THE LIBERATOR
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

☞ Terms—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

☞ All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be directed, (post paid,) to the General Agent.

☞ Five copies will be sent to one address for ten dollars, if payment be made in advance.

☞ Advertisements making less than a square inserted three times for 75 cts.—one square for $1 00.

☞ The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Financial Committee.—Francis Jackson, Ellis Gray Loring, Edmund Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, Wendell Phillips. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper—not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

THE LIBERATOR.

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

B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 36. BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1850. WHOLE NO. 5103

Selections.

From the Washington Union.

DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

Mr. Case. When this subject was before the Compromise Committee, there was a general wish, so it did I fully concurred, that the main features of the act of 1793, upon this subject, so far as they were applicable, should be preserved, and that such amendments as experience has shown to be necessary to a fair and just enforcement of the provision of the constitution for the arrest of fugitive slaves, should be introduced by way of amendment. That act was approved by Washington, and has now been in force for sixty years, and has been, among others, the great general principles, to which I am prepared to adhere:

1. The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him.

2. His duty to carry him before a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjudged by him.

3. The duty of the magistrate to examine the claim, and to decide, like other examining magistrates, without a jury, and then to commit him to the custody of the master.

4. The right of the master then to remove the slave to his residence.

At the time this law was passed, every justice of the peace throughout the Union was authorized to execute the duties under it. Since then, as we all know, the supreme court has decided that justices of the peace cannot be called upon to execute this law, and the consequence is, that many justices everywhere refused to do so. The master seeking his slave, found his remedy a good one at the time, but now very inefficient; and this defect is one that everybody regrets remedy. And this remedy I am willing to provide, fairly and honestly, and to make such other provisions as may be proper and necessary. I do not desire for myself, that the original act should remain upon the statute-book, and that the changes that may be necessary should be made by way of amendment.

Mr. Mason. If it be intended, as I have no doubt it is, by a majority of the Senate, to pass a law which shall be effectual to execute in good faith the constitution of the United States in relation to persons from labor, it is essential that the Senate should take into view and consider the actual evils under which the slave States labor in reference to the formation of a free territory. The South, I mean, the South, comprehending the States of Kentucky and Maryland, bring those States of the Union that border on the free States, have had ample experience not only of the difficulties, but of the actual impossibility, of reclaiming a fugitive when he once gets within the boundaries of a non-slaveholding State; and this bill, or rather the amendments which I have offered, have been framed with a great deal of consideration, to reach, if practicable, the evils which this experience has demonstrated to exist, and to furnish the appropriate remedy in enabling the owner of a fugitive to reclaim him. Sir, it has become a part of the history of the country, that, when a slave has succeeded in escaping from the slave States of the free States, or the most of those into which they do escape—for I do not mean or desire to be invidious by particularizing instances—you may as well go down into the sea, and endeavor to recover from his native element a fish which had escaped from you, as expect, to recover such fugitive—I mean under existing laws. Difficulty is thrown in the way by the population to avoid discovery of where he is; and after this discovery is made, every difficulty is thrown in the way of executing process upon him. And if you should succeed so far as to execute the process, then every difficulty is thrown in the way by armed mobs to prevent the fugitive being carried before the proper officer to take cognizance of the case. And if you should, perchance, succeed in doing this, and an adjudication should be made, I do not know, in one instance, within recent years, where the fugitive was not rescued by violence from the hands of the officer by an armed mob, and the parties claiming him put in peril of their lives. Indeed, in one instance, in Pennsylvania, one of the parties was killed outright by the mob, but in every instance their lives are put in peril. And when, as is sometimes the case, the party pursuing is aggrieved seek a remedy through civil suits brought against the individuals composing such mob, after years of vexatious difficulties thrown in the way, they are finally left to pay the costs of the suit. This is the real state of things; and I could give instances which have come under my own knowledge of owners of slaves who have gone into the States and recaptured their fugitives, which were afterwards rescued from them by violence and force.

The amendments to the bill which I have offered have been framed with a great deal of care, and the real entire regard to the rights of the citizens of those States, to reach all these difficulties, and, if possible, to remove them, so as to enable the owner to recover his fugitive. The amendment proposed by the senator from New Jersey does not reach one of these difficulties; but, on the contrary, the attempt to enforce provisions would be wholly illusory, so far as the hopes of the owner for the recovery of his fugitive are concerned. The proposition, in the first place, is to substitute the ordinary commissioners of the United States in place of the judges within the States. Why, we all know precisely—I mean those residing in the slaveholding States, who have had experience in the attempt of reclaiming fugitive slaves—that such is the tone of feeling among the people in the free States, or the great mass of them, that I make some exceptions—that you could not get three commissioners to execute the law, because, if they did, they would incur the hatred of all their neighbors, and be themselves put under the ban. Then again, it is proposed, as a part of the proof to be adduced at the hearing after the fugitive has been recaptured, that evidence shall be brought by the claimant to show that slavery is established in the State from which the fugitive has absconded. Now, this very thing, in a recent case in the city of New York, was required by one of the judges of that district, which case attracted the attention of the authorities of Maryland, against which they protested, because of the indignities heaped on their citizens and the losses which they sustained in that city. In that case, the judge of the State court required proof that slavery was established in Maryland, and went so far as to say that the only mode of proving it was by reference to the statute-book. Such proof is required in the senator's amendment; and if he means by this, that proof shall be brought that slavery is established by existing laws, it is impossible to comply with the requisitions, for no such proof can be produced. I apprehend, in any of the slave States. I am not aware that there is a single State in which the institution is established by positive law. On a former occasion, and on a different topic, it was my duty to endeavor to show to the Senate that no such law was necessary for its establishment; certainly none could be found, and none was required in any of the States of the Union.

I come now to the next provision of this proposition; which is, that the commissioner, who is not a lawyer, who is a subordinate officer of the court, required to take depositions or audit accounts, is to determine on the construction of this law, and what evidence he must require in its execution. And I present, if the object be, as in nine cases out of ten it will be, with officers of this class, not to aid the claimant, but to throw difficulties in his way, his first demand for the production of the provisions of statute laws establishing slavery in the State, as in the instance of the New York judge; and if no such evidence is produced, the slave will be allowed to go free. But suppose he should be required to prove the existence of the law of the State as one is required to prove the existence of foreign law—under the rules of the common law—what is the poor claimant to do then? He is to prove it by one learned in the law; and this commissioner might, therefore, devolve on the claimant the necessity of taking one of the members of that learned profession from his State with him to prove what the law is. Even if the tribunal is so enlightened and impartial (both of which I doubt) as not to require proof of this nature, it is still one of the difficulties which may be thrown in the way. Another provision is, that if the fugitive shall make his affidavit before the commissioner, or judge that he does not owe labor to the claimant, a jury of twelve men must be summoned to try the case. Now, the idea of interposing a jury trial in a State where the fugitive is arrested, as a preliminary to adjudging the right of the claim for his service, has been a proposition brought up by the abolitionist societies and the liberty people in their various publications throughout the different free States, and, according to my recollection, has been occasionally recommended by the legislatures of some of those States. But, whenever brought to the notice of the States from whence these fugitives escape, it has resulted in the expression of a conviction, in which I share, that if that principle should be adopted by the federal government, it would be a notice on the statute-book of a refusal on its part in good faith to execute the provisions of the constitution of the United States. If you pass a law which shall require a trial by jury, not one man in twenty whose slave escapes will incur the risks or expense of going after the fugitive. It proposes a trial according to all the forms of the court. A trial by jury necessarily carries with it a trial of the whole right; and at trial of the right to service will be gone into, according to all the forms of the court, in determining upon any other fact. It must be tried in term time, or if not, on evidence to be adduced in the usual form, and with all the rights to delay devolving on each party, plaintiff and defendant, which exist in civil cases—the right of delay to get evidence, to delay on the party's own affidavit; and these rights to delay involve that of sending to distant States for evidence. This involves the detention of the fugitive in the mean time—a detention that is purely informal; and whether the jury should or should not render a righteous verdict in the end of the matter I will not inquire into; for it is perfectly immaterial, as the delay itself would effectually defeat the right of reclamation.

I shall not argue this matter of the right of trial by juries; but I understand the settled and fixed opinion of the citizens of the slaveholding States to be, that the right of trial by jury, adopted as part of the law of the federal government, will be taken as a sufficient evidence of a refusal of the federal government to execute effectually this clause of the Constitution. I trust the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey will not be adopted; and that we shall secure the amendments which I have proposed, which are very extensive in their remedies, and, which, I think, if any law can do it, will reach the evils which now surround this subject.

Mr. Dayton. A few words, Mr. President, in reply to what has been said by the Senator from Virginia. The honorable Senator tells us that the experience of the slaveholding States in reference to this matter has been, that it is always useless to pursue a fugitive slave into the free States; and he tells us that he knows no instance where a slave has been given up under the force of judicial authority, and taken quietly back to the State from which he fled.

Mr. Mason, (in his seat.) Of late years; within six or eight years past.

Mr. Dayton. The Senator says within the six or eight last years. Well, Mr. President, I have on a previous occasion given the reasons why, in my opinion, no case of this kind has occurred within that number of years. Sir, we are a border State. We are one of those unfortunate States which are, in reference to the matter of fugitive slaves, perhaps more troubled than any other; and so far as I am individually concerned, I wish the owners had every one of their fugitives back again. They are a pest, an annoyance to us; and we get our people as disposed to give them up only according to law. There have been three cases, as I before stated, in the State of New Jersey within the last eleven years, and two of them, I think, within the last four or five years, in which slaves were given up under the finding of juries and two of those slaves were given up under the finding of juries made up almost exclusively of Quakers. Sir, there is no tribunal upon which you can rest your rights more safely than upon the verdict of twelve honest men, sworn then and there, at the time, upon evidence, to render a verdict according to law and evidence. I do not know what may have been the state of things in other States; I speak more particularly in reference to my own—but it is but a few years since—I think within the time designated by the Senator from Virginia—that these outrages were perpetrated in the State of Michigan. There has, so far as I know, been little difficulty in reference to these cases in other States. I judge so from what I see in the papers. Certainly in the Senator from Virginia, and other Senators representing slave States, must have a more large and ample experience than we can have, if they speak with the light that is before me. Those cases in Michigan were comparatively of recent occurrence. There have been two cases in Pennsylvania within the last two years. There have been one in the city of Congress, two cases, I think in Indiana or Illinois. There have been two other cases in Ohio. The case where the fugitive was rescued by the mob in the capital, and not the case of Wheaton. Wherever a rescue has been made, and an action has been commenced, so far as I know, ample damages, have been awarded, and have been paid. But, sir, this is more general information, I know. It is merely an expression of opinion predicated, so far as I am concerned, not upon extensive knowledge.

A word, then, in reference to the exceptions which are taken to the details of this bill. The honorable Senator says the bill provides for the appointment of commissioners, and that you cannot get these commissioners to execute this law—that they will be overawed, or preyed and wrought upon by the sentiment of the public around them. Why, sir, who are named in the bill of the Senator from Virginia? The same class of persons, and appointed in precisely the same way. The only difference is that by his bill, not more than three commissioners are appointed in each county, while my amendment provides one commissioner in each county. It is the same class of persons, precisely. Who else, sir, can you select? Already the federal judiciary have jurisdiction over this very question, under the act of 1793; and by your amendment to that act, you are giving additional persons to carry out the provisions of the bill—persons who come in and take the place of State magistrates and inferior justices of the peace. Well, sir, is it to be supposed that the district judges of the United States, in the selection of their commissioners, will not appoint individuals who, in point of character and legal attainment at least commence rate with the character of justices of the peace? Why, the presumption is that you will gather entirely better class of persons, so far as legal attainment is concerned. At all events, whether it ought to be so or not, this amendment provides the same class of persons as the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

But then, again, the honorable Senator tells us that, under the amendment I have offered, it is necessary to prove that slavery in the State from which the fugitive escapes. Why, sir, it is necessary to prove that now. It must ever be necessary to prove it, because the fact that you claim the person as a slave implies that you must show that a man can be held to service in the State from which he escapes. Under the act of 1793, it is necessary to do that.

But the Senator from Virginia misunderstood the scope of the amendment which I offered. He seemed to think that this amendment made the matter stand as the New York judge held—that it must stand upon the production of the statute of Maryland, or the production of laws authenticated under the seal of Congress. Not at all. If he had looked at the phraseology of that amendment, he would have seen an express provision to meet that difficulty, and that this matter could be proved as a thing of fact by evidence. I apprehend, therefore, that there is nothing in either of these exceptions of the Senator from Virginia.

But I will not discuss the question as to the character and benefit of a trial by jury in a case of this kind. The Senator's view of that thing is different from mine. His experience is different. In my own State, I have seen this system acted out, and I have seen no evils growing out of it. On the contrary, I have seen full justice done to the master, and at the same time, justice done to the slave. Nor does it involve any additional form or evidence, over and above that which would be necessary if you brought your fugitive before commissioners. Why, the fugitive stands before the commissioners just as he stands before twelve jurymen. They are twelve commissioners, and the fact is heard upon precisely the same evidence as this magistrate is heard before commissioners. It involves no more time, beyond the barfact of summoning a jury; and that, I suppose, in a majority of the free States, is done in an hour. In two out of three of the jury trials proposed in the North, they are tried before magistrates upon a jury summoned at sight. One man is summoned here, and another there; and there is no time and comparatively no expense incurred; the jury settles the matter, and the man takes away his slave.

Mr. Berrien. I desire to make a brief remark upon that portion of the distinctive feature of the amendment proposed by the senator from New Jersey, to which I wish to call the attention of the Senate, is that which provides for a trial by jury composed of persons living in the State in which the fugitive has escaped. Now, sir, I presume we all agree that it was the object of the provisions of the constitution to secure to the holders of that species of property the rights which they enjoyed in their respective States. A controversy has arisen as to the extension of the operation of the constitution beyond the limits of those States. Within the States themselves, there is a general concurrence of sentiment that the provision of the constitution was intended to be a perfect guaranty and protection. Now, sir, what is the right of the holder of this species of property in the State in which he resides? If his title to that property be called in question, it must be by personal action; and that action must be brought in the place where he resides. He is entitled to a trial by a jury of the vicinity. But what is the effect of this amendment? It is to enable a fugitive slave to transfer his trial from the State in which the owner resides to a foreign, perhaps a distant tribunal. I do not mean to debate this proposition, I do not mean to discuss it here. I am perfectly satisfied that no discussion can effect a concurrence of opinion upon this particular amendment, and I have risen merely to express the hope that senators from the slave States will submit this question to a decision of this Senate unembarrassed with and unencumbered by any amendment. If it be a vote of the Senate, I would inquire what is the effect of a vote upon this amendment. If this amendment be adopted, will it be then in order to move to amend this amendment?

Mr. Seward. The amendment that is proposed is an amendment to an amendment. The senator from New Jersey proposes to amend the amendment offered by the senator from Virginia. If that amendment prevails, it will not then be in order to amend it in the present stage of the bill, but it will be when reported to the Senate. Sir, I do not know that there is any objection of the senator from Virginia will be open to amendment.

Mr. Winthrop. I happen to have before me, Mr. President, a little memorandum, which I have amused myself with, the following paragraphs, to which I venture to call the attention of the senator from Virginia. They are in these words:

In an action brought in the United States district court for the southern district of Ohio, on the 3d instant, Jonathan Wright, of Missouri, plaintiff, against Elihu Frazier and four other defendants, for harboring, concealing, and preventing the recapture of a negro slave, who had absconded into Iowa, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000.

A similar trial was had before Judge McLean, in the circuit court of the United States, by John Norris, of Kentucky, against eight residents of Michigan. The number of slaves was four, and the damages given by the jury $2,856.

This is a record of some of the latest judicial decisions in the States to which it refers. It seems to be quite sufficient evidence that, whatever insurmountable obstacle there was in reclaiming the slaves themselves by means of a jury trial, there is no such insurmountable obstacle in recovering the money damages against those who may have aided their escape.

Now, two records, it seems to me, are in some degree an answer to at least one of the suggestions of the senator from Virginia. They prove clearly that, even as the law now stands, the South are not so entirely without redress for the wrongs of which they complain.

For myself, without intending to detain the Senate at any length, I cannot help expressing my cordial concurrence in the amendment proposed by the senator from New Jersey. I understand that amendment to be the same which was laid upon our tables some weeks ago by my distinguished predecessor in this seat, and that it was proposed and proposed by him after careful consultation with the very judge of the Supreme Court under whose ruling the jury returned one of the verdicts to which I have referred. Sir, the senator from Georgia would seem, in the suggestions which he has made, to go upon the idea that there was but one question with regard to these fugitives, or supposed fugitives, who might be arrested; and that is the question, whether he belongs to the party who claims him? But it seems to me that there is another and a preliminary question; and that is, whether he is a fugitive at all?—whether he belongs to anybody? It seems to me that it must always be a question, whenever the process is served, whether he be your slave or our freeman? Whether he be your slave is undoubtedly a question which may be decided by the evidence of the alleged owner. But whether he be a fugitive is a question of the very same principle, to be decided in the place where he is seized, and where his immediate liberty is about to be taken away from him.

Mr. Bevidge. Will the honorable senator allow me to ask him a question fairly, as going before the country? Whether there is a single instance of an alleged owner going into a non-slaveholding State and claiming a slave but his own?

