturday evening an maky, July 20 and 21; the various sessions of maky, July 20 and 21; the various sessions of

Senday, July 20
such assembled in Upton Hall.

The opening session had a goodly number in attendence. The time was occupied by Samuel May, technology to the time was occupied by Samuel May, the control of the session had a goodly number in attendence. The time was occupied by Samuel May, the pack fisto in the objects and aims of the Aboli, have pack fisto in the objects and sims of the Aboli, which was not self-time to the sense subject, with clearness, it consists of the same subject, with clearness, it consists of the same subject, with clearness, it consists of the same subject, with clearness, the consists of the same subject, with clearness, the consists of the same subject, with clearness, the consists of the same subject, with clearness and strength of the same subject, with clearness and the same subject. Sensitive the same subject, with clearness and the same subject, with clearness and the same subject. The same subject is subject to the same subject to the same subject to the same subject. In the same subject, the same subject to the same subject to the same subject to the same subject. In the same subject, the same subject to the same subject to the same subject to the same subject. In the same subject, the same subject, with clearness of the same subject, w

SCHOOL MORNING SESSION

SENDI ANDRIAN CLEASION.
The needing was called to order at 10 o'clock by
May, Ir., who remarked that this is one of a series
One Handred Auti-Slavery Conventions in pro-

gress this season.
He said as it was thought best to organize He said as it was thought bees to organize the Covening he would nominate E. D. Draper of Bepsales for President, who was elected and took the Calif. Then on motion, Henry Fish was elected Secretary. Next, an anti-slavery hymn, entitled 'The Griz of Prejedies,' was sung, followed by prayer from Asim Ballou.

Gult of Prejudice, was sung, followed by Prayer from Adm Ballow.

S. May, It., when offered a resolution, (No. I.) and spake to good purpose on the subject involved, showing that the ery of infidel and blasphemer against the absiliation is a humbur which the thoughtful can easily discern. For if slave-breeding, etc., be not in easily discern. For if slave-breeding, etc., be not in seredance with the religion of Christ, then abolitionies at its trust friends. If the language of the resolution be laspheny, then we glory in it. Tri the options of the property of the prop sel spholes the most extension to come out, and have no voluntary association with the perpeturars and supporters of this great wrong. It is no use talk of perily theft when men are stoken. Hence abditionists are not mad when they attack such tools of sizery as Moses Stuart and Daniel Webster. It would be had policy to aim our shafts at the mere follower of these great champions. There should be substantially the state of the great champions. There should be substantially offered Resolutions Nos. 2 to 8 indicates, and occupied the remainder of the morning session in their support, and in continuation of the fract constant. Copious, exceedingly eloquent and cochaire, it were vain to attempt a sketch of them

a this place. S. S. Foster read resolutions 7 and 8, and propo the subject of the afternoon'

Adjourned to meet at 1 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION.

Adin Ballou in the Chair pro tem.

A. G. Spalding, J. H. Crane and Charles Gladding

ere appointed a Committee on Finance.

The President then introduced Robert P. Wingate

The President then introduced Robert P. Wingate, its of Barrhead, Scotland, to the Convention.

He said I have two embarressments in addressing this audience—the broad accent which my native columy has imposed upon me, and although I thought I saw tell acquisited with the anti-slavery cause in America, yet, after listening to the eloquent speakers who have preceded me, I see myself a baby, with mach be colourn. I am a abolitionist, uncondiwho have preceded me, I feel myself a baby, with much yet folgarn. I am an abolitionist, uncomfu-tional and universal raid amg glad, after eight days so-journ in America, to have this opportunity of lifting up my voice for the abolition of slavery throughout the world. I feel too much beclouded in intellect by change of climate, and fatigued in body by a long torage, to make a speech. You must take the sell for the deed. If my life be spared till I am properly renered in spirit, I shall ever lift my voice in this cause as onoscinative may offer till the re-ceho of the renewed in spirit, I small ever that the re-each of the cause as opportunity may offer, till the re-each of the angel's song shall usher in the good time coming when shall cause.

when slavery shall cease.

This address was evidently from an earnest and eloquent soul, that felt deep interest in the cause, and it moved the heart of the heart.

The main portion of the session was then occupied by Mr. Foster, who took up resolutions, seven and eight, exposing the treachery and perfidy of Daniel Webster. Able, thorough, justly scorching and lengthy, it cannot be properly sketched within reasonable limits.

M. D. D.

hie limits.

Mr. Burleigh made some remarks upon the sam ubject, after which the Convention adjourned to

leigh spoke of the fact that all sorts of hard things are said about abolitionists after they are gone, but none attempt to confute them in the open field. He commented upon it at length, as well as the spe-tific charges cowardly hurled after the friends of the

comments in favor of the po-cions of these resolutions, and moved, that the whole series of resolutions be passed, and suggested that they, and the proceedings of this Convention, be pub-labed in the Practical Christian, Liberator and Anti-Slavery Standard. The question being put upon each class of resolutions, they passed unanimously. A large audience was present through the day, Adjourned.

while it practices the extreme of oppression in reducing millions of its subjects to absolute chattelism.

7. Resolved, That Daniel Webster, in his profitred support of Mason's Bill for the return of escaped slaves to their bondage, has proved himself a villain of the blackest character, a traint or to liberty, false to the oft-repeated instructions of his constituents, and it only for the association and support of the slave-threeders and slave-mongers of the South, whose cause he has volunteered to maintain.

8. Resolved, That all who shall knowingly aid, directly or indirectly, in the return of Mr. Webster to his present place in the U. S. Senate, or in elevating him to any other place of trust or honer, will thereby become partners of his guilt and periddy and will prove to the world that they have more regard for the person of a traitor and villain than for their many professions of regard for liberty and Christianity.

9. Resolved, That Moses Stuart, of Andover, in coming forward to defend Daniel Webster's corrupt bargain with the alaveholder, has only proved himself an accomplice in alave-catching, and expert in torturing the Bible (which he boasts he has been studying forty years) to the defence of American slavery, 'the sum of all villanies'; and has done all in his power to make good the charge against the American. Church, that it is the main pillar and bulwark in the

support of slavery.

10. Resolved, That if there be in the pamphlet o 10. Resolved, That if there be in the pamphlet of Moses Stuart one trait more disquasing than another, it is the duplicity with which in one part he excuses and apologizes for slavery as not essentially oril, and in enother condemns it as opposed to right and true religion, and declares that the alaveholder is bound by his duty to God to disobey the law which punishes men for teaching slaves to read and write, while he ridicules and denounces the abolitionists for teaching the same with regard to every human law which violates the laws of God.

CONVENTION AT UXBRIDGE.