Mr. Winthrop. If I understand the history of the law of 1793 aright, I think the senator from South Carolina will find an answer in a brief statement of that history. It was on this wise: John, a free negro of the State of Pennsylvania, is said to have been kidnapped by three white men of the State of Virginia. These three white men were indicted by the State of Pennsylvania. They fled to the State of Virginia, and were demanded by Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, under the imitation of an abolition society, of which Benjamin Franklin, I believe, was, about that time, the president. The governor of Virginia, whose name I do not at this moment remember, decided that there had been an improper mode, no mode yet provided, under which that clause of the Constitution, just then going into operation, providing for the return of fugitives from justice, was to be executed. He therefore refused to deliver up the three white men who had been indicted under the law of Pennsylvania, as having kidnapped a free negro. Gov. Mifflin, in consequence of this state of things, communicated the facts to General Washington, then President of the United States, and General Washington communicated them to Congress. Congress, upon this communicated, was based the law of 1793. That law provided, in the first place, for the return of fugitives from justice; and an amendment was then added, providing for the provision for the return of fugitive slaves. That I believe to have been the history of that statute; and that occasion for the first time, two subjects of a heterogeneous character being united in the same bill. It does seem, then, sir, that, at the very outset of that government, a case occurred like that inquired for by the senator from South Carolina, which gave origin to the very statute that is now, for the first time, about to be amended. I cannot recollect as to any other cases. I suppose that other cases may have happened, and that the parties are not very likely to happen. But as long as there is a danger that such cases will occur—as long as the law leaves an opening through which they may occur—so long there will be opposition to the execution of any statute which may be provided for the delivering up of supposed fugitives from slavery in this summary and inquisitorial manner.

And this leads me to say one word more in regard to this question. I believe, in all sincerity, that more fugitives from labor would be recaptured and recovered by their owners, under a law which provided for a trial by jury, than under the present provisions of the law of 1793, or under the provisions of the bill of the senator from Virginia. And why do I believe so? Because all laws depend in no small degree for their efficiency upon the public sentiment of the State or community in which they are to be executed. If there be a strong sense of the injustice, of the oppressiveness of any particular provision, whether of this or of any other law, there will be a disposition to evade the execution of those provisions. On the other hand, if provisions be inserted like those now moved by the senator from New Jersey—provisions which approve themselves to the strong sense of justice of the communities in which this law is to be executed, I believe it would be far more likely to be faithfully carried out, and that more fugitive slaves would be returned to their masters than there have been for the last half century. At any rate, I shall vote for the proposition of the senator from New Jersey. I am in favor rather of recognizing the right of trial by jury in all cases where questions of personal freedom are raised. In case this provision, however, be not adopted, I shall offer another provision, which shall, at least, recognize the great principle of *habeas corpus* in regard to cases of this character.

From the National Era.

FUGITIVE SLAVES—THEIR NUMBERS—RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE.

A writer styling himself 'Randolph of Roanoke,' has recently been engaged in conjuring up all sorts of 'Hydras and Gorgons dire,' for the alarmed readers of the Washington Union. Among the chimeras with which he has attempted to relieve the dreary monotony of the dog-days, is a very imposing calculation of the number of slaves that have of late years escaped from their masters in the South to the free States. We have rarely met with an estimate of the kind, heralded forth with greater confidence in fairness and accuracy of statement and inference; and we have as seldom witnessed a more absurd or ridiculous perversion of facts.

In order to show that there must have been an immense stream of fugitives pouring into the free States for the last forty years, he sets out with a statement of the total number of slaves by the census of the years 1810 and 1840, as shown by the census; and since the number at the latter period is far greater than the natural increase of the slave population, he concludes that the difference is to be accounted for by the fugitives from the South. The excess of free colored people in 1840 over the increase of those existing in 1810, and which the writer assumes to be fugitive slaves, is estimated to amount to 46,224; and by the year 1850, he supposed it to rise to 61,624! This prodigious sum, he says, $27,720,960, Randolph regards as spoliations of the North upon the South, unjust and iniquitous, and warranting reprisals, or even war, if the South seem to act in the matter upon the recognized principles of international law, which governs the intercourse of the nations of the world.

'After washing through three or four columns of inflammatory inferences, of moralizing and sentimentalizing upon the enormity of the wrongs which the South has suffered at the hands of the North, as shown by his unerring calculations, the fact suddenly flashes upon the mind of the writer, that there were a few slaves emancipated in the Northern States between the years 1810 and 1850, which circumstance, unsophisticated minds, might in some degree account for the great increase of free blacks. This thought could not have been indigenous in a mind having such a tendency to error. It must have been suggested by some less demented friend at the writer's elbow. We are warranted in this supposition by the manner in which the objection to his foregoing conclusion is disposed of. He says:

'I believe the data which have formed the basis of all my calculations and estimates, have been moderate to a fault. Just, I am sure they are, and fairer they could not be. But it has just occurred to me that New York and New Jersey manumitted a number of slaves in the course of the thirty years between 1810 and 1840, and Pennsylvania some also. I have heard, indeed, that a large proportion of these were removed to the South before their terms of manumission took effect, and that the distinct so, or at least their service, continuing there, their domicile in those States were lost. Be that as it may, I am not willing to have these estimates be distorted so, to guard all possible mistakes, I shall now strike one-fifth, or twenty per centum, from the estimates of both the aggregate and annual increase, reducing the former to $22,184,640, and the latter to $553,400; and (for good measure) casting into the amount, New England's share of liability to the South during the same period, for the like aggressions, and not less than five hundred slaves, (valued at $225,000) whom the North assisted annually to escape to Canada.'

The above paragraph occurs near the middle of the fourth column of the essay of Randolph, after the author has entirely disposed of the statistical question involved. We leave it to candid readers to say how far we are warranted in hazarding the conjecture that some friend must have suggested the important drawback upon the soundness of his conclusion. He admits, evades, extenuates, denies, and at last compromises with the objection, by allowing one-fifth of the 61,624 colored people to have been manumitted by the Northern people! Now, we should like to know why the writer pounces thus suddenly upon the proportion of one-fifth? Where are his premises? Why not go the whole hog, and insist that every slave escaping in the free States at the respective eras of the passage of emancipation acts, were forthwith spirited off to the South? Why, the same disposing of the four-fifths would Randolph logic about the remaining fifth? There is a proverb, which says a man may as well be hanged for an old sheep as a lamb; and we advise Randolph that the next time he should go the entire mutton for the sake of consistency.

The number of slaves liberated by New York, New Jersey, and other free States, between the year 1810 and 1840, was just 26,377; and allowing them to increase at a less ratio than Randolph claims for the slaves of the South, they would amount to more than number at the latter period. In other words, the 26,377 negroes who were slaves in 1810, would, with their progeny, number not less than 61,624 in 1840. Randolph makes out only 46,224 for the excess above the natural increase of the *free* negroes—so that we have more than we counted for the excess of the slaves! Another thing the true number; at any rate, it is all for which the North can be held chargeable, for if slaves escape without any assistance from the Northern men, the South cannot complain—they must regard it as one of the inevitable imperfections of their peculiar institution. But the number of 151 fugitives, asserted by the Anti-Slavery Society, is regarded as a great achievement by those who participate in such transactions, and we presume that it exceeds the efforts of any former year; so that the sum of the grievance to the South, inflicted by abolitionists, is very trifling, even now, when it is represented as so enormous. It can hardly justify a resort to consideration in the judgment of the most ultra pro-slavery man, if he will look at the facts as they exist, and not as they have been represented by the excited fancy of Randolph.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

DISSENT FROM THE DIVORCE DIVISION.

When circumstances impel us to a separation from those with whom we hold dear, it is fitting and proper that the causes be made known.

We have been Sons of Temperance from the early organization of the order in our city; and from one of us for a quarter of a century, by every means in our power, and especially by the most rigid abstinence from all that can intoxicate, by precept and example, have sought to promote the temperance cause. We have done this through evil report and through good report, through honor and dishonor. In this great work we have so deeply identified our hearts, our interest of man, we deem our habits fixed, our character formed, our principles settled; and, by the grace of God, we will live and die, a sober, temperate man, not to buy, sell, nor use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider. But the late act of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, at its session in the city of Boston, prohibiting the admission of the colored man to any subordinate division of the order, is so perfectly at war with our entire feeling, with all our habits of thought and character, and as we believe' such an outrage upon humanity, that we can no longer continue our connection with the order. Our reasons may be briefly summed up, thus:

1. In all conscience, our national prejudice is strong enough against the colored man, without any from a band of professed reformers like the Sons of Temperance.

2. Prohibitions of this character are utterly antagonistical to every principle of the order. We have declared, again and again, that our objects were purely reformatory. 'Temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love,' we have inscribed on our banner. These kindred principles are to be boundless, regardless of the shades of complexion. Who ed, by the Creator, the different shades of complexion? Who formed this color, and gave to man his variegated complexion? Nature and revelation alike answer—God is Love.

3. The absurdity of such a rule is no trivial objection against it. Slavery, that dark spot upon our national escutcheon, the shame and disgrace of our national government, we well know, talks about enslaving the colored man; but we have not heard, about enslaving the man of color being the criterion, it is know, that so far from enslaving the slave mother, and not the color of the condition of the slave mother, and not the hue of the skin? But, thank God, we have no slave mothers in the North, and we decline endure drawn slave mothers in the North, and we decline endure drawn from slaveholding laws to throw light upon our pathway; and we put the inquiry, and we do it gravely—Shall we, as a band of men, from the case occurs that like before a jury of the Medical Faculty in the city of New York, in which they were nearly equally divided in opinion upon the fact whether a man was black or white? reject, or admit, or say to him he must wait and appear in person before the National Division for a decision in his case? Ruin such as these carry upon the face of them the most grave absurdity.

4. It is cruel—at war with every dictate of

1790,	6,537
1800,	14,564
1810,	22,492
1820,	33,153
1830,	37,930
1840,	47,854

The high ratio in the earlier years, is accounted for by the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State, which was adopted in 1780. By its provisions, all born after that period were to be free; and by the year 1820, the females born before the former period had ceased to bear children. Pennsylvania also received, no doubt, a considerable accession of colored people from the older New England States.

We have no data, from the census tables, that the calculations of Randolph are utterly fallacious; that his naked assumption that the slaves of the free States were removed, or sold at the South, cannot be true, as is shown by the existing state of facts. We will next demonstrate, from the statute books of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, which States contained all the slaves north of Mason and Dixon's line, in 1810, that the slaves could not have been exported without incurring heavy fines and penalties.

NEW YORK.

Slavery was abolished in the State of New York, in the year 1817. The act declares that all slaves born after the 4th of July, 1799, shall be free at the age of 28 years; and that their masters are required to support them in the mean time. They are not to be carried beyond the limits of the State under any pretext, on pain of forfeiture of the slave, and incurring a penalty of $1000 for each offence. See laws of 1817-1818; and Revised Statutes, vol. 1, page 836—Congress Library.

NEW JERSEY.

The act of emancipation passed in 1820. All slaves born after the year 1805 to be free at twenty-five years of age. A fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment, for transporting slaves out of the limits of the State, and a forfeiture of full age, who freely consent to go, before a judge of one of the Courts, in private. See statutes of New Jersey—Congress Library.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The abolition act passed in 1780; amended in 1788—see statutes for the year. All are declared free at the age of twenty-eight, who have been born since 1780. Penalty, seventy-five pounds for carrying a slave beyond the limits of the State.

In conclusion, we will remark, that although unable to estimate the number of fugitive slaves, we think it evident from the above facts and considerations, that the calculations of Randolph are at least ten *times* too large. He quotes from a publication by the Anti-Slavery Society, where it is said that 151 slaves had escaped from bondage during the past year. It is understood that this society has an organization, extending along the whole frontier of slavery, and even to the point where the borders of the slave States, on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico—at least, such is the allegation of the Southern press and speakers. This organized society for running off slaves, then, would be cognizant, we should imagine, of every escape, and being proud of their achievements, would not fail to chronicle every such case. It is therefore to be presumed, that the number, 151, is not far from the true number; at any rate, it is all for which the North can be held chargeable, for if slaves escape without any assistance from the Northern men, the South cannot complain—they must regard it as one of the inevitable imperfections of their peculiar institution. But the number of 151 fugitives, asserted by the Anti-Slavery Society, is regarded as a great achievement by those who participate in such transactions, and we presume that it exceeds the efforts of any former year; so that the sum of the grievance to the South, inflicted by abolitionists, is very trifling, even now, when it is represented as so enormous. It can hardly justify a resort to consideration in the judgment of the most ultra pro-slavery man, if he will look at the facts as they exist, and not as they have been represented by the excited fancy of Randolph.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

DISSENT FROM THE DIVORCE DIVISION.

When circumstances impel us to a separation from those with whom we hold dear, it is fitting and proper that the causes be made known.

We have been Sons of Temperance from the early organization of the order in our city; and from one of us for a quarter of a century, by every means in our power, and especially by the most rigid abstinence from all that can intoxicate, by precept and example, have sought to promote the temperance cause. We have done this through evil report and through good report, through honor and dishonor. In this great work we have so deeply identified our hearts, our interest of man, we deem our habits fixed, our character formed, our principles settled; and, by the grace of God, we will live and die, a sober, temperate man, not to buy, sell, nor use as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider. But the late act of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, at its session in the city of Boston, prohibiting the admission of the colored man to any subordinate division of the order, is so perfectly at war with our entire feeling, with all our habits of thought and character, and as we believe' such an outrage upon humanity, that we can no longer continue our connection with the order. Our reasons may be briefly summed up, thus:

1. In all conscience, our national prejudice is strong enough against the colored man, without any from a band of professed reformers like the Sons of Temperance.

2. Prohibitions of this character are utterly antagonistical to every principle of the order. We have declared, again and again, that our objects were purely reformatory. 'Temperance, benevolence, and brotherly love,' we have inscribed on our banner. These kindred principles are to be boundless, regardless of the shades of complexion. Who formed this color, and gave to man his variegated complexion? Nature and revelation alike answer—God is Love.

3. The absurdity of such a rule is no trivial objection against it. Slavery, that dark spot upon our national escutcheon, the shame and disgrace of our national government, we well know, talks about enslaving the colored man; but we have not heard, about enslaving the man of color being the criterion, it is know, that so far from enslaving the slave mother, and not the color of the condition of the slave mother, and not the hue of the skin? But, thank God, we have no slave mothers in the North, and we decline endure drawn slave mothers in the North, and we decline endure drawn from slaveholding laws to throw light upon our pathway; and we put the inquiry, and we do it gravely—Shall we, as a band of men, from the case occurs that like before a jury of the Medical Faculty in the city of New York, in which they were nearly equally divided in opinion upon the fact whether a man was black or white? reject, or admit, or say to him he must wait and appear in person before the National Division for a decision in his case? Ruin such as these carry upon the face of them the most grave absurdity.

4. It is cruel—at war with every dictate of

Christianity or humanity. It may have been the dictation of slavery, and we fully believe it was. Neither freedom or love of freedom ever made such a suggestion. Such rules may favor a party, but never can promote human progress. Caste, that subtle foe of human happiness, can only be promoted by them. Revelation, in setting forth the brotherhood of man, in harmony with the spirit of the age in which we live, cries out, 'Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.' The rule says, Nay, not for the colored man. Against all such proscription we enter our solemn protest; therefore,

1. *Resolved*, That this subordinate division regards such action of the National Division as unauthorized, and an encroachment upon the rights of subordinate Divisions.

2. *Resolved*, That as freemen, we know our rights, and will defend them, nor suffer them to be trampled upon by any class of men claiming to be representatives, either politically, religiously, or in any social capacity; that, as American citizens, we recognize, the rights of all men, and we will not countenance this cowardly effort to proscribe this down-trodden and helpless portion of our race.

3. *Resolved*, That in view of this action of the National Division of the S. of T., we cannot consistently maintain our connection with the order.

4. *Resolved*, That we hereby return the charter of Southport Division, No. 53, S. of T., to the Grand Division of the State of Wisconsin, and declare this Division dissolved; and that a copy of the above be sent to the G. S., of the G. D.; to the M. W. S., of the National Division; also to the *National Era*, the *Old Oaken Bucket*, and the *Kenosha Telegraph*, for publication.

Done in Division, S. of T. Hall, July 13, 1850.

R. H. DEMING, W. P.

JOHN NOBLE, R. S.

From the Salem (N. J.) National Standard.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call, the [colored] delegates assembled, in Convention, in Bethel Church, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Ishmael Locke was chosen President, and John S. Rock, Recording Secretary. The following resolutions were subsequently reported for discussion by the business committee:—

Whereas, We have seen with deep regret the injustice done us in this our *native* State, and in the United States generally—we do solemnly protest against every species of wrong and injustice; among which the following are the most prominent—the institution of slavery—the scheme of expatriation as announced by colonizationists—no suffrage—and general exclusion from public privileges on account of color,—Therefore,

Resolved, That we will use every lawful and righteous means for the extirpation and overthrow of the institution of slavery in this country, believing it to be the great and chief cause of the general wrong inflicted upon us, and the principal source of the scorn and degradation in which we are held by our white opposers.

Resolved, That the scheme of the colonizationists in the attempt to remove us from this our *native* country, is one no less wicked in principle than the African slave trade; knowing as we do, that it emanates from nothing less than an antipathy to color—since all men else (no matter how degraded) having a white skin, are received with a legal welcome from every foreign country.

Resolved, That we regard the Colonization Society as the strong-hold of the slaveholder, and the enemy of the colored man.

Resolved, That we will have no fellowship with colonizationists while they continue to urge the deportation of colored men; and as 'we are born free and equal,' we will never, under any pretences, be removed by these tools of the slaveholder, from the land of our nativity; but will maintain our individual rights, even at the expense of our lives.

Resolved, That we regard 'Mason's Fugitive Slave Bill' as the most infamous attack ever made in this country on the rights and liberties of colored men—a direct violation of the principles of the Federal Constitution, and at variance with the spirit of freedom and equality, which pervades the age.

Resolved, That depriving us of the right of suffrage on account of color is an intolerable outrage, and cannot be looked upon by us with a spirit of complacency or conciliation.

Resolved, That we regard the possession of the Right of Suffrage as a subject worthy our highest consideretion, and we will agitate and petition for this object, until rewarded by our full enfranchisement.

Resolved, That from the aspect of things in this country in reference to our political rights, we entreat our people, by all that is sacred and holy in our history, to stand shoulder to shoulder, and brave the storm like those who are willing to perish in a just cause.

PERFECTLY NATURAL.

In a discussion in Congress recently, Mr. Butler contended that a colored man is not a citizen of the United States, and not entitled, under the Constitution to the complete rights of citizenship. Is it not, then, perfectly natural that they should not have any particular love for our government, or should not consider themselves under any obligation to support it? And how foolish it is to call Mr. Douglass, (the eloquent editor of the North Star,) a *traitor* to that government which refuses to recognize him and three or four millions of his brethren as men entitled to all the rights of men! Let the government do justice to all, and it will receive the support of all right-minded and honorable men.

We will here mention a significant fact. While the fugitive slave bill was under discussion, and the slaveholders were attempting to increase the means by which they could perpetuate an institution which subjects every American to the obloquy and reproach of the whole civilized world, the attempt to insert into this bill a provision by which colored citizens of the North should be guaranteed their rights when in Southern ports, was repudiated with scorn. Thus is the North again insulted! How long will she bear it?—*N. Y. Pathfinder.*

MR. GIDDINGS'S SPEECH.

Yesterday, Mr. Giddings, contemptuously eschewing the miserable mania for dogmatizing on the Constitution which possesses many of the members of this House, as of the other, when positive action is required, delivered one of the best speeches, if not quite the best, which has been heard in the lower House this session on the boundary question. He was opposed upon principle to the bill from the Senate for paying Texas ten millions, and taking a cession of a part of a territory claimed by her, but believed by a vast majority of the people of the United States, already to belong to us. Adopt means, said Mr. Giddings, for ascertaining, and running, and marking the true boundary, giving to Texas all the land that belongs to her, but tax the people of the other States not one cent, to purchase what either she does or does not own. He showed a more remarkable familiarity with the geography of the country, and the facts of the dispute, than I supposed any body but Col. Benton possessed. In reference to the threats of Texas, he stated that he would vote millions for defence, but not a dime for tribute, and informed Mr. Howard that he and his State were here only by sufferance, and that he would cheerfully vote fifteen or twenty millions to get them both out.—*Washington corr. of the Tribune.*

SLAVE CATCHING.

Mason's fugitive slave bill, now before the Senate, provides that all the proof necessary for taking a person into slavery, is on the oath of the master and his description of the slave, with the identification of the person claimed. The question is to be decided by commissioners without a jury, and their decision is to be final, without appeal, and without the benefit of the writ of Habeas Corpus! The bill further provides that if any slave is rescued from a claimant, after being delivered to him by the commissioners, the slave shall be PAID FOR OUT OF THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Let such a bill pass, and it will not be long before the United States will have to pay the value of all the slaves within the limits of the Union; and if many of them do not have to be paid for two or three times over, it will be lucky for us. The escape, identification, and rescue, of slaves, will become a regular systematized business, and Uncle Sam will have to foot the bills. It will beat California gold digging, two to one. The slave, by special arrangement, will only have to escape to an adjoining county, and the whole process of identification, restoration, and rescue, may be the work of but two or three days, to establish a claim against the National treasury. Then, within a single week, and before there has been time for that claim to be paid, another may be established for the self-same slave, and so the process may go on, ad infinitum.—*Worcester Spy.*

From Burritt's Christian Citizen.

MASON'S FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

With a cold-blooded tenacity, that neither liberty nor pity could melt, the South has claimed and exercised the most despotic rule, towards all who dared to question her right to buy and sell men, upon the pretext that she was maintaining her 'State Rights;' and now with an audacity and effrontery that is unparalleled in the history of legislation, she has repudiated this principle of State individuality, and has insolently invaded every free State in the Union with her 'Fugitive Slave' responsibility bill.

We have no hesitation in declaring this bill to be an invasion and violation of the rights of the North. It sweeps away all those moral distinctions that separated us from South Carolina. It imposes upon every man, woman, and child in this Union, a participation in slavery. It completely changes the present character of that institution; and modifies the present relations of master and slave. The planter by the provisions of this enactment ceases to be a *slave-owner*; this paramount position of moral turpitude, and of pecuniary responsibility, he concedes to his feudal superior, the Federal Government; and he contents himself with being a *slaveholder*, so long as he can be so conveniently. This is a re-enactment of the old feudal law, which actually prevailed with our British ancestors; and which is still the theory of British landlordism. The *sovereign* is the only legitimate *landowner*; the landed aristocracy of England content themselves with being *landholders*. By this 'slave catching bill,' the United States assumes the *ownership* of three millions of slaves; and leaves the *gentlemen* of the South to *hold* them, with the assurance that if those slaves should take to flight, and if circumstances should prevent their restoration to bonds and shackles, then shall their price be paid in golden coins from the treasury of the Union, on the Phrygian caps of which are stamped the ironic word 'Liberty.'

This legislation, however, will not settle the question of slavery; nor will it restore the fugitive to his bonds. There is not enough of moral force, behind this law of Southern dictation, to counterpoise the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.

The true men who hold the plough upon our sterile but free hills of New England, and who breathe her Northern airs, know the name of slave only as a Southern abstraction, not as a fact; and they will never consent to the invasion of their sacred homes, and the desecration of the sod beneath which their free sires are sleeping, upon a pretence which they repudiate as a falsehood uttered in the face of the God of Liberty. The South may dictate this law; but there is no sympathy in the North to support such dictation. The South may impose this slave paying responsibility bill, but there is not the shadow of a disposition in the North to assume it. A moral necessity wars against the attempt to generalize slavery in this Union. In spite of the unhallowed endeavors of its patrons to extend this moral gangrene of slavery over the whole dominion of the States, it must and shall be constrained to remain a peculiar institution.

J. B. S.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.

The House took up the Texas Boundary Bill.

Mr. Clark, of New York, (Jefferson County,) said, that the Wilmot Proviso was with him, and his constituents, a sentiment—an abiding principle. When the Whigs assembled in State Convention, with the view of promoting the election of Gen. Taylor, the gentleman on his left, (Mr. Brooks,) was a distinguished member of the Committee, and reported resolutions to that body, embodying the Wilmot Proviso, and strongly enforcing it. The fact was spread before the people, that the Convention were friends of the Proviso, now and forever, and were for applying it to all the territory acquired from New Mexico. His colleague said yesterday, that the proviso was once useful and answered its purpose, and that it arrested the progress of the American arms. But the progress of the American arms was arrested before the resolutions were reported. The gentleman said the proviso was an absolute idea, and was adhered to for factious purposes, but the gentleman did not do well to arraign those who supported it. He (Mr. Clark) voted for it because he thought it was right, and the reason why he voted to reject the Texas Boundary Bill was this—he knew that it would give to Texas at least seventy thousand square miles of territory which never belonged to Texas; and ten millions of money would go to no matter who. Certainly the money would not go to those brave men who won the battle of San Jacinto, or the descendants of those who fell at the Alamo. It would go to the bulls and bears of the stock market. He discovered that the bill proposed to vote the freedom of her soil and the treasury its money. He did not care, as the boy said, about the cake, but he detested the mode in which the bitch cut it. [Laughter.] He knew nothing of the legerdemain of legislation; he always voted according to his honest convictions. He voted against the Texas Bill, and subsequent events had satisfied him that he was right. His colleague said, that by the providence of God, slavery could not go to the territories. He (Mr. Clark) believed that if there was no law in New York forbidding slavery, that there were fifty thousand persons in that State who would own slaves; for families experiencing the inconvenience of the want of sufficient help would own them. There was a difference of opinion among doctors. While his colleague says that it is in vain to enact laws against the decree of God, for slavery cannot go to the territories, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Clingman) said yesterday that it could. Mr. Clarke asked Mr. Brooks to read the extract from Mr. Clingman's speech for him.

Mr. Brooks did so.

Mr. Clarke said it was read excellently well. (Laughter.) And he then proceeded to oppose the bill, saying that the days of Rome were numbered when Brennus cast his sword in the scale and demanded its weight in gold. Texas throws the bowie knife into the scale. His constituents did not send him here to rob the Treasury. In the conclusion of his remarks, he repudiated the idea of dissolution. There was nothing in the disunion cry. If there were any danger of it, and that it was believed in South Carolina and Texas, the women and children would cry themselves blind, and the men would run mad. He did not believe in paying revolutionary debts. (Laughter.) He likened Texas to the robber who demands the traveller's purse in the name of the Virgin,—and he was proposing to give his reasons why he opposed slavery, when the hour to which he was limited in debate, expired.

From the N. H. Independent Democrat.

NO PANACEA.

There is no panacea for slavery but its annihilation. And all palliatives are worse than nothing. Time, which cures many evils, but aggravates this, and makes it incurable save by violence and blood. Such will be the only cure for American slavery, if it shall be still longer permitted to wield its insatiable sceptre, and still farther to extend its domain. Slavery is itself a state of war against all the highest and holiest rights of man. And being such, it has no right to ask or expect but that the hand of every true man, everywhere, shall forever be lifted up against it. No true man can sustain any relation to so gigantic a system of wrong, but one of eternal, uncompromising hostility.

But how shall this hostility be manifested?—With what weapons shall the war be carried on? We answer: with every weapon which God and the Constitution have placed in the hands of freemen. Grant it no favors, make no compromises with it, yield not an inch of land to it anywhere upon the green free earth. Resist it, oppose it at all times, in all places, under all circumstances. Oppose it as all other wrong is opposed. We know of nothing which makes slavery sacred from any weapon with which it is lawful to fight against even the devil himself. We believe in no 'compromises' which require us or any man to tolerate or uphold it. As we regard God's law before all compromises, we could not uphold it nor be responsible for its crimes against humanity. We should be traitors to our country and our race if we could.

Politicians who believe in no God above party and party success, may compromise, and bow down to the mightiest wrong of the Age. Yet, for all that, slavery is doomed and accursed. Doomed and accursed shall be the memories of those who labor to strengthen and perpetuate it. In the hearts of the good and true, and upon the leaf of history, shall they stand anathema. End the present contest as it may, there is another day not far distant, when new men, animated with a new spirit, will re-do the doings of the men now upon the stage. And then, as we trust, shall come the *last* end of whatever curses and crushes the manhood of man.

☞ Uncompromising hostility to slavery means, 'No Union with Slaveholders.'

☞ By the following unqualified eulogium on the enslaver of his fellow-creatures and the blood-hound hunter of the poor Seminole Indians, it is quite apparent that Miss Bremer, like Father Mathew, has made up her mind to propitiate the Slavocracy of the country. Alas for her moral vision!

From Sartain's Magazine.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. TAYLOR.

BY FREDRIKA BREMER.

I saw him but twice, the hero of the Mexican war, the chief man in power in the United States, the late President Zachary Taylor; but enough to feel that I saw in him—

'An honest man, the noblest work of God!'

The first time was a beautiful evening, on the green grounds around the White House. The Potomac glistened in the setting sun, a band of music in the grounds was playing the 'Star-spangled Banner,' and a gay crowd of men and women, and children, with nurses and negroes, were walking about enjoying the evening, the music, the green grounds, and the view of the noble river, with the Washington Monument in giant proportions rising on its banks. President Taylor was among them, not as the kings of Europe when they come down among the people, surrounded by guards of star-spangled attendants; no, but unattended, alone, plain in attire as the plainest of the citizens around him, the greatest part of whom were strangers to him.

Yet he seemed to feel that he was among friends, and his honest face, and his unassuming bearing, his straight-forward, friendly manner, the firm and cordial pressure of his hand, made a friend even of the stranger who was for the first time introduced to him. He stood there serene, smiling to the children who were running about and tumbling in the grass in unconstrained liberty. He spoke of the pleasure they gave him.

It was truly a republican scene—one of those we would fain see more of on earth,—where all distance between men, all difference of rank and fortune, are done away with, and life is again an Idyl full of innocence and beauty in the lap of great nature. May the star-spangled banner float wider and wider over such scenes, such banquets of life!

The next time I saw President Taylor, it was in one of the splendid rooms of his mansion, and with him his beautiful daughter, the sister of the Graces, Mrs. Bliss. Political questions, to which he was called to attend, detained him for some time from us. When he came, he was cordial and simple in his manner, as before on the green grounds. Yet he seemed to me not quite well, and as if he was trying to cast off from his mind a cloud. And so he did, as a gallant man and a true American gentleman attending to ladies. He spoke to us of the Indians, among whom he had been much, and whom he knew well. And as he spoke he brightened, and his speech flowed on so pleasantly and so cheerfully, that, had we been egotists, we would have forgotten how time flowed on, as we forgot the storm which gathered without, and rattled at the windows.

It was a few days afterwards that I heard, in the Senate, the low, thrilling tones of Daniel Webster interrupt the discussion going on, to announce that 'a great misfortune threatened the land,' that the President of the United States was dying—was not expected to outlive that day. And that very evening, how changed was the gay scene in the White House! Death was there, was laying his heavy hand on the beloved father of the family—on the elected head of the Republic of the United States.

Yet serene was he even now. In death he grasped the hand of his wife, and said: 'My dear wife, I am not afraid to die. I have tried to do my duty!' And that stern monitor—so fearful to many—came to him on his death-bed, as a comforter, as a soothing angel. But he had long, long since made of him a friend. Duty had been and was the spring of his life and actions. His friends and his foes (and he had such in war and in politics) must join in acknowledging that truthfulness and conscientiousness were the unswerving qualities of his mind. In these virtues he was great.

I saw him but twice, and for a little while, but as I saw him, and with what I have heard of him, I can well understand that brave men, his companions on the battle field, have wept as children at his death; and that there is, within the White House, a heart who, after that death, never more will feel the joy of life.

Yet happy is she, who can live and glory in such memories! And happy the man who lived and died as he, who, on his death-bed, looking over a life of great military and civil import, could serenely say, 'I am not afraid to die; I have tried to do my duty.'

Washington, July, 1850.

IMPRISONMENT OF CHAPLIN.

So, WILLIAM LAWRENCE CHAPLIN is in jail in Washington! Men can transgress every law of decency, morality and religion, and be appointed and elected to high offices in Washington. They who rob their fellows of all the rights of human nature are honored and caressed in Washington. But the man who shall prove true to the laws of our common brotherhood, and act in accordance with the example of the law of Christ, and in obedience to the law of love, must be imprisoned in a jail, built and owned by 'We, the people, by the grace of God *free* and independent.' The fathers of this country pledged 'life, fortune and sacred honor,' in defence of the inalienable rights of *all* men; but in the very centre and heart of this free country, to show a man the way to a place where he may enjoy these rights, is to earn a felon's cell.

Now, by the death of Torrey! this is too bad. There is not a jot or tittle of Constitutional slave law in the Federal District. Congress had no Constitutional power whatever to make slave laws for that District. The old slave laws of Maryland, reenacted in 1801 for the District, by Congress, are, some of them, too barbarous to be endured by a civilized, to say nothing of an enlightened country. So far are they from being Constitutional, that they violate both the letter and the spirit of it. But our Southern land-pirates may bring their human chattels to the District, and bind and hold them there, contrary to the Constitution; while, if one of the noblemen of nature, of whom Chaplin is a most brilliant and godlike specimen, shall be true both to the Constitution and to humanity, by pointing out the North Star to one of these chattels, bonds and imprisonment await him! Merciful Heaven! what a nation is this! It makes humanity—the love of man and Christianity—obedience to and the following of Christ, high crimes and misdemeanors. And this a Christian country! Ay, as *Christian* as the laws it makes, and no more so. As *Christian* as the Jews who murdered Jesus. As *Christian* as the lust-loving, blood-spilling author of the Koran. As *Christian* as the officers and crews of any pirate-ship which infests God's high seas. As *Christian*, indeed, as nethermost hell itself. May God of His infinite grace save me and mine from the deceptions, delusions and diabolisms of such Christianity! Amen and Amen!—*Impartial Citizen.*

EXCITEMENT ABOUT FUGITIVE SLAVES.

[Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.]

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.

The recent abduction of slaves from Virginia and Maryland has caused more feeling among slaveholders in this State than I have ever noticed before. The affair of Chaplin first raised the excitement, and this was followed by the departure of those from Prince George County, Md. and other sections of the State; and now the Harrisburg affair has added new fuel to the indignation of the 'flesh and blood' owners and traders. The result of this will be the most active measures to protect slave property, and to secure it when abducted. The passage of the 'Fugitive Slave Bill' will do no good, as stringent as its provisions are, and Southerners know it. They only look upon it as a medium by which the 'good faith' of the Free States, as they term it, can be effectually tested. The recent proceedings at Harrisburg will lead to collisions hereafter of a dangerous character, I am very fearful. It is openly avowed here, that in case another body of slaves abscond, and can be successfully pursued, that it shall be done with an *armed band* of fifty or an hundred men, if necessary, and in regaining their property to oppose force to force, and not to rely on any court in a free State. Should this be done, we shall have an open border warfare at once, for the Free States will not quietly submit to have their territory invaded by armed posses. Collisions of this kind will do more to shake the stability of the Union than any thing else under the heavens; yet with this knowledge, there are thousands in this State and Virginia who will dare the issue, let the consequences be what they may.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, SEPT. 6, 1850.

RIGHTS OF WOMAN.

There has been any quantity of declamation about the rights of MAN, while very little has been heard respecting the rights of WOMAN; yet they are identical, and equally inalienable. In every country, to this day, whether Christian or Pagan, woman has not been recognized or treated as the equal of her brother man, but has been subjected to his tyrannical will, more or less absolutely. The time has come for systematic and vigorous efforts to remove this usurpation. It gives us much gratification, therefore, to publish the following Call for a Convention to be held in Worcester, in October next, (without distinction of sex,) for the purpose of considering this immensely important question. Any number of signatures, of the enlightened friends of progress, could easily have been procured for it; but those which are appended to it are sufficient to indicate how sincere, earnest and wide-spread is the feeling awakened in regard to the contemplated Convention,—the proceedings of which, we have no doubt, will be characterised by great dignity and ability.