Agreeably to notice, an anti-slavery convention was held in Uxbridge on Saturday and Sunday last Aug. 10th and 11th, commencing on Saturday even

ing
Dr. Augustine C.: Taft was elected Chairman
Charles A. Taft, Secretary; and Samuel Taft and Alfred Arnold Financial Committee.

The following resolutions were offered for consideration by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston: Resolved, That the religion of this nation, lil

that of the ancient Jews, consists in tithing mint anise and cummin, and neglecting the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith—in being scrupulous and exact in regard to external observan-ces, and at the same time being full of oppression and

lood. Resolved, That between the enemies of freedom and its briends, there can be no common bond of union or equality of government; and as the only chair which holds the American Union together is the which encircles the limb of the slave, to snap b asunder is to proclaim liberty to all who are now pir

ing in bondage.

Resolved, That while we have great cause for thankagiving to God, in view of the cheering progres which has marked the anti-slavery movement, still it view of the work that remains to be done,—of the view of the work that remains to be done,—of the callous state of the public heart, the general perversion of the public sentiment, the hostile position of the American church and clergy, the subsequency of the two great political parties to the will of the Slave Power, the daring and desperate efforts of the southern slaveholders for the perpetuity of their thrice accursed slave system, the millions of our countrymen cursed save system, the minion of our control when we may be an errorating in bondage for deliverance,—we are most deeply impressed with the necessity of renewed zeal, courage and activity in this noblest of causes—forgetting the things which are behind, and pressing onward to the mark of total, unconditional, everlast-

most deeply impressed with the necessity of renewed zeal, courage and activity in this noblest of causesforgetting the things which are behind, and pressing conward to the mark of total, unconditional, evertasting emancipation.

The whole subject of slavery was discussed in all its bearings with great cogency, caracterists and elequence by Charles C. Burleigh and W. L. Garrison; the impression created was manifestly deep, and favorable; no objections were raised to anything that was advanced, although the closest acrutiny and the utmost freedom of expression; were frequently invited; and we doubt not that many prejudices were removed, many objections satisfactorily answered, and many good resolutions attengthened, by the powerful appeals that were made to the understanding, the conscience, and the heart. Remarks were also made by 'Sojourner Truth,' a colored woman, formerly a slave in New York. Four meetings were held suncessively, and were well attended—the last one in the Unitarian meeting-house, the use of which was kindly granted by the committee of the house without charge, to whom a vote of thanks was cordially given. A contribution of nine dollars was taken up to the properties of the truth of the above paragraph.'

We think so too. This Carstina (!) Witness will find it up-hil work to convince the people of Massachusetts that Daniel Webster is a truly a great man. A Christian Witness, we think, should bear witness and thousand times more honor upon Massachusetts than bearing great in any other sense. It folls and stupidity to assert. Benediet Arnold, alexander the Great, and Nero, were doubtless intellectually out to defray expenses, and to 'help the cause along.'

AUGUNINE C. TAFT, Press.

CHARLES 'A. TAIT, See.

OUR CAUSE IN NEW BEDFORD.

OUR CACRE IN FIRM \$2.0 Fallows and the process of the company coveraging overaging boundaries.

M. My the effert recolations since and ten, in mention the control of the c

sexious to continue that relation to their brethren in a spiritual bonds. They soon gather a handful about them, encouraged by white negro-thaters and colonia sationists, who are anxious to be 'rid of them'; and getting their 'sue' from these same negro-haters, they soon learn to tell their as yet 'smenlightened' hearers, that they will lose their souls if they go to an anti-alsvery meeting; and dreading such an awful of catastrephs, they stay away. One of these colored preachers not long since relused to read an anti-slavery meeting; and dreading such an awful remembers of his church that 'anti-slavery meetings were detrimental to the cause of religion.'

The meeting on Wednesday evening was continued until ten elook, every moment of the time being occupied in the most faithful and earnest exposure of the practical effects of this state of things in retarding the day of the slave's deliverance. At 10 o'clock, the meeting adjourned to Thursday swening.

Thursday evening, the meeting was organized by appointing H. O., Remington to the chair, and J. B. Saunderson, as Secretary. Prominent among the speakers on this evening were two defenders of the church, one a colored man by the name of Moore, the other a white man whose name I did not learn. Both brought against us the stale and oft refuted charge of 'ulterior views.' Mr. Moore said he was there, not to defend man, but the church, on the would defend it against all the hosts of hell, or something to that, effect. But I have not undertaken to report the speeches; but only to 'give an account.' of the meeting. Among those who took part in the discussion, in addition to friend Remond and myself, it may not perhaps be invidious to mention friends Saunderson, Remington, Ruggles, Allen, and several others.

On the last evening, we were favored with remarks by Mr. Gibbs, of Philadelphia, and Mr., of Balmimore.

The meeting did not break up until 11 celock, a intensely was the interest excited. Remond at time seemed to rise superior to himself, and I am sur much has been done towards correcting the views of those in attendance on the subject of prejudic accisate color.

inose in attendance on the sunject of picquare against color.

The great majority of the sudience of all color were fully with us, and the end is not yet. A. Convention of a general and stirring character is mue needed, must very soon be held in New Bedfor There never was a time when faithful and tracked to the surface of the sound of the surface and the surface a There never was a time wash, include the Anti Slavery field than the present. Can they not behad, and funds raised to sustain them?

Still achieving, still pursuing.

As ever yours, LORING MOODY. [LF The conduct of those who control the colored nurches in New Bedford, as above delineated, is ex-edingly disgraceful.]—Ed. Lib.

The Christian Witness, so called, the organ of the opiscopal Church in this city and vicinity, has joined ands with Moses Stuszt, and come to the defence of

Mr. Webster is one of the lew men in this nation

The Boston Bee, the organ of the old line Whiggs

lectually but not truly great. Probably there are men, in the Massachusetts State's Prison who possess great intellectual power, but very few of the characteristics of true greatness. Pray, Mr. Christian Witness, what is true greatness? Is it a mark of true greatness in a Massachusetts Senator to be seen intoxicated on the floor of the United States Senato? Mr. Webster, in his ismous (or, rather, infamous) 7th of March speech, says he is willing to support Mr. Mason's slave-catching bill to the fullest extent. Notwithstanding his professed love for the Declaration of Independence, (which declares that a man has a right to himself,) yet he would have his fellow-man, with a skin not much darker than his own, who escapes from the suction-block of the slave-driver to breathe the pure sir of freedom, sent back again into the iron grasp of the Slave Power. Is that a principle of true greatness? Is it true greatness in a Massachusetts Senator, who has herectofore on many occasions arowed his friend-ship to freedom, and who declared not long since, in Springfield, that the Free Soliers had stolen his tisuider, he he now directing his Idents, and giving his infinate he was a supersection of the property of the property

following resolution:—

Resolved, That the papers recently circulated for signatures of colored citizens of Boston, discriminating between the degrees of popularity of certain teacher in the Smith School, as reasons for or excite sending our children to said school, is regarded by us as a measure suitedly to the cause (now as dear as ever to our hearts) of equal school rights.

Resolved, That the dictates of common sense, and a due supregulation of our rights as eithrens, imper-

suvery demand of us a strict neutrality, a non-inter-vention policy with regard to any difference existing, or said to exist, among the Smith School Teschers. Our motto has been now is, and ever shall be. 'No fellowship with the exchange school system, its tea-chers or someone.

chers or supporten.

In support of the petitions, report and resolutions, remarks were officed by John T. Hilton, Henry I. W. Thacker; Benjamin F. Roberts, Wm. C. Nell, Henry Weeden, Robert Morris, William Bröwn, Ribbert Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Gardner, and others, all of whom concurred in an expression of the first named speaker, that, setting saide, for the sake of the cause, all preferences or dislikes for individuals connected with the exclusive school, consistency required of us to let 'Habel have its own condusion.'

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

to let "Bubel have its own confusion."

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted, together with an order that the funds remaining in the treasury be appropriated for furnishing petitions and diffusing information throughout the State in aid of the equal school right movement.

At a late hour, the meeting adjourned, subject to a call of the Committee.

EDWARD B. LAWTON, Chairman.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE IN PORTSMOUTH.

WILLIAM C. NELL, Secretaries.

usual, has elicited much feeling for both parties in the transaction. As I know that every thing relating to the welfare of the oppressed is fraught with tender interest to you, I have thought it desirable to give you the particulars in this case.

The circumstances, as published in the Portsmouth Journal and other papers, are in the main correct Shortly after the departure of the birg Mary Parrow, Capt. Warren, from Pensacola, some five weeks since, bound to this part, letters were received here by the U. S. Marshal, the collector of customs, and other, stating that a slave, calling himself Adam, was supposed to have secreted himself on board this vessel, and urging upon them fidelity to their 'constitutional duties,' by a prompt return of the fugitive. These facts becoming known, the friends of freedom resolved to lexer no lawful means untried for the liberation of their brother from his perilous condition. Accordfacts becoming known, the means of freedom resourde to leave no lawful means unfried for the liberation
of their brother from his perilous condition. Accordingly upon the arrival of the brig in our harbor, two
of our anti-slavery friends hastened to the vessel, and
found there the panting fugitive from oppression.
While they were in conversation with the passengers
and crow, some of whom sympathized deeply with
the slave, Capt. Warren, who had been away, returned to the vessel. They requested permission of him
to take Adam on shore, which he declined granting,
saying that he had been advised by one of his friends
in the city to retain him, and he should do so. He
also said that he had been advised by the commander
of another vessel, who sailed in company with him
from Pensscola, to hash him to his kedge anchor and
throw him overboard, and that he then regretted he
had not done so! Finding their efforts with Capt. W
mavailing, our friends decided that one of them
should return to the city, in order to ascertain what
could be done in a legal way, while the other should

unavailing, our friends deceated that one of them should return to the city, in order to secertain what could be done in a legal way, while the other should remain on board to take cognizance of the proceedings there. As the fugitive saw the boat pushing off from the brig, he asked the friend by his side, in a tone of alarm, 'is there danger?' Foor fellow—he thought that as soon as he breathed the pure sir of our Northern coast, he was a freeman. Not receiving a reply from his friend which tended to allay his fears, he said, 'If I could have an opportunity, I would jump into that beat.' His desire was communicated to the brother in the boat, who soon brought her under the bows of the vessel, when Adam spring with all the desperate energy of the flying fugitive, and was followed by his friend. Capt. Warren and the pilot, who were at this time in the cabin, taking alarm from the noise above, followed in close pursuit, and then a scene enaued which developed most painfully the fact, that there are New England freemen with can debase themselves so utterly as to hunt down the wretched bondman. Adam was seized, sind, after receiving a stunning blow on the head from Capt. W., was dragged back into the vessel. His friends then hastened to the city, and, after consulting a legal gentleman favorable to the cause of human rights, served-out a process against the captain for unlawful detention. When the process was served upon the captain, he, having in the mean time consulted counsel, and fanding that he could not lawfully hold the fugitive, suffered him to leave the vessel, and he has since been protected by his friends.

Had I not previously been impressed with the belief that the onti-slavery movement of the nineteenth century is a test. of 'character, I could not doubt it now. The scenes which have occurred since this affair have revealed to my mind such a want of principle, that I shudder at the prevalence of the slavehold-

with their Friends and Protectors, in Council'

Such persons as have escaped from alavery, and
those who are resolved to stand by them, are invited
to meet for mutual council and encouragement as
Casenovia, Madison County, New York, on Wednesday, 21st of Anguas, 1850. The assembling will
take place as 110,0 clock, A. M., in the Independent
Church, and the meeting will continue through two
days. The object sined at on the occasion will not
be simply an exchange of congressialitions and an expression of sympathy, but an earnest consideration of
such subjects as are pertinent to the present condition
and prespects of the slave and free colored population
of the country, and to the relations which good and
true men sustain to the cause of impartial freedom
and justice.

In behalf of the New York State Vigilance Committee,

GERRIT SAITH, President,

THE SEVENTEENTE

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

most noperess, have occasionable assets the most cativity, and He who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the over-ruling of it to the earrying forward of His own gracious purposes, enables us to see, in the changing schemes and cowardly combinations of political parties, the hitherto undramed of treason of eminent Northern statemen, the increased confusion, 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 are the way-marks of History.

Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant and 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 perplicitly, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts falling them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coping on the earth.

them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.

Under those circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of entire and abstract truth is needed as never before. Amid the clamor of combinations, compromises, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of the 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 importance of the position they occupy! It is left to them to declare by words, and by the corresponding actions that alone give words significance, that the distinction between right and wrong is eternal and immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verifies, whose teachings it is neither safe nor wise to question. Hence follows the simple contession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the most presidency wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances with Tomogliak Romacination, in all cases. slavery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circur stances, a sin; Immediate Emancipation, in all case

THE FUCITIVE SLAVE IN FORTSMOUTH.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 6, 1850.

MR. GARRISON:

DEAR SIM—An occurrence of deep interest, relating to the rescue of a fugitive slave, has transpired during the past week in our usually quiet city, and, at ing the past week in our usually quiet city, and, at ing the past week in our usually quiet city, and, at ing the past week in our usually quiet city, and, at her city and a hereafter.