A CONVENTION

Will be held at WORCESTER, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October next, (agreeably to the appointment of a preliminary meeting held at Boston, on the 30th of May last,) to consider the question of WOMAN'S RIGHTS, DUTIES and RELATIONS; and the Men and Women of our country, who feel sufficient interest in the great subject to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its rightful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference, at the time and place appointed.

The upward-tending spirit of the age, busy in a hundred forms of effort for the world's redemption from the sins and sufferings which oppress it, has brought this one, which yields to none in importance and urgency, into distinguished prominence. One half of the race are its immediate objects, and the other half are as deeply involved, by that absolute unity of interest and destiny which nature has established between them.

The neighbor is near enough to involve every human being in a general equality of rights and community of interests; but, Men and Women, in their reciprocities of love and duty, are one flesh and one blood—mother, wife, sister and daughter come so near the heart and mind of every man, that they must be either his blessing or his bane. Where there is such mutuality of interests, such an interlinking of life, there can be no real antagonism of position and action. The sexes should not, for any reason, or by any chance, take hostile attitudes toward each other, either in the apprehension or amendment of the wrongs which exist in their necessary relations; but they should harmonise in opinion and co-operate in effort, for the reason that they must unite in the ultimate achievement of the desired reformation.

Of the many points now under discussion and demanding a just settlement, the general question of Woman's Rights and Relations comprehends such as: Her EDUCATION, *Literary, Scientific*, and *Artistic*;—Her AVOCATIONS, *Industrial, Commercial*, and *Professional*;—Her INTERESTS, *Pecuniary, Civil*, and *Political*; in a word—her RIGHTS as an *Individual*, and her FUNCTIONS as a *Citizen*.

No one will pretend that all these interests, embracing, as they do, all that is not merely animal in a human life, are rightly understood or justly provided for in the existing social order. Nor is it any more true that the constitutional differences of the sexes, which should determine, define and limit the resulting differences of office and duty, are adequately comprehended and practically observed.

Woman has been condemned, from her greater delicacy of physical organization, to inferiority of intellectual and moral culture, and to the forfeiture of great social, civil and religious privileges. In the relation of marriage, she has been ideally annihilated, and actually enslaved in all that concerns her personal and pecuniary rights; and even in widowhood and single life, she is oppressed with such limitation and degradation of labor and avocation as clearly and cruelly mark the condition of a disabled caste. But, by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent spirit of reform is roused to the redress of those wrongs. The tyranny which degrades and crushes wives and mothers, sits no longer lightly on the world's conscience—the heart's home-worship feels the stain of stooping at a dishonored altar—Manhood begins to feel the shame of muddying the springs from which it draws its highest life; and, Womanhood is everywhere awakening to assert its divinely chartered rights, and to fulfil its noblest duties. It is the spirit of reviving truth and righteousness which has moved upon the great deep of the public heart, and aroused its redressing justice; and, through it, the Providence of God is vindicating the order and appointments of his creation.

The signs are encouraging; the time is opportune. Come, then, to this Convention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country. Give the help of your best thought to separate the light from the darkness. Wisely give the protection of your name and the benefit of your efforts to the great work of settling the principles, devising the method, and achieving the success of this high and holy movement.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lucy Stone,	Wm. L. Garrison,
Wm. H. Channing,	Helen E. Garrison,
Harriet H. Hunt,	Charles F. Hovey,
A. Bronson Alcott,	Sarah Earle,
Nathaniel Barney,	Abby K. Foster,
Eliza Barney,	Dr. —— Rogers,
Wendell Phillips,	Eliza F. Taft,
Ann Greene Phillips,	Dr. A. C. Taft,
Adin Ballou,	Charles K. Whipple,
Anna Q. T. Parsons,	Mary Bullard,
Mary E. Cabot,	Emma C. Goodwin,
B. S. Treanor,	Abby Price,
Mary M. Brooks,	Thankful Southwick.

RHODE ISLAND.

Sarah H. Whitman,	George Clarke,
Thomas Davis,	Mary Adams,
Paulina W. Davis,	George Adams,
Sarah Brown,	Joseph A. Barker,
Elizabeth Chase,	John L. Clarke.
Mary Clarke,	

NEW YORK.

Gerrit Smith,	Elizabeth Russell,
Nancy Smith,	Stephen Smith,
Elizabeth Stanton,	Rosa Smith,
Catharine Wilkinson,	Joseph Savage,
Samuel J. May,	L. N. Fowler,
Charlotte C. May,	Lydia Fowler,
Charlotte G. Coffin,	Sarah Smith,
Mary G. Taber,	Charles D. Miller,
Elizabeth S. Miller,	

PENNSYLVANIA.

William Elder,	Lucretia Mott,
Sarah Elder,	Sarah Pugh,
Sarah Tyndale,	W. S. Pierce,
Warner Justice,	Myra Townsend,
Huldah Justice,	Mary Grew.
Sarah Lewis,	

MARYLAND.

Mrs. Eliza Stewart.

OHIO.

Elizabeth Wilson,	Jane Elizabeth Jones,
Mary A. Johnson,	Benjamin S. Jones,
Oliver Johnson,	Lucius Hine,
Mary Cowles,	

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHAPLIN FUND COMMITTEE.

Believers in Jesus Christ—Lovers of Impartial Liberty—Humane Men and Women—to you we appeal.

CAZENOVIA, Aug. 22, 1850.

WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN, a native of Massachusetts, long a resident of the State of New York—the accomplished gentleman, the ripe scholar, the upright statesman, the whole-souled philanthropist, the sincere, practical Christian—WILLIAM L. CHAPLIN is imprisoned at the city of Washington, the Capital of our Republic, charged,

First. With having assisted certain enslaved fellow-men in their attempt to escape from bondage; and,

Secondly. With an assault upon those who arrested him with an intent to kill them.

For these alleged offences, he is now held in 'durance vile' by the police of the District of Columbia, and also under a requisition of the Governor of Maryland.

Now, be it known to all men, that he did not commit the second offence named above. At the time of his seizure, he had no weapon of violence about his person, nor does he ever wear any; neither did he know that his companions were armed; much less did he counsel them to make resistance. All this we know and do affirm. He was ignorant, too, of the character of the persons who seized him. No warrant for his arrest was announced. A band of men, like ruffians, came upon him in the darkness of night, on the highway, and the first salutation he received was a savage yell, and a blow that felled him senseless to the earth. When he recovered from the shock, he was in the hands of four stout men, and therefore powerless.

The persons who were with Mr. Chaplin made an effort (unhappily without success) to save themselves from the monsters who would return them into slavery. But no one, of either party, was seriously injured, unless it were the self-sacrificing Chaplin. He was severely bruised by the ruffians who captured him.

The other charge, *that he helped men in their attempt to escape from slavery*, if true, should fix upon his good name the stigma of no crime, unless it be a crime to act in obedience to the command of Christ, to *follow the example of the good Samaritan.*

Chaplin has the heart of a man, quickened by the spirit of 'the Son of Man.' He was in that bad region of our country which is infested by the worst of robbers, where men and women are often found stripped, not so much of their raiment as of all the rights of human beings; wounded, many of them in their persons, but all of them in their feelings, in the tenderest relations of life; and left with not indeed so much as half of what constitutes the true life of men. Surely, if the poor traveller between Jerusalem and Jericho was to be pitied, and his relief attempted, notwithstanding the dangers of the place, much more, every Christian must allow, should we attempt (at any hazards to ourselves) the rescue of a fellow-man, who is subjected to the terrible wrongs of American slavery.

W. L. Chaplin, if he has done all that the charge alleges, has done no more than the good Samaritan would do; and for this we honor, we love him. To deliver him from confinement, therefore, as soon as possible, that he may renew and redouble his generous exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, we feel ourselves impelled by the highest sense of duty, and the deepest feelings of sympathy with him, and brotherly kindness to all men. We call upon all, who have any love of Christian heroism, to help us. The last man who should be kept in confinement or subjected to any disabilities, in our country or in our world, is the man who is ever ready to spend his time, his strength, his all, to break the yoke of the oppressor, and set the captive free. Such is the man who is imprisoned in the jail of the United States!!

We plead, we insist, we demand, that his prison doors be thrown open, not so much for his sake (for we know he counts it joy to suffer in the cause of humanity) as for our own sakes, that we may quicken our own and each other's love of liberty, by doing honor to his exalted spirit of self-sacrificing philanthropy.

We came to this Cazenovia Convention, that we might congratulate some of the many in this region who have escaped from a worse than Egyptian bondage, and advise with them and their friends as to the obligations that rest upon us in regard to the millions of our countrymen who are longing to be likewise free. There have been with us about fifty fugitives; but the fugitive's bravest friend has not been here; and we have almost forgotten the fifty who are safe, in our concern for the one who is left behind in the clutches of those who have no respect for the rights of colored men, or of the colored man's friend.

The story of Chaplin's capture has been told us by a devoted fellow-laborer, and most of the time of the Convention has been given to the consideration of his case. We were shown that the expenses already incurred in his behalf, the legal processes to which we may be obliged to resort, and the services of the ablest counsel, will demand of his friends an amount not less than *twenty thousand dollars*. But what is that for us to pay, if those in our country who profess to love the practical application of the principles of Christianity, will give their due proportion? No one would be impoverished; nay, all would be enriched; for whatever is given, in such a cause as this, is so invested as to yield an incomparably better interest than any soulless corporations pay. Let, then, the rich men give their hundreds, and the poor widows their mites, that all may share in the joy of Chaplin's deliverance; and that the people of our land and other lands may know, that there are many thousands in this Republic, who will not bow the knee to Baal, but respect and love the *Liberator*, although he be chained in a dungeon, far more than the *Oppressor* of our fellow-men, though he walk at large in the palace of our nation.

What is to be done for Chaplin must be done quickly. A generous contribution, and a more generous subscription, were made by the Convention just closed; and a large Committee were appointed to hasten with this appeal to all the good and true, and urge you to respond at once to this demand upon your purses. Give freely. Give without delay. Measure your contributions by your abilities, and both the amount and the readiness of your gifts by the Golden Rule, that there may be nothing wanting to show the respect that is due to our brother, and to defend him triumphantly against all legal and illegal tyranny.

The following well known men are the CHAPLIN FUND COMMITTEE, by appointment of the Cazenovia Convention:—

James C. Jackson, of Scott, Cortland Co., N. Y.; Joseph C. Hathaway, of Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y.; Frederick Douglass and George W. Clark, of Rochester; Charles A. Wheaton and Samuel J. May, of Syracuse; George Lawson, of Oriskany, Oneida Co., N. Y.; William R. Smith, of Macedon, Wayne Co.; George W. Johnson, of Buffalo; Cyrus P. Grosvenor, of McGrawville, N. Y.; William Harned, 61 John street, New York city; Joshua R. Giddings, Ashtabula, Ohio; S. P. Chase, of Cincinnati, Ohio; George W. Julian, of Indiana; Charles Durkee, Southport, Wisconsin; James H. Collins, Chicago, Illinois; Charles C. Foote, Commerce, Oakland Co., Michigan; Francis Jackson, Boston; John G. Whittier, Amesbury, Mass.; Silas Cornell and Thomas Davis, Providence, R. I.; Julius F. Lemoyne, of Washington, Penn.; E. N. Davis and C. D. Cleaveland, of Philadelphia; Samuel Fessenden, of Portland, Me.; Rowland T. Robinson, Ferrisburgh, Vt.; Ednah D. Thomas, Aurora, Cayuga Co., N. Y.; Rev. John Todd, D. D., Pittsfield Mass.

To either of these persons you may commit your donations or subscriptions of money, and they will account for them to the Treasurer of this Fund. Through either of these persons, also, you may transmit directly to our beloved Chaplin any tokens of your regard.

JAMES C. JACKSON is the Chairman of this CHAPLIN FUND COMMITTEE; CHARLES A. WHEATON and SAMUEL J. MAY, of Syracuse, are the Secretaries; GERRIT SMITH is the Treasurer; and to them, in connection with their colleagues named above, the Convention have seen fit to entrust the management of the defence of Chaplin, and the expenditure of the funds that shall be committed to them for that purpose, of all which a full report will be given in due season.

JAMES C. JACKSON, Chairman.

CHARLES A. WHEATON, } Secretaries.
SAMUEL J. MAY,

CONVENTION ON THE CAPE.

Thus far, we think, the series of One Hundred Conventions, determined upon in May last by the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, has been characterized by a deeper interest and a better attendance than any that has preceded it. The signs of the times are cheering to every friend of impartial liberty in this Commonwealth. We have just returned from the largest local gathering we have ever witnessed in the State, (the largest, certainly, with very few exceptions,) at Harwich, on the Cape—and this, too, at a season of the year when a very large portion of the male population are away, adventurously pursuing on the mighty deep their various enterprises, and giving to New England commerce its bone, and muscle, and world-wide scope. The Convention was held at the entrance of a very pleasant grove, and continued its sessions by regular adjournment from Friday afternoon until Sunday evening—presenting a most picturesque and cheering appearance. Leaving our eloquent and efficient coadjutor, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, to be the principal speaker at the first meeting, we proceeded to Centreville, via Sandwich, and in the evening gave an address on slavery in 'Liberty Hall' in that place—a neat and convenient building, erected by a few unconquerable friends of freedom, and dedicated to the cause of Reform, in all its branches, and to the freest utterances of mind and soul, so long as it remains in a condition to be used. The audience was much larger than the dimensions of the hall, a considerable number remaining attentive listeners on the outside to the end.

The ride from Sandwich to Centreville, about sixteen miles, was far from being tedious,—our only passenger companion being a gentleman of well known talents and intelligence, whose successful and philanthropic efforts, some years ago, to deliver the poor Marshpee Indians from a ruinous guardianship, imposed upon them by the Commonwealth, will ever redound to his credit, however censurable his course may since have been, through the corruption of party politics. The day, moreover, though warm, was clear and brilliant, and no annoyance was experienced from the sand, which sometimes is excessively troublesome. This part of the Cape presents a far less cheerless appearance than we had anticipated—there being much shrubbery, and numerous groves of pine, and fields of corn of surprising growth, interspersed with here and there a noble pond glittering in the distance. We were particularly pleased with the location and appearance of the little village of Cotuit, where we first obtained a commanding view of the ocean. One of our Boston men of affluence has there selected just such a site for his residence as makes it somewhat difficult for the traveller not to infringe on any part of the tenth commandment.

After enjoying the hospitality of our friends Austin and Olive Bearse, on Saturday morning we rode to Harwich, where we found a large collection of people listening to a stirring speech from Mr. Burleigh, and soon had an opportunity to participate in the proceedings. Ezekiel Thacher, of Yarmouth, presided on the occasion. The following resolutions were submitted by us to the Convention for discussion:—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the friends of Christ and Liberty, to carry on an open and uncompromising warfare with every pulpit in the land which is dumb to the wrongs and sufferings of the down-trodden slave population.

Resolved, That the church of Christ is against injustice and oppression in every form; that, to its fellowship, no enslaver of his fellow-men was ever yet admitted; therefore, whatever organization, styling itself a Christian church, receives slaveholders or the defenders of slavery to its communion, or arrays itself against the anti-slavery movement, is thereby convicted of being a spurious body.

Resolved, That whether the first day of the week be a peculiarly holy day or not, no day can be too holy on which to deliver the oppressed out of the hands of the oppressor, or to plead the cause of all those who are appointed to destruction; nor can any worship be more acceptable to God than showing compassion on him who has fallen among thieves, and been left to perish in his own blood.

Resolved, That the stringent observance of religious rites and ceremonies, by a people utterly disregardful of the rights of man, is the torch which illumines their hypocrisy, and the vehicle by which they are all the more rapidly propelled to ruin.

Resolved, That the act of counterfeiting, burglary, or highway robbery, sinks into insignificance, nay, into virtue, in comparison with that of making man the property of man; therefore slaveholders are to be recognised as the vilest of criminals, and the most impious of transgressors.

Resolved, That if it be a self-evident truth, that 'all men are created free and equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalienable right to liberty,' it is equally self-evident that every slave ought to be immediately set free; nor can he be detained one hour in bondage without the crime of man-stealing.

Resolved, That the hypocrisy of such men as Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay, in claiming a right to denounce Austrian and Russian despotism, and to promise shelter and protection to the Hungarian fugitives on the American soil—and at the same time combining to give security to slaveowners at the North and the slave-system at the South, and to impose the more stringent obligations to catch all fugitive slaves—is base and monstrous beyond the power of language to describe.

Resolved, That, gathered in this temple of Nature, with the clear blue heavens above us and God's free air around us, we here give to each other our sacred pledge, and proclaim to the country our determination to trample beneath our feet every act of Congress imposing upon us the duty of seizing the flying fugitive, escaping from the Southern house of bondage.

Resolved, That 'free trade and sailors' rights' can neither be exercised nor protected on our American coast, while the Slave Power is permitted to control the country; our seamen, in repeated instances, and as a matter of perpetual usage, being seized in Southern ports, without any charge of crime, hurried to prison, compelled to pay for that imprisonment, and frequently sold from the auction block into slavery; and our shipmasters trading at the South being placed under fearful liabilities in case they succor any slave on board of their vessels, and subjected to imminent peril if they venture to speak out their free sentiments against the enslavement of any portion of the American people.

Mr. Burleigh offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That if the charges brought against us of heretical doctrines, wrong measures, excessive harshness of language, bitter spirit and bad temper; of enmity to the Bible, the Sabbath, the Christian church, the Christian ministry, and the Christian religion, were all as true as they are false and calumnious, there would be no justification to any man for refusing or neglecting to work earnestly in the right way and the right spirit, for the attainment of the

...fessedly good object at which we aim—the abolition of American Slavery.