To aid in the proceed, and for its help we appeared to the welfare of the oppressed is fraught with tender interest to you, I have thought it desirable to give you the particulars in this case.

The circumstances, as published in the Portsmouth Journal and other papers, are in the main correct. Shortly after the departure of the birg Mary Farrow.

Capt. Warren, from Penascola, some five weeks since, bound to this port, letters were received here by the U.S. Marshal, the collector of customs, and others, stating that a slave, calling himself Adam, was supposed to have accorded himself on board this vessel.

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.
HIELEN E. GARRISON.
CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK.
ABBY B. FRANCIS.
LOUISA LORING.
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN.
ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.
SUSAN C. CABOT.
CAROLINE WESTON.
CATHERINE SARGENT.
HENRIETTA SARGENT.
HENRIETTA SARGENT.
H.N. N. H. HIPPS HENRETTA SARGENT.
HANNAH TUPTS.
ANN R. BRAMHALL.
MARY WILLEY.
ELIZABETH GAY.
ELIZA F. EDDY.
HARRIET M. PALMER.
HARRIET B. HALL.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

or served out a process against the captain for unlawful detention. When the process was served upon the captain, he, having in the mean time consulted counsel, and finding that he could not lawfully hold the fugitive, suffered him to leave the vessel, and he has since been protected by his friends.

Had I not previously been impressed with the belief that the anti-alwary movement of the nineteenth century is a test of character, I could not doubt it now. The scenes which have occurred since this dith prove revealed to my mind such a want of principle, that I shudder at the prevalence of the slaveholding sphit smong us.

Capt. Warren came to this port with merchandise for Gilbert & Co., contractors for the Dry Dock now in process of construction at the Navy Yard, and is, with his vessel and crew, now detained here, they refusing to pay him his freight, it is understood, on the ground that this man was in their employ at Pensscola, and that they will be held responsible for his return.

LIBERTY—EQUALITY—FRATERNITYI II

Positives from the Prison-House of Southern Depotism with their Friends and Protectors, in Council

Such persons as have excepted from alwary, and those who are recolved to stand by them, are familied to meet for mutual counsel and encouragement as Casconvia, Madison County, New York, on Wednesday, 21st of August, 1850. The assembling will take places at 10,0 clock, A. M., in the Independent Church, and the meeting will continue through the county of sympathy, but an examest consideration of any manny, but an examest consideration of any sympathy, but an examest consideration of any sympathy, but an examest consideration of any sympathy, but an examest consideration of any suppathy, but an examest consideration of the committee in Europe will be held tresponsible for the Committee in Europe will be held tresponsible for the Committee in Europe will be held to be

To Our friend J. T. E. is notified that we shall not be able to comply with his kind and pressing invitation, as we are engaged to be at the Harwich meeting at the time he specifies.

To We are again obliged to postpone an obligary actice of the death of Robert Garrison Waston.

Don't fail to remember the time for holding the various Anti-Slavery Conventions in this State.

COLLECTIONS			
By the Finance Com	mittee at th	Meeting in Wo	reaster
Edmund Quincy	81 00 E. I	D. Hudson	5 00
Benj. Snow, Jr.	1 00 Tax	ris Food	0 50
Amos White	0 25 P.	B. Southwick	0 50
G. W. Gilmore	0 25 H.	Humphrey	1 00_
M. A. Maynard	0 25 Sin	muel May, Jr.	2 00
B. A. Rawson	0 12 G.	Miles - Allen II	0 50
J. Fessenden B. Smith	1 00 Ric	hard Clapp	1 00
P. Sears		ah W. Hoar	
A. Brown	0 50 I. I	I. Brown	0 50
Wm. Thompson	A 10 36	Commence of the second	0.25
Luther Melendy	1 00 Sot	hronia M. Brow	ne 0 50
E. Mills			
R. Brinkley	0 25 Eli	Belknap	0 23
Thos. Cummings	0 25 Ass	Cutter	0 50
M. & E. A. Stowell	3 00 Ge	o. S. Flint hua Spooner	
L. H. Barnard E. Jackson	0 94 Jos 1 00 Ale	len Sampson	1 00
J. Brown	0 50 R	Belknap	0 25
C. B. Comstock		M. Eveleth	1 00
B. B. Spalding		P. Lawton	1,00
Jos. A. Howland	0 50 A.	B. Rarle	0. 50
Adaline H. Howlan	ad 0 50 J. J	B. Yerrinton	1 00
Lewis Capen	0 25 W.	H. Jewett	1 00
Samuel Barrett	1 00 I.	M. Cutcheon	0 50
P. B. Cogswell	1 00 Mc	ses Mirick,	0 50
J. Smith	0 25 Sa	ran Brown	0 50
John L. Clarke	0 20 FA	S. Stafford	0.50
Smith	0 19 R	Sprague	0 50
C. Houghton	0 50 M	artha Smith	1 00
Mrs (Uxbrid	ge)0 25 Jo	hn C. Wyman	
P. Thayer	0 12 E.	A. Kneeland	1 00
T. B. Taylor			
Wm. D. Cady	0 50 A	Heaton	1 00
		Heaton	
W. T. Hunt	0 25 R	Chapman	0 10
Dana Newton	0 25 L	Chase	0 26
F. Clapp	. 0 50 J.	Wright land and	0 25
A. Wyman	1 00 W	. C. Nell	0 25
Francis Jackson	3 00 A	. C. Taft	0 50
Sarah E. Wall	0 25 1	C. Linsley	
Ellen L. Moore	0 25 E	lijah Thayer	1 00
Josiah Moore	0 25 J.	Babcock	0 55
James Johnson	0 25 E	. A. Albee	0 25
C. Howe	The Part of The Pa	H ZIOCK WOOL	社会与 实现的
C D Museow	0 25 4	. Ward	0 25
J. Boyden, Jr.	0 50 E	. D. Draper	1 00
N. Darling	0 50 1	arious 'friends'	9 00
J. C. Scott next a	0 25 LC	ash, in differen	Short 45
C. Haven	19 0 25	sums	16 59

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS

Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention, Will continue with meetings at the following

named phases:—

BARRE, (Worcester Co.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18.

[This Convention will be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by WM. LLOTD GARRISON, STRUMEN S. FOSTER, and SANUEL MAY, Jr.]

EAST BRIDGEWATER, (Plymouth Co.)

EAST BRIDGEWATER, (Plymouth Co.)

Simday, Aug. 18.

EF To be attended by Challers C. Burlings and
NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and held in connection with
the Old Colony A. S. Society.

RUTLAND, (Worcester County.)

Simday, August 25.