Resolved, That, as abolitionists, we have no controversy with individuals or organizations, with churches or parties, with institutions, or creeds, or customs, ...ept as they put themselves in our way, by setting themselves against the success of our efforts on behalf of the slave, and thus identifying themselves with slavery and its upholders.

Resolved, That our noble and self-sacrificing brother, Wm. L. Chaplin, in his sufferings and imprisonment for helping slaves out of bondage, has our warm and hearty sympathy; and that we regard him and his predecessors in the like sufferings as martyrs in the glorious cause of freedom and humanity.

Resolved, That if, in that heroic deed, he violated any law of man, then that law itself is a gross and impious violation of the law of God; and that to treat him as a criminal for that deed, is practically to declare that there is no higher law than the Constitution of the United States, and therefore amounts to practical atheism.

The speeches of Mr. Burleigh were characterised by great logical power and force of eloquence, and produced a very deep impression. Excellent remarks were also made by Jonathan Walker, Austin Bearse, and others.

In addition to covering the local expenses of the Convention, upwards of thirty-two dollars were raised in aid of the general movement.

Of the perfect decorum, friendly feeling and absorbing interest manifested throughout, too much cannot be said in commendation. It was a Convention long to be remembered by those who attended it.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, No. CLXI, for September, 1850, is, as usual, prompt to the hour of its publication. Contents—

Article I. The Importance of Systematic Theology, and the duty of the Unitarian Clergy in relation to it. By Rev. George W. Burnap, D. D., of Baltimore, Md.

Art. II. Mahomet, the Prophet of Arabia, and Boniface, the Apostle of Germany. By Rev. Joseph H. Allen, of Washington, D. C.

Art. III. The Origin of the Ministry at Large, and the Free Chapels. By Rev. Frederick T. Gray, of Boston.

Art. IV. Sydney Smith's Sketches of Moral Philosophy. By Rev. James Walker, D. D., of Harvard College.

Art. V. Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity. By Rev. Hasbrouck Davis, of Watertown.

Art. VI. Furness's History of Jesus. By Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston.

Art. VII. Liturgical and Extemporaneous Worship. By Thomas Bulfinch, Esq., of Boston.

Art. VIII. Architects and Architecture. By T. C. Clarke, Esq., of Boston.

Art. IX. Notices of Recent Publications.

Art. X. Religious and Literary Intelligence.

WORTH TRAVELLING MANY MILES TO SEE IT. The Panorama now exhibiting in this city, at Amory Hall, of the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky—Niagara Falls, in summer and winter—the Western Prairies, one of them on fire—Fairmount Water-Works, &c. &c., is worthy of as liberal a share of public patronage as any other Panorama ever exhibited in Boston. Its great attraction, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, surpassing in grandeur, solemnity and beauty, all that the imagination has feigned, or the poet has sung. The painting of it is a triumph of art of a very high order, and adds another laurel to the brow of human enterprise, perseverance and skill. This is no puff.

Margaret Percival in America: a Tale. Edited by a New England Minister, A. B. Being a Sequel to Margaret Percival: a Tale. Edited by Rev. William Sewell, B. A. Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co. 1850. pp. 284.

As soon as we can find time to read this new work, we shall try to speak of its merits.

PATRONIZE HER. Wherever 'Sojourner Truth,' an estimable colored woman whose Narrative has been written and published for her benefit, (she having passed a large portion of her life in bondage,) shall happen to be sojourning, in her endeavors to sell her interesting and interesting volume, we strongly recommend her to the friendly consideration, the kind hospitality, and the benevolent co-operation of all those who claim to be the friends of the outraged and oppressed colored people. No one will regret their acquaintance with her, or any assistance extended to her.

'A COLORED JUDAS.'

MR. EDITOR:

In the Liberator of the 16th instant is an article from the pen of Frederick Douglass, under the above caption, which does gross injustice to innocent and unoffending parties. In fact, it is but little more than a fabrication of the imagination of its author.

I never told Mr. Douglass, or any one else, that I saw Mr. Thomas Van Rensselaer playing billiards *on the Sabbath*. I stated, what I am informed is known to hundreds, that he was in the habit of playing billiards at the St. Charles Hotel, 164 Church street, New York; but I never stated that the *Sabbath* was the day on which he played. Nor did any one that was present at the time that I mentioned the matter, understand me to say such a thing. Mr. C. B. Taylor, who applied for the church for the use of Mr. Douglass, and who heard all that I said, informs me that he never understood me to say any such thing; nor did he tell Mr. Douglass that I said that Mr. Van Rensselaer played billiards on the *Sabbath*.

Nor has Mr. Douglass been more happy in his statement respecting his getting the church. I, and the officers of the church, promptly offered him the use of it on a week-day; but his friends insisted on his having it on the Sabbath. The objection to the use of the house applied to the Sabbath day, and to that only. We had our views of the character of the Sabbath, and the Christian Institution, as well as the friends of Mr. Douglass, and were determined that they should be respected.

But what is still worse for him in this statement, is the fact that when the house was opened for him on the evening of the 23d of July, the money to pay for the opening of it was advanced by me. The sexton informs me that he went to two of his professed friends for the money, but neither of them would venture two shillings upon him. Thus it will be seen that while he has been heaping upon me the most gross and revolting abuse, I have been serving him with my best offices of kindness. I should add, that the money advanced by me for opening the house was refunded out of the collection taken up at the meeting.

As to the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Pittsburgh, such is its high character for morality and strict Christian purity, that it would not retain me in its communion for a single day, if I were the 'Judas' that this article represents me to be.

If the article in question referred to myself only, I should not have noticed it, for I have a most unconquerable aversion to newspaper squabbles; but as it involved others, justice seemed to demand that I should correct it.

Very respectfully yours,

LEWIS WOODSON.

Pittsburgh, 27th August, 1850.

Later from Mexico.—The Tribune has dates from Mexico to Aug. 13th. The Cholera has disappeared from the city, after 100 days duration, having swept off 15 to 18,000 of its inhabitants. People were returning, and everything wore an animated appearance.

The accounts from the mines were favorable. During the past year, eight millions were coined in Guanajuato alone; and had there been a mint, ten millions would have been coined.

Indian hostilities on the frontier continued.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

[PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT BY DR. STONE.]

REMARKS OF LORING MOODY.

There was one remark which fell from the lips of our sister who has just taken her seat, which is worthy of serious attention. I mean that remark in which she stated that the people of this country, with all their learning, yet knew nothing as they ought to know it. This remark contains, in a few words, a great deal or important truth. The people of this nation are groping, on every moral question, in more than Egyptian darkness.

I believe, since the Convention has opened its sessions, there has been but one individual who has risen here to say any thing in defence of the Hon. Daniel Webster. Now, it seems to me that Mr. Webster needs defenders, and I propose to put in a plea in behalf of the distinguished individual against whom there has been so much said. [Applause in the galleries.]

I will presume that Mr. Webster is not deserving of all the blame heaped upon him here. [Cheers around the door.] When Albert J. Tirrell was charged with the murder of Miss Bickford, the plea was put in that he was not of sound mind. And I think the plea might be put in for Mr. Webster, that *he* is not of sound mind. [Hisses in the galleries.] Mr. Webster says, 'In all such disputes as we have witnessed, there will sometimes men be found with whom every thing is absolute.' Now, with Mr. Webster, there is no such thing as absolute right or absolute wrong. He is in the dark—he is groping. [Groans near the door.] He says truly, sometimes men will be found who can discern the difference.

Several years ago, Harrison Gray Otis, after searching the city of Boston from one end to the other, found a man [Garrison] who understood the distinction between right and wrong. Webster says, 'They are disposed to establish a broad line of distinction between what is right and what is wrong.' If there was such a distinction in Mr. Webster's mind, why should he speak of it as surprising in others? He is certainly *non compos*, and therefore is incapable of committing crime. This is certainly a mitigating circumstance. A plea may be put in here in his defence, that as he is in the dark on this subject, we cannot declare him to be a criminal. It is true, we may judge of him. He may be a political criminal. It is true, he has spent all his life in balancing great interests, in regulating the tariff so that 'the lords of the lash and the lords of the loom' shall be satisfied. In other words, he has been so endeavoring to serve the lord of the North as not to offend the devil of the South. Lately, he has reversed the order, and has been endeavoring so to serve the devil of the South as not to offend the lord of the North.

A word regarding Mr. Webster's endorsers. Some time ago, a missionary in India had the question of polygamy come up. The Rev. Mr. Burgess (I believe that was his name) wrote home a letter, asking what he should do under the circumstances; and he exclaims, near the close of his letter, 'We want light.' Now, the clergy want light. They have been groping in the dark, unable to decide on all these great questions which have come up in our day, what is right and what is wrong. They are the teachers of the people. Among them are no less individuals than Moses Stuart and Leonard Woods. These are the Gamaliels; and I do not know but that some of our men have been educated at their feet.

Now, Daniel Webster says that none but fanatics and fools undertake to decide these moral questions. There is now and then a man who undertakes to decide this. But Webster has settled the question; and there are those who say—'We desire to express to you our deep obligation for what this speech has done and is doing to enlighten the public mind.' Now, Mr. Webster cannot tell the difference between right and wrong, and 'they are fools who undertake to draw the difference.' Yet the Doctors of Divinity thank Mr. Webster for settling the question in that way. They say, 'We desire to express to you our deep obligations for what this speech has done and is doing to enlighten the public mind, and to bring the present crisis in our national affairs to a fortunate and peaceful termination'—and thus give evidence of the gross ignorance of both Daniel Webster and his retainers. They suppose that this nation can go on sinning against God, and can have the consequences following from those sins brought to a peaceful issue. They cannot see that slavery is the disturbing cause. They cannot see that the crisis has been brought upon us by slavery; and notwithstanding that trembling and fearfulness have taken hold of them, and the halls of Congress are turned into a bear garden, they suppose that the subject may be brought to a peaceful issue. They read, but they do not know what they read, as my friend has just said. They see that God's laws have always vindicated their claim to respect. They see that there can be no mitigation or palliation. But they cannot understand how they will apply to national affairs. Can they not see, in the fall of Egypt and Tyre and Sidon, and every nation which has grown rich in God's mercies and then trampled under foot God's principles—can they not see the necessary consequences of their conduct, if they continue to crush the poor? They cannot. Where is Egypt? Nothing remains but her obelisks and pyramids. So it is with Tyre, once mistress of the sea. Where is she? Now ruined and destroyed. And Rome, whose iron hoof trod down the nations, witnessed, in her latter days, that the shield of the mighty was cast away. And just in proportion as the priesthood of France have outraged the poor, just in that proportion have revolution and bloodshed followed them. So it has been in England; so it will be every where. It will be so here. There is an even balance struck.

The laws of God will vindicate themselves; and if we look at the Southern half of this nation, where slavery prevails, we notice that mildew and blighting seem to affect the whole land, and, as a man declared in the Virginia Legislature, 'the wolf has returned to howl over the desolations of slavery.' And the hardy emigrants who come over from the old land, see the black flag of oppression hung up upon the borders of the Southern States, and hence go to the West to work upon the prairies, rather than be contaminated by too near a connection with the slave system of the South.

Now, it seems to me that these Doctors of Divinity, aided by Daniel Webster, are blind. We are met, when we state such simple truths, with obloquy. We wish to show them that in moral questions they cannot discern their right hands from their left. God has hidden them from these 'wise and prudent, and revealed them unto babes.' Now, these Doctors of Divinity have thanked Mr. Webster for carrying them back to their allegiance, for informing them of the necessity for returning fugitive slaves to their masters. And they suppose, when fearfulness comes upon the nation, that it is only necessary for Daniel Webster to get up and make a speech in the Senate, to obtain peace. But the Doctors of Divinity and Daniel Webster cannot preserve peace—

'Out of their land of bondage 'tis decreed our slaves
shall go,
And signs to us are offered as erst to Pharaoh;
If we are blind, their exodus, like Israel's of yore,
Through a Red Sea is doomed to be, whose surges are
of gore.
'Tis ours to save our brethren, with peace and love to
win
Their darkened hearts from error, ere they harden
them in sin;
But if man before his duty with a listless spirit
stands,
Ere long the GREAT AVENGER takes his work from
out his hands.'

☞ A Letter from Henry C. Wright to Richard L. Webb next week.

THE DEATH-PENALTY.

Suppose we should see in a Boston newspaper the following notice:—

Homicide.—Killed, with deliberate premeditation, in the rear of Leverett-street, Boston, on the morning of Friday, August 30th, by Joseph Eveleth, at the instigation of Lemuel Shaw and George N. Briggs, and with the co-operation, before the fact, of Robert J. Byram and eleven others, John W. Webster of Cambridge. The killer and his accomplices are still at large.

If this subject were *thus* brought, for the first time, to public notice, it would set the police into active motion, and create intense excitement in the community to 'bring to justice' (such is the common phrase) those who had killed a human being.

But John W. Webster *has* been put to death, and through the instrumentality of the persons named above, and the public are fully aware of it; and yet because the killing was done without personal enmity, and was called an 'execution,' and the persons concerned in it have acted only in their official capacity as sheriff, judge, governor and jury, and have been appointed so to act by the people, it seems to be taken for granted that all is right.

If these men had killed John W. Webster as private men, with no authority but their own sincere belief that he ought to be killed, they would themselves be condemned to death.

Now the question is, if the sincere opinion of fifteen of the most worthy and intelligent persons in the community that a certain man should be killed (either from his supposed deserts or their own supposed necessities) would not justify them, would not even *begin* to justify them, in killing him, how can the addition of the similar opinions of every other individual in the community, (which alters the case *in degree only*, and *not in kind*,) amount to such justification? And how can such universal consent authorize the pre-arrangement that certain classes of persons shall always be killed, and that Eveleth and Co. shall kill them? Does might make right?

These are matters into which, it seems to me, every thinking man and woman should make earnest inquiry. C. K. W.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee beg leave to present a few additional statements to the consideration of such friends as have heretofore assisted us by furnishing tables from their respective towns.

We confidently trust that all such will continue their efforts, taking no discouragement from the circumstance that *all* the articles hitherto contributed may not have found a market at the Boston Bazaar. Their sale at various country Fairs has produced an equal amount of good to the Cause. Nor are we convinced of any thing more fully than that the number of sales at any Bazaar is in exact proportion to the number and variety of articles displayed. We are careful to mention this, because the donations of our Trans-Atlantic friends have been so generous as to create an impression, in some minds, that it may be wise to diminish our own labors, particularly in those departments of Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work in which our contributors of Great Britain so highly excel. This opinion is erroneous. All donations of this kind among ourselves are as needed and saleable as ever. Useful articles of every kind are highly desirable, and we hope that friends from the country towns may furnish larger supplies of Stockings, Mittens, etc., than heretofore, as we have never been able in this respect to meet the demand.

Any donations of materials, such as silk, cotton, linen, calico, etc., will be gratefully received by any member of the Committee.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published at the opening of the Bazaar, and will, we trust, include a wider circle of distinguished writers than ever before. We solicit pecuniary donations from all who have hitherto given in aid of its publication, from all, indeed, who feel as we do, its importance as a most valuable instrumentality.

Those of our Committee in Europe will be happy to spend any money that may be sent them in the purchase of such rare foreign articles as are not to be found in our shops. Any money for this purpose, or for the LIBERTY BELL, may be sent by mail to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass.

The work before us is so great, the laborers comparatively so few, that the Committee feel it important to present thus early these few practical suggestions, that it may be commenced in good earnest.

ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR IN PORTLAND.

The Ladies of the Portland Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle propose holding a Fair in the Rechabite Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th of September next. All who feel disposed to aid the cause are invited to do so, by donations of money, or available articles. Interesting speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present, and it is hoped that the occasion will be one of much interest, as well as of considerable pecuniary advantage to the cause.

☞ Any donations left with R. F. WALLCUT, 21 Cornhill, Boston, will be gratefully acknowledged.

☞ We have the pleasure to announce that WENDELL PHILLIPS and WM. LLOYD GARRISON have promised to be among the speakers on the occasion.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Receipts from Aug. 1 to Sept. 1, 1850.

Received from S. S. Foster, for collections:		
At Southboro' $4 00, Berlin 5 89,		$9 89
Received from C. C. Burleigh, for collections:		
At Millville, over expenses of meeting,	0 11	
At Southboro' 4 00, Milford 2 53,	6 53	
At Quinnebaug 3 70, Hopkinton 5 47, Uxbridge 9,	18 17	—24 81
Received from S. May, Jr., for collections:		
From Stephen Albee, South Medford, a donation,	2 50	
At Hubbardston 3 92, of Geo. S. Flint, Rutland, a donation,	1 00	—7 42
Of J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge, to redeem pledge,		1 00
Of Bourne Spooner, to redeem pledge,		25 00
Of John Myrick, Princeton,		1 00
Of Sarah Clay, Lowell,		1 00

S. PHILBRICK,
Treas. Mass. A. S. Society.

Brookline, Sept. 6, 1850.

Additional—received for 1st August Meeting, Worcester.
David Merritt, Salem, $1.

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 places:—

LEICESTER (Worcester County.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, 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. LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and SAMUEL MAY, JR.]

WEST DUXBURY (Plymouth Co.)

Sunday, Sept. 8.

☞ This Convention will be held in connection with the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, and will be attended by CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, NATHANIEL H. WHITING, and others.

SALEM (Essex County.)

Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 21 and 22.

☞ This Convention will be held in Lyceum Hall, in connection with the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, and will be attended by WENDELL PHILLIPS, WM. LLOYD GARRISON, and C. L. REMOND. It will commence on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Reported for the Journal of Commerce.

EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR JOHN W. WEBSTER.

BOSTON, Aug. 30, 1850.

The curtain has fallen! John W. Webster is no more!