[This meetings will commence at the usual hour of
morning meetings, be held in the Methodist meetinghouse, and be attended by Samuel May, Jr., and StrPHINE S. FOSTERS!

PHEN S. FOSTER.]

FELTONVILLE, (Middlesex Co.)

FELTUNYALLE (Muddless Co.)

Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 24 and 25.

[This Convention will commence at 2 o'clock, P.
M., of Saturday, and will be attended by W. L. GanRISON, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, and others.]

HARWICH, (Barnstable Co.)

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 30 and 31, and

Sept. 1.

[This Convention will commence at 2 o'clock, P.
M. of Friday, in the Grove, one mile South of the
Congregational meeting house in Harwich, and will
be attended by W.K. LLOYD GARNISSON, CHARLES C.

BUBLETON, and others.]

PRINCETON, (Worcester County.]

Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

This Convention will be stiended by Stephen S.

FOSTER, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and others, and held in

FOSTER, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and others, and held in connection with the Worcester County North Anti-Slavery Society.]

LEICESTER (Worcester County.)

Saturday Evening and Sanday, Sept. 7 and 8. [This meeting will be held in connection with the Quarterly Meeting of the Worcester County South Anti-Slavery Society, will commence in the Second Congregational meeting-house at 7, P. M., of Saturday, and will be attended by WM. LLOTD GARRISON, STEPREN S. FOSTER, and SAKUEL MAY, Jr.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY

CONVENTION.

An Anti-Slavery Convention, being one of the One Handred held by vote of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, will be held in HAR-WICH, commencing on FRIDAY, August 30, and continuing on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, and SUNDAY, September 1.

tember I.

The meeting will be in a Grove, one mile South of the Congregational Meeting-House in Harwich.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, CHARLES C. BULLEUR, and other advocates of the cause, will be present. We trust that Barnstable county will show itself in its strength on those days, and lift up a voice against Slavety which shall reach the ear of every oppressor, bidding him 'undo the heavy burdens, and let the compressed for free.'

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, GILBERT SMITH, NATHANIEL ROBBINS, ZEBINA H. SMALL,

NOTICE.

The Old Colony Anti-Slewery Society will hold a meeting on Sunday, Aug. 18, in Samuel B. Allen's Hall, Joppa village, East Bridgewater. The third session of the meeting will be held at 5 o'clock. C. C. Burleigh and N. H. Whiting will be present on the occasion. on the occasion.

C. C. Burleigh will lecture in the above Hall of Saturday evening, Aug. 17.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

WORCESTER COUNTY (NORTH DIVISION) ANTI-

The Worcester Co. North Division A. S. Society will meet in Convention, at Princeton, in the Town Hall, on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 31st and Sept. 1st.

The Convention will be attended by Samuel May, Ir., S. S. Foster and others. Let the friends in this Division give evidence of their devotion to the sause by a general attendance. votion to the cause by a general at
JOSHUA T. EVERETT, P.

Will lecture on Slavery in
West Bridgwater,
Joppa (E Bridgewater),
Joppa (E Bridgewater),
Raynham
Tuunton
Tuundon
Newton,
Mansfield,
Thursday,
Wednesday,
Thursday,
Wednesday,
W

THEIR uses and abuses in Lowo and successory the season of the pathological conditions vessiting from their employment. Translated from the Franch by HENRY W. HILLIAM. M. D., Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, &c. &c.

'Every one, soone or later, is likely to need these sucilizaries to the eye, and its functions may often be preserved or restored by the use of groporie selected spectacles.'

Published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., and for aslethy thi booksellam.

Aug. 16

From the Christian Intellige THE ROLLING DRUM. BY W. O. B

O, not for me is the rolling drum,
Or the trumpet's wild sppeal,
With the cry of wor, when the foe has come,
And the brightly-flashing steel.

O, not for me is the field of blood,

Where a thousand die in pain,

Where the earth is stained with a crimi As it flows on the open plain

O, not for me is the fleree wild strife
Of man with his brother man;
Where he giveth away the boon of life,
And shortens its fleeting span.

O, not for me is the standard high,
In the midst of the battle-field,
As it points to the blue of the bending sky,
Which merry and love revealed.

Let the warrior boast of his splendid deeds And the war-cry loudly ring;
I look at the field where the soldier bleeds,
And the horrors it e'er must bring. I look at the mother left alone,

I look at the mother left alone,
And the children in their tears,
And the glory of war, methinks, has gone,
While the record of woe appears. The broad, white fields all ruined by war,

And the happy homes of the land, While the fire and flame are spreading far At the warrior's stern con And the field where lie in heaps the dead-

The eye with its ghastly store—
Where the feet go by with a solemn tread,
As they step on the victims there. O, not for me is the rolling drum, As it loudly calls to war,

And the frumpet's twang when the fee has come

As it sounds o'er the hills afar:

But the song of peace, and the arts that bring Their wealth from the fertile soil, And the running vine at the door of mine, Where I rest from all my toil.

WORKI

DY CHARLES SWAIN. Literid, Oh Man !
Uplift the banner of thy kind,
Advance the ministry of mind,
The mountain height is free to climb,
Toil on—Man's heritage is Taxa!

Work on and win : Life without work is unenjoyed;
The happiest are the best employed!—
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth,
And grasps the dosthirs of carth!

Work on!

Work sows the seed; Even the rock may yield its flower,— No lot so hard, but human power, Exerted to one end and aim, lay conquer fate, and capture fame!
Press on !

Press onward still; In nature's ventre lives the fire That slow, though true, doth yet aspire; Through fathoms deep of mould and clay It splits the rocks that bar its way!

If nature, then, Lay tame beneath her weight of earth,
When would her hidden fire know birth?
Thus man, through granite Fate, must find
The path—the upward path—of Mind!
Work on!

Pause not in fear: Strengthen each manly nerve to bend Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!

Be firm of heart; Be firm of heart;
By fusion of unnumberrd years
A Continent its vastness rears!
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;
Toil on, and nature's conquest share!
Toil on !

Within thysel Bright morn, and nogh, and night succeed;
Power, feeling, passion, thought, and deed;
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast.—
Things angels love, and God hath blest!
Work on !

Work on and win! Shall light from nature's depths arise,
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,
Sit down with fate, and idly rail?—
No—onward? Let the Truth prevail!

THE TRAVELLER.

THE TRAVELLES.

Calm is my soul, nor apt to rise in arms,
Except when fisst approaching danger warns.
But when contending Southern chiefs are shown,
Contracting Northern power to stretch their own;
When I behold Oppression's lords agree
To call it freedom when themselves are free,
And o'er new lands, where real freedom reigns, And oer new lands, where real freedom reigns, Extend, by lane, detested alavery's chains; See recreant statesmen, changing with the hour, Base traitors prove, for money or for power, And Northers jurists penal statutes draw, To grind the siace,—while rick men rule the law,— Pear, pity, justice, indignation start, There off, reserve, and have my aveiling heart: Tear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart; Fill, half a hero, half a coward grown, for refuge to a thro (Goldsmith parodied 1

THE MAN OF WORTH

The man of moral worth shall rise sublime, While unsubdued he stands 'mid hosts of foes; After his fame shall spread to every clime, While every heart with admiration glows

While every heart with admiration glowaAn cedar on some lofty mountain's brow,
Which rudges storm with fury strives to rend,
He firmly stands, refusing still to bow,
Majestic tising, still disdains to bend—
Him, danger never from the path repels,
Which ever shines with virtue's healthful light,
Is glorious deeds he constantly excels,
And round him is a zone of glory bright.
On earth, unfading glory decks his head;
Porgotten not is he, when also with the dead.

IMAGINARY AND REAL

The sky o'crest with sorrow,
While peace, and joy, and gladne
Were budding for the morrow.

Were hudding for the more and the state of t

The Liberator.

THE CASE OF PROP. WEBSTER.

TAID CASE OF PROP, WEBSTER.

To Chief Justice Shaw and his associate—to the Junwho convicted Prof. Webster of Marder—the Governor, Lieut. Governor and Council, who refused to commute the pustalment of Death to Imprisonment —

GENTLEMEN.—I propose submitting some remarkto your serious consideration, in reference to the moral right of capital punishments—the case of Professo.
Webster and his family. I live remote from them,
I am an utter stranger to them; personally, to me,
they are no more than any other of my fellow-beingThe case, however, of the unfortunate na has nous
ad up in me feelings which refuse to be quieted, and
strengthened a conviction long entertained, that capital punishments are immoral and wicked, that they
are inexpedient and impolitic, and should therefore
be instantly, totally, and forever abolished. Gentlemen, you must excuse me, if in this communication I
should use great platiness of speech—the subject eminently demands it.

I commence by defining the terms of the proposition

men, you must excusseme, it in this communication is should use great plainness of speech—the subject eminently demands it.

I commence by defining the terms of the proposition I propose proving, viz: the words morally means 'according to the procepts of virtue,' and right is defined 'just,' 'true.' As I understand the Scriptures, it seers was morally right for man to take human life for any cause or in any form. God is the Creator and Giver of life; He only has the right, in his own time and mode, and of his own good pleasure, to withdraw it. Between his legislation and man's legislation, there can be no comparison. We cannot measure Him by our standard. The children of Irael were God's chosen people—their government a theorray. God was their immediate lawgiver. He dictated to Moses on Sinai certain laws: by them, for certain offences, human life was forfeited. The reason assigned was, the hardness of their hearts—the wickedness of the people. God declared he gave them 'statutes which were hard, and judgments by which they should not live.' But this was not in accordance with the eternal and universal principles of morality; but with their opposite, as the ext implies. I may be told the argument virtually imputes immorality to God. Not so, for russons given, and other which may be asgined. In that day, the perceptions of virtue, rust and justice in the human mind were obscure, life and immortality had not been brought to light by the gos—lei. It may therefore have been expedient, in order Incompose proving, viz. the works morally and right. Letticoprophers tell us the word morally man is excording to the precepts of virtue, and right is defined, just. 'True.' As I understand the Scriptures, is series was morally right for man to take human life or any cause or in any form. One is it is correct mental and an analysis of the series of t

taking for granted what should be proven. For is it not now an established fact, that capital punishments multiply instead of diminishing murder? That a being like man, who has so much need of mercy, who is constantly invoking, in his private devotions and public worship, in language the most moving and pathetic, the Father of Mercies to have mercy on him, a 'miserable sinner,' to forgive him his trespasses as! he forgives those who trespass against him, should yet be so reluctant to dispense mercy to others, is, ton ymind, the most unaccountable inconsistency and antagonism. Surely, there must be something radically wrong in the frame-work of society, in our civil polity and code of puble law. must be something radically wrong in the frame-work of society, in our civil polity and code of pub.ic law, to cause such lamentable consequences; something that favors the growth of the more gross and carnal, at the expense of the finer qualities, more holy and spiritual principles of man's nature. Evidently, it is high time to institute an immediate and searching inquiry into the moral right to take mortal life, in any form, and under any circumstances. The doctrine which has too long obtained, that the executors of the law have nothing to do with the morality and justice of the law, that they are not at liberty (to use a legal phrase) to go behind the law, but are bound, at all events, to execute it, was, I had fondly hoped, yielding to more enlightened and Christian views on the subject. The Governor and Council, in declining to hear Mr. Spear on this point, because his argument would be more appropriately addressed to the law-making power than to them, were wrong—did not act in accordance with the spirit and progress of the ago.

act in accordance with the spirit and progress of the ago.

It was a favorite motto with a celebrated naval commander in the days of Cromwell. My country, right or wrong. You, gentlemen in the case of Professor Webster, acted on a similar principle: your motto was, 'The law, right or wrong.' The officer did not look behind the commands of his sovereign, to ascertain whether war was justifiable—nor you, gentlemen, behind the letter of the law, to learn whether hanging was morally right or wrong. You appear not to have been aware of the consequences of your dectrine, to what it tends, or where it would lead you—how, in many instances, it sets aside conscience as useless, and renders reason of no avail. At the bar of God, you may have done. If you may have done it after mature deliberation, after long finding it, we executed it. The great Judge of quick and dead will, I suspect, set aside your plea, and tell you it was your duty to have satisfied yourselves of the morality and justice of the law, before you were known to the morality and justices of the law, before you were known to the full blaze of a geapelinstances, it sets saide conscience as useless, and ren-ders reason of no svail. At the bar of God, you may find, to your sorrow, 'twill be in vain to plead in justification, 'We so found the law written, and so finding it, we executed it.' The great Judge of quick and dead will, I suspect, set saide your ples, and tell you it was your duty to have satisfied yourselves of the morality and justice of the law, before you ven-tured to put it in operation.

consultation with each other.

It is almost incredible, that here, in the middle of the morality and justice of the law, before you restured to put it in operation.