Yesterday, early in the afternoon, Professor Webster was visited by his family. He received them with great calmness, and conversed with them until nearly seven o'clock. His feelings must have been acute, but he maintained his composure, and parted with them without disclosing the mournful secret that they were never again on earth to behold the beloved husband and father. Their arrival and departure were attended by the annoying gaze of a large crowd, whom morbid curiosity assembled. Mr. Andrews, the jailor, expressed, by his actions, the greatest sympathy for them, and, when they took their leave, conducted them through the jail-yard and his adjoining house, where the carriage awaited them. But in vain did they attempt to escape the persecution of the spectators. And from the sad countenances of those who met them in their official duties, as well as from the excitement of the crowd, they must have been convinced that the day was near at hand that would consign them to the grief of the widow and the fatherless.

Soon after their departure, preparations were made for the erection of the scaffold, in the centre of the jail-yard, almost on the very spot over which the wife and daughters of the unfortunate prisoner had just passed; and Mr. John C. Leighton, Clerk of the Jail, and constable Edward J. Jones, who had been selected by Dr. Webster for the purpose, entered his cell to watch as a guard with him during the night. Notwithstanding the anticipations of the public, the officers of the jail, in consequence of his repeated and solemn assurances, have had no apprehension of an attempt on the part of the prisoner to commit suicide, and no guard was previously stationed with him. He conversed freely with his night companions, as well as Mr. Sohier, his legal counsel, who called early in the evening, on religious topics. He attended devotional exercises with the Rev. Dr. Putnam, for about two hours. In this manner, and in reading the Bible, the time passed till twelve, when he retired, and enjoyed a quiet repose until about half-past four o'clock this morning. After rising, he partook of an ordinary breakfast. He passed round cigars to those who were present, and smoked one himself.

At about seven this morning, the crowd began to assemble, and at nine every avenue leading to the jail was thronged. The gallows stood in a most conspicuous position in the jail yard, exposed to the view of a dense mass of human beings of either sex, and apparently of every condition in life, which covered the roofs of the adjoining buildings. The yard of the present jail is most inconveniently situated for a private execution, the walls being low and surrounded by lofty dwellings, which difficulty will, ere long, be obviated by a removal to a new edifice now being erected in Grove street. As the hour of execution approached, the excitement grew intense. Probably from six to eight thousand people lined the streets. The occupants of many of the surrounding houses granted access to their roofs, on the payment of one dollar. A most extensive business of this kind was carried on at a house in Leverett street which afforded the best view of the scaffold, occupied by Mr. Wyeth, a man who has expressed a decided opinion adverse to the propriety of the execution, but who probably accommodated not less than one hundred and fifty spectators. After the roof of this house was densely packed, three persons, probably seamen, who had either been refused admittance, or were unwilling to pay the price of admission, performed the most dangerous feat of climbing to the top of the house on the water conductor, in which they succeeded, in the sight of thousands of spectators, and amidst the most intense apprehensions as to their safety, and the shouts of the multitude, in safely accomplishing. One hundred and twenty-five policemen and constables were detailed for active service, fifty of whom were stationed in the yard, and seventy-five outside the walls.

At 8 o'clock, the erection of the scaffold, which was the same used for the execution of Washington Goode, was completed, and the invited spectators began to assemble. The Rev. Dr. Putnam had previously arrived and entered the cell of the prisoner. A few minutes before nine, the High Sheriff, Joseph Eveleth, Esq., assembled the official witnesses, about thirty in number, in the rear office of the jail, and stated to them the object of their presence, the order of proceedings, and the duties which were to devolve upon his several deputies. He then proceeded at their head, accompanied by the reporters and other spectators, to the cell of Professor Webster.

At ten minutes past 9, the prisoner fell upon his knees, and Dr. Putnam offered a most fervent prayer in behalf of the unfortunate man and his family, the family of Dr. Parkman, the officers of the law, and all who were present to witness the sad spectacle, closing by committing the soul of the unfortunate being who was about to be ushered into the presence of his Maker to the care of the God of Unerring Judgment, who meeteth the wanderer a great way off, and tempereth mercy with his justice. The door of the cell was then closed, and the spectators, with the exception of Dr. Putnam and the Sheriff and his assistants, withdrew to the jail-yard. The official witnesses and the reporters occupied an enclosed area in front of the scaffold, and the other spectators, making about the number of 200 persons present, stood outside of the surrounding railing.

Soon the Sheriff, accompanied by his assistants, appeared with the prisoner. Dr. Webster ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and a countenance expressive in the highest degree of calmness and resignation.

Sheriff Eveleth commenced reading the death-warrant, and a profound silence ensued. The prisoner engaged in an earnest conversation with Dr. Putnam, to whom, as well as to the Sheriff, he has repeatedly, up to the closing scene, expressed his conviction that he was prepared to meet his God. When the Sheriff paused, he shook hands as well as he could, for his own were pinioned, with Dr. Putnam and the officers in attendance, thanked them for their kindness, and acknowledged the justness of the sentence. A chair was then passed to him, and he remained seated, while Mr. Andrews the jailor, and Mr. Holmes, turnkey, lashed his arms and legs. Two Deputy-Sheriffs, Mr. Rugg and Mr. Freeman, then adjusted the rope, and drew the black cap over his face. The knot was placed at the request of Dr. Webster, a short distance back of the right ear. No emotion was visible until these last acts of duty were commenced, when a slight color appeared in his face, and tears stood in his eyes.

At exactly 25 minutes before 10 o'clock, the Sheriff stepped forward and addressed the witnesses:—'In the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in accordance with the warrant of the Chief Executive, I now proceed to execute the sentence of the law upon the person of John White Webster, convicted at the March term of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the murder of Dr. George Parkman.'

He immediately stepped upon the spring, the drop fell, and the prisoner, with the words upon his lips, 'Oh God! into thy hands I commit my spirit,' was launched into eternity. Twice there was a slight muscular contraction of the limbs, and all was still.

For some minutes there was a death-like stillness. Every body was bent forward, and every eye gazing upon the lifeless form of the prisoner, as though each spirit would, for an instant, look beyond the confines of this life into that world from which the soul of John W. Webster shall never return.

In thirty minutes, the attending physicians, Dr. Charles H. Stedman, of the Insane Asylum at South Boston, and Henry G. Clark, the city physician, examined the body, and reported to the sheriff that life was extinct. The latter then again addressed the witnesses, announcing the full execution of the sentence of the law, informing them of the disposition that would be made of the remains, and thanking them for the order and propriety of deportment that had been universally manifested.

The body was at once placed in a coffin, and in accordance with the previous request of Dr. Webster, conveyed to the cell he had occupied. It will be privately delivered to his friends this evening. It is understood that the burial will take place on Sunday.

The whole proceedings of the execution have been conducted with the most perfect order and solemnity. The arrangement was complete and successful. The officers of the law, and particularly the High Sheriff, have performed the painful duties devolving upon them with faithfulness to the public, and at the same time a lively regard to the feelings of the prisoner. The majesty of human law has been upheld, but every opportunity has been given the prisoner that the body should alone be affected by the sentence of that law.

I cannot close without expressing the warmest thanks to Mr. Eveleth, the High Sheriff, for his extreme courtesy to your representative. Both previously and after the execution, he took pains to furnish such details as he thought would interest the public, that could not come under the cognizance of a reporter.

☞ We notice that some of the Boston papers comment very severely on the fact that *women* were so eager to get a place where they could witness the strangling of Prof. Webster. We cannot see why women should not enjoy the benefit of this 'great moral spectacle' as well as men.—*Providence Mirror.*

☞ Very true—but the deed is one which should neither be seen nor perpetrated by men or women.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Atlantic arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon last, having left Liverpool on the 21st ult. She brings upwards of 130 passengers, among them Jenny Lind. The excitement to receive her was immense, and the enthusiasm was great. At Liverpool they had great difficulty in getting Jenny Lind on board, the excitement was so great to take a farewell of her, and a special steamer had to be engaged to take her on board. She made herself extremely agreeable the whole passage, and on one occasion gave a concert for the benefit of the sailors, which realized £70 sterling. She proceeded at once to the Irving House.

SUMMARY.

The accounts from Schleswig represent a complete suspension of the operations of both armies in the field, but the general impression is, that the stillness will not be of long duration. Some of the new German recruits are said to be already murmuring at the inactivity to which they are compelled to submit. Advices from Belgium state that a large tract of the country presents a most melancholy harvest scene for nearly 60 miles. All the lowlands are flooded, and the corn floating about. Thousands of acres of water stretch on each side of the railway, and might be taken for lakes, were it not for the rows of trees that mark the margin of the submerged fields.

The reception of the President of the French in the provinces continues to be of the most enthusiastic character. The favorable accounts of the commerce of France are confirmed by private letters.

The Cotton market at Liverpool has experienced a collapse and a still further decline; sales of 5000 bales on Monday and 4000 on Tuesday. The decline in prices altogether has been 1-2d per pound.

The Havre Cotton market was exceedingly dull; prices unchanged.

The wheat crop in England is thought to be below the average, and a great portion of the potato crop, it is feared, will be lost.

The marriage of the King of Denmark, Morgantic, on the 7th of this month, with Mdlle. Rusmussen, who was formerly a milliner, is confirmed, and it is stated that she exercises great power over the King. She was raised to the title of Baroness Danner.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A COLORED WOMAN.

Julia Blunt, a colored servant at Riley's hotel in West Broadway, yesterday afternoon appeared before Justice Lothrop, and made the following affidavit, in which she states that a man representing himself to be an officer, came to Riley's hotel on Thursday afternoon, and stated that he had a warrant for her arrest, on a charge of larceny committed in Brooklyn. She accordingly went with him to the Tombs, and was kept there in a private room a short time, when he told her she must go with him to her home, No. 136 Chrystie street, where he intended searching her trunk. A carriage was then procured, and she was placed in it, accompanied by the pretended officer and another person, and all were driven to the South Ferry, which they crossed, and the carriage proceeded to Red Hook Point, where they alighted, and a skiff was in readiness to take them on board a vessel that was ready to sail. The woman positively refused to go on board, and her protestations were overheard by some persons that were near the beach, who interfered and rescued her. She was then brought to the city. Her story is substantiated by the driver of the carriage. She was also seen at the Tombs, as she states. She minutely describes the persons who carried her off, and alleges that she can identify them on sight. She states that she is a native of Massachusetts, and has been in this city but two years. She is about eighteen years of age. It is to be hoped that the rascals who perpetrated this outrage will be arrested and meet with their deserts.

Rescue of a Slave.—On Sunday night, a large number of colored abolitionists assembled at their chapel, corner of Leonard and Church streets, and after a consultation of over an hour, a committee was appointed to proceed to Riley's Hotel and rescue the slave named Julia Blunt, who recently escaped from North Carolina; the deputation accordingly went there at a late hour, and by the aid of several black servants in the basement, they obtained Julia, and carried her away. Her owners, two wealthy planters from the South, are now here, and when the news was communicated to them respecting her, they ordered a search to be made for her, but up to a late hour on Monday night, no tidings of her were heard.—*New York Courier.*

ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP HENRY BOX BROWN!—An attack was made on Henry Box Brown, the fugitive slave, in Providence, on Friday, by some men whose purposes were not fully disclosed. We are told that Mr. Brown was twice attacked, while walking peaceably through the streets, and at one time the attempt was made to force him into a carriage. He proved too strong for them. His friends think the object was to get him on board a vessel bound to Charleston, or to dispose of him Southward, in some other way.

The following is the Police record in the Providence Post, relative to the affair:—

Thomas Kelton was fined $15 and costs for an assault on Henry Box Brown. Appealed.

It appeared, in evidence, that Henry was passing quietly up Broad street on Friday afternoon, when he was attacked by Kelton and others, and severely beaten without any known cause. It was admitted, however, that Kelton was intoxicated. If we are not mistaken, the fine and costs were paid, when an idea struck the counsel for the defendant, and an appeal was taken. It was probably understood that Mr. Brown's business would not admit of his remaining in the city until the next session of the Court of Common Pleas. Hazard for Plaintiff—Curry for Defendant.

Escaped.—A female slave attached to a family from Baltimore, Md., as a domestic, accompanied her employers on a recent visit to Newport, and while sojourneying there, found means to elude her employers, and made her way to this city. Her master, on learning of her whereabouts, followed her to this place, and on Saturday afternoon met with her on Purchase street, in the vicinity of the depot, and accosting her, declared his intention of taking her with him. She immediately gave the alarm to some of her colored companions, and almost instantly a crowd of them, numbering probably more than one hundred, had collected to her rescue, and the matter thus ended. In the tumult, the slave escaped, and has probably left the city.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Novel Idea.—At the meeting of fugitives and sympathizers held at Cazenovia, much sympathy was expressed for W. L. CHAPLIN, Esq., who, in his efforts to let the oppressed go free, has fallen into the hands of the 'Philistines.' But in order to give him an idea of the meeting at which he was prevented by 'circumstances' from attending, a daguerreotype picture of the Convention, with some of the most prominent members on the stand, was taken, to be sent to him. This must be highly gratifying to him, as affording a sensible proof that the Convention are not unmindful to 'remember them that are in bonds.'

Invention in the Southern States.—From a table carefully compiled from official sources, by Dr. Stone, we see that there were issued from the patent office, at Washington, during the year ending May 28th, 1850, to inventors in Free States, 888 patents, and to those in Slave States, including the District of Columbia, 94.

John Inman, Esq., brother of the eminent artist, Henry Inman, deceased, and for a number of years editor-in-chief of the New York Commercial Advertiser, died at his residence in that city on Friday last, in the 47th year of his age. For some years, also, he was associated in the editorial management of the Columbian Magazine. His health had been declining for some time.

Arrest for Mail Robbery, and Escape.—*Buffalo, Aug. 30.*—We learn by Telegraph, from Cleveland, Ohio, that Gen. Huston, the principal agent of the Ohio State Company, was yesterday arrested on suspicion of having been engaged in the extensive mail robberies that have occurred in Ohio for the last two years.

He was left under guard at the Weddell House; but succeeded in making his escape in the night, and has not yet been heard of.

Meeting of the American Board.—The forty-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held at Oswego, N. Y., commencing on Tuesday, the 10th day of September.

☞ The Cholera has broken out in Milwaukie, in a very malignant form, committing terrible ravages. On Friday and Saturday and Sunday last, 109 deaths were reported. On Sunday, 5 deaths were reported at Lasalle.

Second District.—Samuel E. Sewall, for many years the Liberty party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has his residence in Melrose, and has been nominated for Congress by a Free Soil Convention in District No. 2, to run against Mr. Upham.

☞ A man named Potter, a mason, 50 years old, belonging to Topsfield, and his son, aged 8, while crossing Ipswich marshes, on Friday, gunning, sank to their necks in mud or bog, and there stuck fast till the tide came up and drowned them.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH DIVISION) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held on Saturday and Sunday, September 7 and 8, in LEICESTER, commencing on Saturday evening, 7 o'clock, in the Second Congregational (Unitarian) Meeting-house.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, STEPHEN S. FOSTER, and other advocates of the anti-slavery cause, will be present; and the meeting will constitute one of the series of One Hundred Conventions.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, *President.*
JOHN H. CRANE, *Secretary.*

COUNTY MEETING.

The Old Colony A. S. S. will hold a meeting in Daniel E. Bosworth's Hall, West Duxbury, on Sunday, Sept. 8. The third session of the meeting will be holden at 5 o'clock. C. C. Burleigh, N. H. Whiting and others, will address the meeting.

BOURNE SPOONER, *Pres.*
H. H. BRIGHAM, *Sec.*

ESSEX CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be held at Lyceum Hall in Salem, on Saturday and Sunday, the 21st and 22d Sept., commencing on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. W. L. Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Charles L. Remond have engaged to be present and address the meeting.

It is to be hoped that the friends from the adjoining town will take pains to be present. At such a crisis as the present, when such efforts are made by the foes of freedom, surely no anti-slavery man or woman can feel justified in being supine.

B. H. CLARK, *Rec. Sec.*

LORING MOODY

Will lecture on Slavery in

Ipswich,	Friday,	Sept.	6.
Essex,	Sat. and Sun.,	"	7 and 8.
Beverly,	Thursday,	"	12.
Manchester,	Friday,	"	13
Gloucester,	Sat. and Sun.	"	14 and 15.
Rockport,	Monday,	"	16.
Squam,	Wednesday,	"	18.
Hamilton,	Thursday,	"	19.
Danvers Plains,	Sat. and Sun.,	"	21 and 22.

Will not each friend, in the places where these appointments are made, consider himself as a special committee to make all needful arrangements for the meetings?

Departed this life, in South Hingham, Aug. 22d, Mrs. Olive C., wife of Mr. Benjamin S. Whiting, aged 31 years, 6 months.

Thus early in life has the angel of death seen fit to make desolate another home in our midst. The disease of which she died was consumption. After an illness of more than six months, in which every means was used for her recovery which the most tender and affectionate solicitude could suggest, the spirit took its flight, we feel confident, to a higher and better sphere of usefulness than this. Though seeing for a long time her approaching dissolution in view, and about to leave an interesting little family behind, she never murmured or repined in view of her early departure. And shall *we* now repine under the chastening dispensation? O, no! Let us rather feel that she is *yet* presiding over the destinies of those to whom by the tender ties of nature she was so strongly attached. My own lonely house have been much cheered by this reflection; cheered, too, by the thought that every good cause does not wholly lose the influence of its friends, though they have passed on to a higher sphere of existence.

In view of the early departure of our friend, how appropriate these lines from Professor Norton!—J. C.

'How blest are they whose transient years
Pass like an evening meteor's flight;
Not dark with guilt nor dim with tears,
Whose course is short, unclouded, bright.

How cheerless were our lengthened way,
Did Heaven's own light not break the gloom;
Stream downward from eternal day,
And cast a glory round the tomb!

Then stay thy tears; the blest above
Have hailed a spirit's heavenly birth,
Sung a new song of joy and love,
And why should anguish reign on earth?'