But, to return to the argument: 'Ye-have heard it hath been said of old time, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, but I say auto you, resist not evil; whosoever shall smite thee on thy right check, turn to him the other axe, &c. Now, could language be more plain, direct, and better calculated to convey the idea that all retailation should coace—that like for like should end? Resist not evil with violence is, evidently, the meaning of the text; but breaking a man's neck, or strangling him to death on the gallows, is violence, and therefore virtually forbidden by the Savipr of the world. To resist evil by personal kindness, by love, by suasion and argument, and setting a good example, is, of course, obligation, a duty. 'Recompense to no man evil for evil; but overcome evil with good. These texts are a virtual and entire repeal of the Mossic lay of revillation—they mean nothing. If there be a doubt about it, the example of feast, while personally on earth, abould resample of feast, while personally on earth, abo

move it. His conduct is a complete illustration of his pecaning. Again, 'Yo have heard that it hath been aid, Thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thy energy; but I say unto you, love your enemies. For reument sake, it is admitted that an assamin, that 'rof. Webster, was an enemy to Dr. Parkman, to soliety; yet, we are commanded not to hate, but to love im. Now, can we love him, and break his neck? What kind of love is that which ean put a halter bout a fellow-mortal's throat, and strangle him to leath? Surely, it comes from the pit, not from above, it is of the devil; it flows not from the throne of you.

The statistics of crime, as before remarked, show that hanging multiplies murder. Hence capital punshments are as impolitic as wicked. We are commanded to overcome evil with good, yet we use means to prevent homicide which promote it. We cuploy measures to diminish crime, that defect the end in view. I have said the whole drift of the gospel is to substitute a merciful dispensation for one harsh and cruel, the law of love for the law of violence. Let any intelligent mind, uninfluenced by bigotry and the prejudice of education, read and ponder well the Christian Scriptures, and he can come to no other conclusion. Theoretically, at all events, the ket talionis has had its day. The law of Moses is analogous to an act of human legislation, ordained to

canst bear.

The command, 'Thou shalt not kill,' is as binding on society as on individuals, and until it can be proven that hanging is not killing, I shall contend the gallows is prohibited by this passage alone. It may be said the intention of the murderer is malicious, the intention of the law good, and this constitutes an essential difference in the two cases. I doubtit. In the latter instance, the quo animo is of a mixed character, composed partly of revenge and partly of a dosire to prevent the murderer killing others. Now, revenge, however slight, is wicked, because contrary to Christianity, and taints the whole transaction; and consequently, makes hanging morally wrong. Revenge is essentially soldsh; it is truelty; it is the infliction of torture—a denial of the enjoyments of life to another, with a view to confer pleasure on one's self, which is torbidden by the precepts and example of Christs, who said, 'If thine enemy offend thee seventy and seven times forgive him.'

The Governor, and you, gentlemen, of his Council.

incutualities of knowing your whole duty to God and man. Judging, however, by your conduct in Professor Webstee's case, I should any you have not improved them to the tumost of your power; that you are grossly in the durk in reference to the awful subject of capital punishments; that, in the words of the apostle, you are still in 'the gall of bitterness and bonds of iniquity,' in regard to your brother. Jesus anys there are none so blind as those who will not one; none so wicked as those who will not come to the light. You thrust the light from you, you declined to hear an argument that would have gone to the root of the matter of capital punishment, and thus relieved you of fremendous responsibility; but having made your election, you must take the consequences. Gentlemen, that you may live to see and report of your eiror, and obtain mercy (which you denied your brother) and forgiveness from God, is the ferrent as piration to Heaven of

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

HOWARD.

HOWARD.

THE SABBATH - WORSHIP. NELSONVILLE, Athens Co. (Ohio,) } 21st of 7th mo., 1850.

THE SABBATH — WORBHIP

NEXONITIES At these Co. (Ohio,)

Ms. Gammore

So.—The Sabbath Teomaker to be a day sea part by Infinite love, merey and visition, for the special purpose of exceeding and training the heart and mid of man, specially and most particularly in reference to that other social where, as there will be no disorder of my kind to rectify, and consequently, where dorston and contemplation of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the discovery of the highest of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the contemplation of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object.—the great God,—the contemplation of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the contemplation of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the contemplation of the highest, ballest, sublimest Object of the highest, ballest, and be contemplated on the highest object of the highest object object of the highest objec

ple is sensible of a Divine Presence, or windraw-ment, which the world is not. So I could not go to meeting; and after the mind had been duly occupied in the Word of Him who 'teacheth as no man teacheth,' and some suitable en-deavors towards that sorrakip which will prepare for deavors towards that worship which will propare for luniting with the angelic throng, and 'the spirits of just men made perfect, "what now? The Liberator! But is that sufficiently in secordance with the high behests of this holy and blessed day? I think it is. It pleads for the oppressed—it takes off the mask of hypocrisy, that the hypocrite reign not, lest the people be ensanced.' I read; and it | know what it is to have God with my spirit. He was with me while reading. May He be with you while reading these yample, honest lines alse! I grieve for these who may be stumbling over an spostate Church into a diaregard for those Divine truths which she was appointed to set forth. But though the ministration of the Church, a when directed according to the will of her Great Head, is greatly heliful, it is not absolutely necessary. The Scriptures themselves, which are the 'sword of the Spirit,' are able to 'make wise unto salvation, I through faith in Christ Jesus.'

Different persons apply different tests in estimating the character of individuals, and fixing their destiny. Some form their estimate by the associations they form, and the company they keep—some by their professions and ecremonial observances—some by their associations. some and ceremonal observations and solemnity of counte-nance—others by their 'last words;' as though a sen-tence or two, uttered at the point of dissolution—pernames—others by utered at the point of dissolution—per-tence or two, utered at the point of dissolution—per-haps in exercise or reason, perhaps not—decided their destiny for unending ages. But very few apply the unerring test of our Saviour, "By their raurs" or LIFE, 'ye shall know them."

sion. I know not, gentlemen, in what school of ethics you studied theology; I can only say, I have not so learned Christ. Certainly, you have had great op-locutanities of knowing your whole duty to God and man, Judging, however, by your conduct in Professor Webster's case, I should say you have not improved them to the tumout of your power; that you are groundy in the dark in reference to the awful subject of capital punishments, that, in the words of the apostle, you are still in the gall of bitterness and

That Annua hearts their altars rear.

One thought has struck me with some lorce, that if
a man who has tracked his way through human gore
in fighting the battles of slavery, who has bought and
sold human beings like cattle in the shambles, and
who is allowed at times to have been shockingly profane,—if such an one can leave behind him the test
most relied upon by the religious world, of his fittimes for a sear annual the internals are careful.

The Scriptures themselves, where the Spirit, are able to 'make wise unto salvation, through faith in Christ Jesus.'

There is no one thing that grieves me more in the action of the Anti-Slavery Society, than the slight thrown upon 'God's Word' as if they could promise themselves success by putting man's word up and 'God's Word' lower. This is not ominous of good. God is 'jealous of His honor.' 'He will not give His glory to another,' however man may try to repudiate such a God; and 'He hath magnified His Word above His great name.'

Yours, for God and our rights,

LOUISA PERINA CLEMENS.

LOUISA PERINA CLEMENS.

Bugts.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENSYLVANIA. He Logislature of Pennsylvania, at its present session, has chariered a College for the Medical Education of Pennsles, to be located in Philadelphia. The action of Pennsles, to be located in Philadelphia. The action of He medical school give His glory to another,' however man may try to repudiate such a God; and 'He hath magnified His of Pennsylvania. The government of the institution will be wested in the Corporators and a Board of twenty-four Trustees, who have been appointed. The election of the Faculty has not yet taken place. The restriction will be influenced by an especial regard to the unoral as well as scientific qualifications of the unoral as well as scientific qualification in the cardinal properties. Coarrs, with or become to a consideration of the candidates; and while, in point of medical ability, they design it to be second to no institution in the State, their aim will be to give it higher moral character than is enjoyed by any other on the continent. It will be opened for the reception of pupils about the middle of October, the time the other Medical Colleges commence their Winter Sessions. Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D., is talked of for the Chair of Sorgery, that being her favorite branch. This is the first, and of course, as vet, the only regularly organized Femise Medical College in the world, and on that account must be a subject of lively interest.—

M. X. Tribune.

onering test of our Saviour, 'By their Fauria' or tire, 'ye shall know them.'

I have seen, in some religious journal, a collection of the last words of a list of eminent individuals, some yious,' others indicate, the object being ostensibly to decide upon their destiny. Among these were Addison, Voltaire, Paine, &c. The last words of Addison, Voltaire, Paine, &c. The last words of Addison, very, 'Come, see how a Christian end die.' But one who knew his character has made sad have of the test in his case, by saying that he died of brandy. It would seem that, in the judgment of these wise prophets, it matters but little what the life of a person has been, how many poor he has robbed, how many hearts he has crathed, how many lives sacrificed, how many have been the victums of his erusity, tust or aversto, provided he wound up the drama of his existence by some lucky 'clast word.' I have a light of the company of the company

We announced recently that Mrs. Jones, one of the former Editors of The Buyle, was about to appea before the public, or rather before her own sex, as a Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology. We have the pleasure of stating that another, wonset will soon commence her labors in the same field We allude to Miss Sakar Coarrs, formerly of Ches ter Co., Pa., who has pursued a course obstudies will

DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S

ANTI-SEOFULOUS PANACAFA

PREPARATION of extraordinary power, is the cure of Serofulous Affections, Hugen of cry description, secondary Sprillis, ill-condinosed leaves, the cure of Serofulous Affections, Hugen of cry description, secondary sprinting of liced leaves the condition of the condition of the cure of the cure

NEW CERTIFICATES.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

SOUTH READURG, May, 1864.

Dass. CLARK & PORTES:

Gentlemen,—Although any tertimony on my preor the wonderful effects of your Pansers were
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spiplied of a physician, who gave me some rilet is

not permanent. I consulted another, who trush a

specific of the present of the conductive of the conductive of the present of the conductive of the confined to my bed, attended during the time by

skilled physician, whose medicine only alleviate is

severess pain, but id also trach the foundation of a

disease. I still remained in a bad condition, and a

disease. I seem that the present of the present of the Panacea, I have gained very rapidly, seen

also to the Panacea, I have gained very rapidly, seen

also to the permanently cured.

BOXANA J. UPHAM.

ROXANA J. UPBAM. WALTHAM, May, 1880.

Das. CLARK & PORTER:

WALTHAM, May, 1820

Das. CLARK & PORTER:

Gentlemen.—I have been troubled many years will Leptrosy and Salt Rheum. For the last three years the humor has given me much pain and distress, a deerally in cold weather, or when I had thate so much assertise. It would then break out, said to a tended with such a burning and itching strustant and the superior of th

Cholera and Diarrhœa Cordial

Cholera and Diarrhœa Cordial

THIS is a prompt and certain cure for Dunha and the various animner complaints of the best. It is a remedy which the former propriete has used in his practice for the last ten years with remusta success. If taken in season, it will persent the Dunkers of the Character of the last ten years with the character of the last a slight Diarrhœa, which, if allowed to guarantee of the character of the control of the character of the control of the character of the control of the character of the control of the

Great Cough Remedy!



COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, UROUP, ASTHMA IN CONSUMPTIOE.

IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lung, his not our wish to trifle with the lives and health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions. of distinguished men, and some of the evidence its success, from which they can judge for themselv We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild use statements of its efficacy, nor will ve tions or false statements of its emeay, not so hold out any hope to suffering humanity which fea will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit as inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling sourced they will find them perfectly reliable, and the nedicine worthy their best confidence and paras

PROM BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D. Etc. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yak Cales.
Member of the Lit. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scien. Science of America and Europe.

'I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable

eties of America and Europe.

'I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirals composition from some of the best articles in its offernament and a very effective remedy for the classes of the state of the classes of the clas

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 1, 1002.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Buckein College, Ma.

Writes—'I have witnessed the effects of your CHELiver of your family and that of a price of the connection of the conference of the conference of the conference of the connection of the conference of the conference of the connection of the conference of the connection of the conference of the c

REV. DR. OSGOOD REV. DR. OSGOOD

Writes—'That he considers the 'CHERRY PETTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affection
every given to the public, and states that 'shi staylter, after being obliged to keep the room for farmonths with a severe settled cough, accompand
by raising of blood, night sweats, and
symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of
CHERRY PECTORAL, and had completely reorered.'

HEAR THE PAIRST.

Dr. Ayer:—Dear Sir—For two year I was saffeed with a very severe cough, accompanied by spining of blood, and profuse night sweats. By the sairs of my attending physicira, I was induced to see just the profuse of t

I considered myself cured, and serilse the effect of the pour proparation.

JAMES RANDALL Hampton, ss.

Springried, Normber 27, 184.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in entry

ALONZO NORTON, Justees.
At the office of the Hon. George Ashmun, M.C.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES. Dr. Ayer: I have been long affiled with dates, which grow yearly worse, until last autumn it breast on a cough which confined me to my chamber, and began to assume the slatming symptoms of countries, the confined me to my chamber, and began to assume the slatming symptoms of countries, the confined me to my chamber, and began to assume the slatming symptoms of countries, the confined me to my chamber, and the slatming symptoms of countries to my countries. The confined me to my confined me to the countries of t

If there is any value in the judgment of the wife the speak from experience, here is a medicine sor

who speak from experience, here is a medicine wethy of the yublic confidence.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Levell, Manada old by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine grades of the United States.

June 214.

(S14)