On the 25th ult., at his residence in Ercildoun, Chester Co., Pa., JAMES FULTON, JR., in the 38th year of his age, after a short illness. His disease was typhoid fever attended by congestion of the brain.

Seldom have we been more shocked than on hearing of the death of our friend James Fulton, Jr. He seemed to us to enjoy such perfect vigor of health, and such an exuberance of life and spirits, that the idea of his death was one that never for a moment entered our mind. But he is gone; cut down in the midst of his years and his usefulness, a faithful and zealous laborer—in his own way—in the cause of Freedom and Humanity.

His illness was attributed by his friends to excessive activity, bodily and mental, induced by the present critical position of the slave question before Congress. After his labors through the day in the field, he would spend much of the night that ought to have been devoted to repose, in writing letters to prominent men in political life with the view of affecting favorably the adjustment of the important questions before the country. On Sundays he would attend meetings when he had opportunity, and deliver addresses on the subject which occupied his mind. This undue exertion of his powers brought on a brain fever which we understand was the disease that terminated his life.—*Pennsylvania Freeman.*

DANIEL P. PARKER, Esq. After a painful illness of several months, Mr. Parker expired on Monday, in the 69th year of his age. Among the many public-spirited merchants, says the Atlas, who have contributed to extend the enterprise of Boston, few have been more zealous or successful. He has had built for him nearly forty sail of vessels; and no man fitted his ships more liberally, or took greater interest in the welfare of those in his employ. He was liberal in his charities, without being ostentatious—was an affectionate husband, a kind father, and an upright citizen. Besides his relatives, many will lament his death.

Deceased.—The wife of Hon. Josiah Quincy, senior, died at their country residence in Quincy, on Sunday morning, at the advanced age of 80 years.

The venerable Samuel Burden, of Fairhaven, died on Sunday evening in that town. His property is estimated at about 800,000 dollars.

Female Medical College

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SESSION OF 1850-'51.

THE Lectures in this Institution commence on the FIRST MONDAY in October, in the College Building, No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia, and continue four months in the following order:

James F. X. McCloskey, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

N. R. Mosely, M. D., Professor General Special and Surgical Anatomy.

M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

A. D. Chaloner, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

C. W. Gleason, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Surgery.

Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of the Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

Margaretta B. Gleason, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Clinical Instruction every Saturday.

The Students in this Institution will be afforded opportunities for prosecuting their studies which have never been afforded hitherto, and which will not be inferior to any other Medical College in the country.

Fees in this College are as follows:—

To each Professor,	$10 00
Matriculation fee, (paid once only,)	5 00
Graduation,	15 00

The Lectures will be complete upon Anatomy and Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Theory and practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Surgery, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Chemistry and Clinical Practice.

The design of this Institution is to afford respectable and intelligent females an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of medicine, and the collateral sciences in all their various branches, and to practice medicine among their own sex, and such diseases as may with propriety require their services.

For further information, apply personally or by letter (post-paid,) to the Dean, or any other member of the faculty.

JAMES F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

Sept. 6 4wis

POETRY.

From Burritt's Citizen.

THE LAND OF SLAVES.

Tell me where the star-gemmed banner floats upon
the western breeze,
Where the eagle from his eyrie looks on earth's two
mightiest seas,
Where the giant Mississippi to the deep its tribute
pours,
Where untired, unceasing, ever great Niagara's thunder roars,
Where on fertile plains unmeasured bright the golden harvest waves,
Tell me this, and I will tell you where there is a
LAND OF SLAVES!

There the white man forges fetters for his dark-skinned brother's hand;
There he hunts him with the bloodhound, scars him with the burning brand;
There the wife, torn from her husband, bartered
for glittering gold,
And the mother from her children distant bondage sold;
There no hope for millions cometh till they slumber
in the grave;
There, accursed by this traffic, o'er *the white man is a slave!*

True, his limbs are free, unshackled; but the great
and deathless mind,
That should travel with the lightning, soar unfettered
as the wind,
Touched by Slaver's blighting finger, blackened by
its burning heat,
Prostrate falls before the idol, lowly crouching at
its feet.
In alternate links containing, prejudice and pride
can roll,
As it were, a chain of iron firmly round the immortal
soul.
Ho, Columbia, is the spirit of thy Pilgrim Fathers
fled?
Say! are truth and justice buried with thy great and
noble dead?
Could the heavy clank of fetters raise those patriots
from the grave,
Would their breathe the air polluted by the presence
of the slave?
No! their eager hands outstretching, down the manacles would fall,
And the sun shine on a country where the men were
free men all.
Oh! how are the 'mighty fallen from the heights
they climbed of yore!
Loudly boasting still of freedom—they are freedom's
sons no more.
One, the pride of Massachusetts, has eclipsed a life-won fame,
And the dark cloud of dishonor rests upon his well-known name:
Ay! and in the Empire City, mobs the freeman's
voice can drown,
While the 'powers that be' stand idle, quailed beneath a ruffian's frown!
And—oh! shame upon thee, city! there the noble
Douglass stood,
With the Christian's holy patience, and a hero's fortitude,
While the heavy blows descending fell upon his noble form,
Firm, erect, unyielding ever, as an oak amid the
storm.
Empire city! thy dominion none will envy, none will
crave;
Thou, not Douglass, art degraded! thou to slavery
art a slave!

O, Columbia! I would warn thee—Rush not blindly
on thy fate!
God is just; and though long-suffering—not *forever*
will he wait.
Read and ponder well the story, how in Mizraim's
ancient land,
He the suffering slaves delivered with a mighty
outstretched hand.
Stay not till the plagues are on thee, lest, perchance,
a funeral cry,
Loud and long, shall strangely mingle with the shout
of LIBERTY!

ELIZABETH.

BEAR ON.

Bear on! What though life's tide may be
A current strong, opposing thee,
And thou hast but a slender sail
To spread before an adverse gale;
When trials lash the waves in foam,
And thou art far from friends and home,
Yield not thy spirit to despair,
But manfully the billows dare;
High o'er the waters, wild and cold,
Fix thou a steadfast eye, and hold!
Bear on, bear bravely on!

Bear on! the world may jeer and scoff,
And chosen friends may cast thee off;
Stay not to weep, the brittle chain,
One stormy wind could break in twain.
If thou hast found that heart untrue,
Which was thy hope, thy idol too,
Sink not in sorrow's depths profound;
Despair will never heal the wound;
Give to the past no vain regret,
The future lies before thee yet.
Bear on, bear bravely on!

Bear on! Dost thy repining eye
See worthless man exalted high,
While modest merit sinks forlorn
In cold neglect and cruel scorn?
O, never, from thy tempted heart,
Let thine integrity depart;
When disappointment blights thy cup,
Undaunted, nobly drink it up;
Truth will prevail, and Justice show
Her tardy honors, sure, though slow.
Bear on, bear bravely on!

Bear on! our life is not a dream,
Though often such its mazes seem;
We were not born to lives of ease,
Ourselves alone to and to please.
To each a daily task is given,
A labor which shall fit for heaven;
Then duty calls, let love grow warm,
Amid the sunshine and the storm,
With Faith life's trials boldly braid,
And come a conqueror in thy rest.
Bear on, bear bravely on!

TO A GRANDMOTHER.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Old age is dark and unlovely.—*Ossian.*

Oh, say not so! A bright old age is thine;
Calm as the gentle light of summer eves,
Eve twilight dim her dusky mantle weaves;
Because to thee is given, in thy decline,
A heart that does not thankfully repine
At aught of which the hand of God bereaves,
Yet all He sends with gratitude receives;
May such a quiet, thankful close be mine!
And hence the fire-side chair appears to me
A peaceful throne—which then were formed to fill
Thy children, ministers who do thy will;
And those grand-children, sporting round thy knee,
Thy little subjects, looking up to thee,
As one who claims their fond allegiance still.

Reformatory.

INFIDELS—ATHEISTS.

LEICESTER, Medina Co., O., }
Sunday, August, 1850. }

DEAR GARRISON:

It is 12, M. I am in the great tent. Oliver Johnson is Chairman. Parker Pillsbury is speaking. Three thousand persons are present, from forty miles around. It is a beautiful, bright day; and it would cheer your heart to look in upon us and see this multitude of farmers, and their wives and children—men and women who came here to settle in this then wilderness. Resolutions have been offered, two of which are as follows:—

Resolved, That the popular ideas of religion entertained by this nation, in Church and State, co-exist in harmony with slavery, and that fidelity to self-evident truth demands that we should be INFIDELS to such a religion, and seek its overthrow as the enemy of human freedom.

Resolved, That what is recognized and worshipped as God by slaveholders and their allies, in Church and State, is not the just and loving Father of men, but is a demon of pollution and blood, and is to his worshippers not an incentive to deeds of love and kindness, but an almighty apology for the wrongs which they perpetrate upon the slaves; and fidelity to the Author of our being, more nearly Lawgiver, Judge and King, demands that we should be ATHEISTS to such a God; and as we would efficiently labor for the abolition of slavery, we must seek to dethrone from the hearts of the people that God which thus instigates his worshippers to perpetrate this sum of all villainies,' American slavery.

These resolutions, with others, are before the meeting. Parker is speaking to them, with great power, earnestness. The above resolutions were discussed, with earnestness. Two ministers were present—William Lumsden, the Presbyterian minister of this place, and Rev. Mr. Longley. They asked me if I believed in the existence of a God, and in the Bible as a rule of faith and practice. I told them I believed in the existence of God, and in the *truths* of the Bible. But I considered the question entirely irrelevant in an anti-slavery meeting, and never could be asked by one who does not think more of his creed, his theological dogmas, than he thinks of humanity. We come here to rescue our common nature from the dominion of slavery. We call upon all human beings, as such, to unite, up to the help of the Lord against the mighty—to the work of redeeming man, the image of God, from being sold in the market with mules and farmer's tools. It seems to me an insult to humanity and to God, when a man is calling on his fellows to come to the rescue of our common nature from the desecrations of slavery, to break in upon him to ask what are his views of the Church, the Bible, the Sabbath, prayer, death, God, retribution, &c.; and when they do ask these questions, my answer is—(I have no time to give any other)—Down with Sabbaths, Bibles, churches, priests, governments, and dethrone all gods from the hearts of men, that cannot exist without killing or enslaving men. Let man be sacred. If I cannot vindicate the sanctity of human life and liberty without coming into contact with men's ideas of God and religion, their theology and religion are in fault, not I. My opponents say my aim is, *not* to vindicate the sanctity of man, but to destroy all religion, and dethrone God. They know they utter falsehoods when they say it. The clergy thrust their God and religion before my way, when I am rushing to the rescue of humanity from slavery, and if I go to remove these obstacles, they cry out, and say my aim is to promote *atheism* and *infidelity*; whereas, had not the clergy and church usurped their God and Bible against non-resistance and anti-slavery, and in support of slavery, war and hanging, I never had thought of warring against them. Now, I must war against what this nation calls God and Christianity, if I seek the abolition of the gallows, war and slavery. To say that slavery and war are wrong is to deny the existence and scorn the worship of what this nation calls God.

INFIDELS! ATHEISTS! Dear Garrison, we must be atheists and infidels, in the estimation of all slaveholders, of all who plead for the right to kill or enslave men, or we cannot be true to the law of justice and love written on our souls by the pure and infinite Mind—we cannot have the spirit and lead the life of Jesus. There can be no progress in our conceptions of the Eternal Spirit, without the charge of atheism. When the popular Church and clergy cry out *atheism*, it is a sure evidence to me that men are getting pure and higher ideas of God. When the cry of *infidelity* is loudest, it is a certain proof that higher and holier views of human relations and duties are spreading among the people. Every step of progress in regard to men's views of God and man has, by priests, been met with the cry of infidelity and atheism. Thank God, I am counted worthy to be called an infidel and atheist, by all who plead for the right to kill or enslave human beings! In proportion as I am conscious of loving and forgiving my enemies, and of wishing and seeking the good of my fellow-beings, have I been denounced as an infidel and atheist by the Church and clergy. The clergy know—if they know any thing—that no man can be an atheist, literally speaking. Infidelity does not necessarily imply a rejection of any thing good; atheism implies not a denial of any thing that is just and true. The priests know, too, that no man can reject the spirit and principles of the gospel and lived by Jesus.

I have long been accustomed to test what men regard and worship as God by Humanity. If what a man calls God—i. e., if a man's conceptions of God—conflict with the self-evident truths and the sympathies and affections of human nature, I at once reject the being and worship of such a God—i. e., I reject their *idea* of God. Slavery is revolting to the purest sympathies and innate sense of justice of our nature; so are war and hanging; and I at once reject the authority of any being, as God, that ever did or ever can enslave men or instigate men to make war against and kill one another. Dear Garrison, is this a just and true view? I know it is, for me; and I believe it is for God and for all; and ere long, all will thus deal with slaveholding and war-making religions and gods.

1, P. M.—Now the people are taking their pic nic here in the tent. We have worshipped the great Father by speaking in behalf of the slave two and a half hours. Now we are worshipping Him by supplying our physical wants; by eating, walking about the tent; by interchanging our thoughts and feelings; by laughter and merriment—for the children are very merry and happy. Here and there are groups of men and women, eating, drinking, (water,) and earnestly discussing our positions about liberty and slavery, and the Bible and God. We hear much upon these questions. See 2500 or 3000 men, women and children, under a great tent, in groups, and walking about, earnestly talking about the rescue, not of a Sabbath, a Bible, or an ordinance, but MAN, from desecration—man concerned to vindicate man, that where slaveholders call God, from wrong and outrage.

4, P. M.—We have had a meeting of much interest here. A man—a *profane swearer*—is now on the platform, to vindicate the Church, the Bible, and Divinity of this nation. We had a glorious gathering at Randolph, a week ago to-day. Abby Kelley Foster is doing a great work here. To-day she is laid up with an ulcerated tooth and swollen face. She is otherwise pretty well. We had a good meeting at Akron the last week. Anti-Slavery, No Union with Slaveholders, is taking deep hold of the noble hearts of the people of Ohio.

H. C. WRIGHT.

A CATALOGUE OF SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

From the New Orleans Bee, July 22.

MURDERS AND LYNCHING—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

By the steamship Yacht, we have received the American Flag of July the 17th. Captain Brennan was murdered at Brownsville by the notorious Bill Hardy. The particulars of the horrible deed are thus related by the Flag:—

On last Thursday morning, 11th inst., our citizens were astounded at the unmeasurably base and cowardly murder, in consequence of the death of the Coroner, had been called to hold an inquest over the body of Capt. Jackson Brennan, who had been murdered in cool blood by the notorious Bill Hardy, both recently from Galveston. It appears that the above two, with a number of others, were at one of the saloons there, where they remained until between one and two o'clock in the morning, when Capt. Brennan left for his place of lodging. He had not proceeded far when he was overtaken by Hardy, who drew his knife, and thrust it to the hilt in Brennan's left breast. Seeing Hardy's movements, he threw up his hands, and exclaimed—'Bill, don't cut me.' It was too late; the fatal stab came too quick and too certain for him to avoid it. He ran some thirty or forty yards, fell and expired.

After committing this outrage, Hardy walked back into the house, with his knife in hand, reeking with blood, and exclaimed—'I'm a tart; and that's the way I'll serve any man who 'll follow me.' Some of those who heard him, supposed he had got into difficulty with a Mexican, and advised him to leave, which he did. As soon as it was ascertained that he had killed Captain B., men were sent to the same house, to prevent his escape, and to secure the Mexican, if he could. He was arrested next morning, about daylight, near one of the ferries, ironed and taken to jail.

The cause assigned for this brutal outrage is the refusal of Brennan to let Hardy have money while at Brazos; which is, in all probability, the true cause, as Hardy was heard to say, on the way up from that place, that he had marked his man. The people resolved to mete out justice to the murderers, and they accordingly assembled, and demanded the culprit of the deputy sheriff, who was obliged to deliver him up into their hands.

On reaching the spot selected for this tragic scene, Hardy remarked that he knew he had to die, and intended to die like a man; but would rather be shot than hung. The crowd assented to witness the solemn tragedy was quite large, but orderly and quiet, with a few exceptions. No one volunteering to shoot the guilty wretch, it was decided that he must hang. During all this time, and even while the arrangements were making for launching him into eternity, where he would meet a more dread tribunal than any on earth, he evinced the most perfect indifference as to his fate, not suffering a muscle of his face to betray the least emotion, and even took the rope that was to hang him and tied the hangman's knot, to show how it was done, without the slightest perceptible trembling of his hand. Those managing the matter, fearing the knot was not well tied, untied it for the purpose of retying, in which they failed, when he remarked, to a gentleman standing near him that he would have to tie it again. This kind office the individual addressed promised to perform for him. The doomed man then got on a cart, mounted on a plank which rested on the wheels, without any resistance or assistance, and while the rope, which was suspended from a beam some 20 feet above, was being adjusted round his neck, asked to have his hands tied behind him. There he stood, high above the crowd, his hands tied, the noose close about his neck, death staring him in the face, calm, cool and collected. The cart moved from under him, and in the twinkling of an eye he was in eternity. He died after a slight struggle, and thus terminated the earthly career of Bill Hardy. He met death with the same reckless indifference that he had meted it out to others.

—

On last Tuesday morning, our city was made the theatre of a most exciting tragedy, when our citizens again took the law into their own hands, and meted out justice to a brutal wretch, who had set at defiance the law of God and man. Even where we can learn of the occurrence, the particulars are these: A Mexican went into the house of McKee, where a number of men were, and asked another young Mexican for a bit. The individual, who was dealing monte at the time, remarked that he would give it to him, which he did. The Mexican then commenced eating, and drawn his pistol, which, on receiving the money, he fired at the Mexican first addressed. The pistol was loaded with buckshot, and the ball, which was the second fired at in the breast near the breast, a third wounding another Mexican in the arm. As soon as he had committed the first deed, he ran to the river, and attempted to effect his escape into Mexico by swimming. Several shots were fired while he was in the water, but none hit him. He was knocked down his several persons in a skiff, caught and brought back. He was then taken to see the man whom he had shot, who was suffering greatly, thence to the place where Hardy was executed, and there hung. It was said not to exceed twenty minutes from the time he discharged his pistol, till he was dangling in the air. No cause has been assigned for the cold-blooded act. The young man who was shot in the breast died shortly after the murderer was hung.

The 'Barbary States of America.'—We copy, from the Richmond (Va.) Republican, the following report of barbarian cruelties inflicted upon slaves, in that city, by order of the Police Court, in a single week.

FEB. 1, 1850.—To-day, a few stray darkies were all the Mayor was called on to sit in judgment upon; the first of whom—

Henry, the property of Sarah Holman, was committed to jail for going at large. His mistress will have to pay a fine for the same.

John and Richard Ivers, put in the cage last night, minus their passes, were discharged by his Honor.

FEB. 2.—Bob Brown, a slave, was ordered ten lashes for striking a white woman. The punishment seemed to be light, but there was a palliation in the case which fully justified his Honor in inflicting this small flagellation on Bob Brown.

Antonio Dunlop, was fined a fine of six dollars imposed on him for having, in violation of law, on the 20th ultimo, permitted an unlawful assembly of slaves in his house.

FEB. 4.—Daniel Ragland, hired to Price and Harwood, was ordered twenty lashes for being riotous, and trespassing on Milly Davenport on the 2d instant.

James, the property of John Enders, was ordered twenty lashes for running from the watchmen, when hailed by them.

Peter, the property of William Scott, got ten lashes for stealing from the store of Ned Graves, within the last ten days, a part of that darkey's wardrobe.

Jim, belonging to Mr. Barrett, got twenty lashes for stealing two cocoanuts from C. Brizzolara last night.

Sam, hired to Tinsley & Co., was ordered five lashes for driving carts on Sunday, on the first inst. His owner was allowed to pay the fine.

Wm. Tierney procured bail before he was taken down to his Honor, having looked thereon, pronounced it good; whereupon William Tierney again went forth rejoicing.

FEB. 6.—Joseph Thacker, a free boy, put in the lock-up for want of a pass, but on proving proved his freedom, was discharged this morning.

Jane, hired to E. Bowman, was ordered twenty lashes for being out late, and trespassing on E. Jackson, on the 3d inst.

John, hired to A. S. Lee, was rewarded with twenty lashes for having been caught stealing wood from E. H. Turpin, last night.

Absalom, a small boy, employed by Charles Philips, was ordered five lashes for driving his team faster than a walk, on Cary street, on the 2d inst.

Murder in Texas by Slaves from Maryland.—The Galveston Bay Bee, of the 17th Bunner, of the 17th April, furnishes the following narrative of a most revolting murder:—

Rutersville, April 10.—About a year ago, or more, Mr. G. Hayden moved from Maryland four negro men, belonging to a Mr. Goodwin, to this county; and the negroes have repeatedly said they were only to stay here so long as Hayden lived. Mr. Hayden was opening a new farm on the Navidad, and had rented some land about Rutersville, from and near place. On Thursday, the 4th inst., being somewhat indisposed, he left two of the negroes and a German, and went to his camp.

That night, two of them, Moses and Bob, went to his camp. Both knocked him in the head with a maul, and then dragged him out to the fire and threw him upon it, and succeeded in burning his legs off above the knees. Finding this process slow, Bob took him and put him back in the camp, (which was made of plank,) and set fire to it, entirely consuming the body. Moses and Bob are in irons here.

The third boy disclosed the affair on his examination to-day. Bob confessed the crime when.

—

In Williamson county, Tenn., J. H. Clay murdered William Wiggins by shooting him through the heart.

—

At Columbus, Ga., on Sunday the 2d, Stephen Doles was killed in a fight with Thomas Terry, both young men.

—

☞ A correspondent of the Louisville Journal gives a sad account of a feud between two families of Garrard county, Ky., named Evans and Bill. He says, that some time since, Bill swore that one of his neighbors, named Hill, and then fled, it is supposed, to Indiana. On Monday last, one of the Evans and one of the Hills met in Lancaster, and exchanged shots without effect. The Hill gang then fell on Evans with knives, and cut his throat on each side, and cut upper lip nearly off his face. Pacificating business was going on, a brother of Evans appeared, and shot down with a revolver, successively, Richard Hill, Fred. Bills Hill, William Hill, and Bill, the fugitive's brother-in-law. Numerous shots were made at him without killing him. The battle was over the wounded Evans, and who was supposed to be dead. None of the wounded are dead, and it is thought they may all recover.

Tragedy in Texas.—A shocking affair recently took place in Texas. A Mr. Wiley, living upon the Sabine, near Van Zandt, had separated from his wife. It appears that he afterwards visited her at a house in the neighborhood where she was residing, and proposed a division of their property, to which she consented. He then took her behind him, on his horse, and proceeded to their former house, which they reached upon Saturday night, and, during the division of the property, he requested her to walk out in the yard with him. As soon as they left the house, he shot her down, and, after she had fallen, mounted his horse to escape. A number of citizens followed and overtook him in Rusk county, and killed him.—*N. O. Pic.*

☞ At Lafayette, La., a negro driver undertook to chastise his daughter, a girl about 14 years of age, who, after receiving a few cuts, seized a knife and plunged it into her father's heart. She was surrendered to the legal authorities.

☞ In Clarksville, Tenn., Wm. Marr, a student in the Jefferson College, was held in $6000 bonds for stabbing Leonard C. Faxon in an auction room. Mr. F's elder brother, the editor of the Jeffersonian, prevented Leonard from shooting Marr on the spot.

☞ A most flagrant outrage was committed at Savage Factory, Md., one day last week, upon Mrs. Josephine Eppes, of White Oak Bottom, Prince George's county, by a negro named Amos Green. He has been arrested.

Family Poisoned.—The family of Mr. Murphy of Montgomery, Alabama, were all suddenly taken sick a few days ago, and left the house, complaining of a chill, but died. A negro woman, the family cook, has been lodged in jail, on strong suspicion of having mixed arsenic in the food.

☞ At Lafayette, La., on the 9th ult., Frederick King, Esq., was shot down in his store by a coloured man, a female slave, shot her in the breast and killed her, for being saucy to his wife.

☞ In Hinds county, Mississippi, Mr. Myrick was murdered by his son in a quarrel, both being intoxicated.

☞ We learn that a rencontre took place between John and George Kelly, near Clarksville, in this county, on Monday last, which resulted in the latter being mortally wounded with a scythe.—*Louisville Journal.*

Murder.—A fatal rencontre occurred at Prairie Mount, Chickasaw county, Miss., on the 23d, between Wm. Tompkins and W. Harris, in which the latter was killed. Tompkins escaped, and a reward of 200 dollars is offered for his apprehension.

☞ An affray recently occurred in Bellevue, in Bossier parish, between Mr. David Hammeter, a wealthy planter, and a person named Lipscomb. It appears that Hammeter had recently wounded, and Lipscomb cut in ten places with a knife, some of which are thought to be mortal.

Slave Insurrection.—The New Orleans True Delta states, that the excitement in the towns near that city continues to exist in insubordination, and a few nights since made an attack on the patrol.

Homicide.—On Saturday night last, Hiram Woodall shot John Smallen in the neck with a pistol, from which he died in a few minutes. Woodall was committed to await his trial on the charge of murder.—*Ala. (Ga.) Pat.*

A Tavern-keeper Murdered.—R. Whitshalo, the keeper of a tavern eight miles from this city, was murdered on Saturday evening last. Several negroes have been accused and arrested.—*Richmond, Va. paper, April 15.*

☞ Cicily, a negress, was hung at Paulding, Miss., on the 24th ult., for the murder of Dr. Longpin, wife and child. She confessed before her execution that she chopped the Doctor's head off while he was asleep, with a hatchet, and then, in her rage, knocked her child with a 'chunk.' She then killed the child and set fire to the house, first rifling the Doctor's pantaloons.

Fatal Affray.—At Black's store, Tippah county, Miss., near the Mobile line, on the 23d instant, a fight occurred between Drs. Wooten and Brannon, two practising physicians in that vicinity. The latter was killed, and the former mortally wounded. The difficulty of the case not yet learned. Cause supposed to arise from prejudices existing between them—one being a botanical, and the other a mineral physician.

☞ Col. Siebella, editor of the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser, and Mr. Smith, a member of the Alabama Legislature, have gone to Mississippi to fight a duel. The quarrel grew out of something which Mr. Smith said in the recent Legislature.

Unfortunate Occurrence.—A rencontre took place on Thursday evening, in Portsmouth, between Wm. Wallace Davis, Esq., one of the editors of the Dispatch, and Mr. Thomas Cocke, in which the latter commenced the attack, and the former, in defending himself with a revolver, lodged two balls in the body of his assailant. The wounds are not supposed to be mortal.—*Norfolk, Va. Herald.*

Fredericksburg, Va., Aug. 17.—A most heart-rending murder has been perpetrated at White Oak, near this place, which has caused the greatest excitement. Mr. Lewis Ford, an old and well-known citizen, was shot by his brother-in-law, Daniel Malone, and instantly killed. Malone was arrested and committed to jail as principal, and Mr. Goldsber as accessory in the murder. The woman confesses that she handed Malone the gun, procured the powder and ball, and told him to kill the deceased.

Diabolical Murder.—A correspondent of the Eddyville (Ky.) Banner, writing from Marion, Crittenden Co., Ky., gives an account of two horrible murders committed in that vicinity on the 20th ult., by a fiend in human form, named Wm. T. Willingford, on his wife and child. She had been confined but a few days when he dragged her from her bed, and stamped her to death. The infant he starved to death, not allowing it to be nursed by its mother or any one else from the time it was born. The writer says these facts are established beyond the reach of doubt. The monster made his escape.—*Louisville Journal.*

Death of Col. Dupree.—Gentlemen from Vicksburg mention the death of Col. Dupree by the hand of his son-in-law, in Hinds county, Miss. Col. Dupree had a quarrel with Mr. Gordon a few days ago, on the 8th inst. they met at a church near Brownsville, Hinds Co. Gryers left the church, but was soon followed by Gordon, who approached him, and asked if Graves was armed. Graves, hoping to prevent any difficulty, said he was not. Dupree then pulled a pistol from his pocket, and cut him several times with a knife, when Graves pulled a pistol from his pocket, and shot the Colonel through the body. Colonel Dupree mounted his horse and rode several miles towards home, but died in about two hours after having received the wound.—*N. O. Bee.*

Murder.—In St. Louis, on the 8th ult., in an altercation between Cornelius Collier and Jefferson Thomas, the latter was killed by a pistol shot. Thomas was arrested and lodged in jail.

Two-fold Horrors.—Mr. Check, clerk of the steamer Julia, informs us that a white man came out about Fort Henry, on the 4th inst., and were arrested a few days since, charged with the murder of Mrs. Allen, of Clay county, Mo. The woman confessed the deed, and implicated her husband. For want of better evidence, they were both taken a short distance from the town of Liberty, on Monday last, and hung up by a mob, their bodies were then tucked up to the branches of a tree and hung. The object of the murderers was money.—*St. Louis Rep.*

A Rencontre took place on last Saturday morning, between two of our citizens, Mr. Reynolds and Charles Rogers, the latter shot Rogers out of a gun-shot through the breast, causing instant death. Reynolds immediately came to town and gave himself up to Sheriff McIlwee, and demanded an examination into his conduct. After a full examination before Justice Moody, he was remanded to the District Court for trial, but admitted to bail in the penalty of $300, which he immediately gave. Although, from some confliction of testimony, the justice thought it his duty to remand him for trial, yet we must say, in justice to Mr. Reynolds, that he acted, taking all the proof together, as nine out of ten of our citizens would have acted under the circumstances.—*Victoria Advocate.*

JULY DIVIDEND
OF THE
UNION MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE success of this Company is unprecedented. It has, as yet, met with no loss, and has paid a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY WILL credit to its Life Policies.

100 Per Cent. of its Profits!

The advantages offered by this Company, to persons holding its LIFE POLICIES, are twice those of a STOCK, or MIXED Companies—the profits being a DIVIDEND of 100 or 50 per cent) of the premiums, are apparent from the following statement.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages of this DIVIDEND, are respectfully invited to make application at once.

DIRECTORS:

ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Boston, JOHN D. LANG, Boston,
EZRA WHITE, New York, CHARLES LANG, Boston,
DANIEL SHARP, Jr. Boston, JOS. H. WOODS, Boston,
HENRY BOWDITCH, Boston, GEORGE DEXTER, Boston,
GEO. C. COLLINS, N. York, HEATH FULLER, Boston,
ELISHA B. PRATT, Boston, W. HAYWARD, Boston.
E. B. PRATT, President.
DANIEL SHARP, Jr., Vice-President.

BOARD OF FINANCE.

FRANKLIN HAVEN, Pres't Merchants' Bank, Boston.
THOMAS HOLLIS, Pres't Boston Bank.
RUFUS WILLIAMS, Pres't Exchange Bank.

LOCAL REFEREES.

John L. Palmer, Esq., N. Y. | R. G. Shaw, Esq., Boston.
Moses Taylor, Esq., do. | Charles Jones, Esq., do.
Lawrence, Trimble & Co. do. | William Stone, Esq., do.
Alvan Clark, Cambridge. | Charles Sumner, do.
☞ Directors' Office, 78 State street.

Lower floor Merchants' Exchange, Boston.
June 7 F. S. CABOT, Agt.

BOOKS.
BELA MARSH,
No. 25 CORNHILL,
HAS FOR SALE

ANTHROPOLOGY: or the Science of Man, its bearing on War and Slavery, and its relations from the Bible, Marriage, God, Death, Future Retribution, Prayer, Prophecy, Miracles, these and other social wrongs; in a Series of Letters to a Friend in England. By Henry C. Wright. Price 32 cts.

Henry C. Wright's Spirit of Auto-Biography.—$1 00.

Narrative of the Life of William W. Brown, the slave Fugitive. Price 50 cts.

Bibb's Narrative of American Slavery.—12 cts.

The Church as it Is; or the Forlorn Hope of Slavery. By Theodore Parker. 75 cts.

Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass.—50 cts.

Nature's Divine Revelations, &c. By Andrew Jackson Davis.—$2 00. Also, The Philosophy of Spiritual Providences. A Vision. By the same author. 75 cts.

The Great Harmonia, being a Philosophical Revelation of the Physical, Spiritual, and Celestial, Universe. Volume 1st. The Physician. By Andrew Jackson Davis.

May 24 1m

Cholera and Diarrhœa Cured.

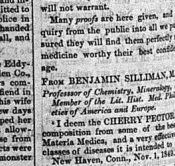
THIS is a strong and emphatic case to be made, and the various summer complaints of the country. It is a remedy which the former proprietor has used in his practice for the last ten years with unbounded success. If taken in season, it will prevent Diarrhœa, entery and Cholera. The first symptom of the disease is a slight Diarrhœa, which, if allowed to be unchecked, oftentimes terminates fatally. If cholera infantum or the first appearance of the disease, it will be found a speedy and effectual remedy. It has been proved, perhaps, a fatal result. It is a vegetable compound, pleasant to take, and perfectly harmless. Dr. Clark's patients have offered their testimony in favor of this cordial, who have experienced its beneficial effects on their own persons. It is for sale on the public, but a medicine which will do what is claimed for it.

It is put up in pint bottles, at the extraordinary low price of 50 cents each, which makes it economy in the means of those in moderate circumstances.

Prepared and sold by CLARK PORTER, No. 382 Washington street, Boston. Sold also by Sylvanus Dodge, Danvers; David Mead, Lynn; and by druggists.

1t.

Great Cough Remedy!



IN offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the lungs and throat, we feel not fear with it the test of time has tried it, but frankly to lay before them the testimony of distinguished men, and some of the results of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no false representations or false statements of its efficacy, and to hold out any hope to suffering humanity which we do not believe will be realized.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we invite inquiry from the public into all we publish. We are assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and that medicine worthy their best confidence and support.

FROM BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D.,
Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c. in the Medical College of the La. Hist. Med. Pub. Institution of America and Europe.

"I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an valuable compound, combining some of the best medicinal Materia Medica, and a very efficient remedy in diseases of the lungs. I remain, &c."

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1847.

PROF. CLEVELAND, of Bowdoin College, Writes—"I have witnessed the effects of Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my own family, and among my friends, and I feel no satisfaction in bearing testimony, that no medicine I have ever known, has been so eminently successful in curing disease of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD

Writes—"That he considers the CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for the Pulmonary Complaints now offered to the public," and stands ready to testify, either being obliged to keep a supply on hand, and to give out gratuitously to his friends, during the months with a severe cough, night sweats, and other symptoms of Consumption, cured by the use of the CHERRY PECTORAL, and consequently recommended.

HEAR THE PATIENT.

Dr. Ayer:—Dear Sir—For two years I was troubled with a very severe cough, accompanied with spitting of blood, which profuse night sweats, so that I could not my attending physician, I took your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to use it, till I considered myself cured, and consequently ceased taking it. I feel grateful, and consider it my duty to make your preparation.

JAMES BANNON.

Hampton, ss. SPRINGFIELD, November 1, 1847.

This day appeared the above named James Bannon, and pronounced the above statement true, before me,

ALONZO NORTON, Justice of the Peace.

At the office of the Hon. George Ashmun.

THE REMEDY THAT CURES.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 1, 1847.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with a cough which grew yearly worse, and which I attributed to a cough which confined me to my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had tried the best medicines I could hear of, in vain, and was reduced to the last extremity, when I resorted to your CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may well imagine my joy, when I found it to be the remedy I needed.

J. P. PRATT.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

and sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere throughout the United States.

1f.