referrisements making loss than a square inord three times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agents of the Chickens, Massachusetts, esel to receive subscriptions for the Liberator:

Figureial Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GUY JAINS, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, THE PARLIES. [This Committee is responsible Trivite Pathers. [2010] The paper—not for



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1115.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! It cannot be denied-the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-on en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God.

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Selections.

10L. XXII. NO. 21.

RELIGION AND SLAVE CATCHING. To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune :-

In The Christian Advocate and Journal of last In The Christian Advocate and Journal of last rest, there is a memory of George Gorsuch, who are killed at Christiana, Penn, in an attempt to ester some runaway slaves. And without one said of dissent, the Editor allows our Church paper say, that this man was 'one of the brightest ornames of the Church. A consistent, meek, and holy pretain, in the hest and truest sense of the word, the word greenlings were taken to such a represen-Carrins, in the best and truest sense of the word, led when exceptions were taken to such a represen-tion, of such a mon, these exceptions are sent back appliabled. Now it seems to me that this, by implica-tion at least, is something like a tacit indersement of ton it least, is something like a facil indorsement of directioning. What were the deeds of this man? I they are set forth in public prints, he put himself it he head of a company of men armed with dead-if seepors, that they might carry their point at any count of violence. They chose their time, and in weight, a little before day, made an assault upon a use and forcibly broke into it; and when they were ested, they fired their guns or revolvers upon

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nti-Slavery

sested, they ared their gains or revolvers upon fiese within, and if none were killed, it was only a pud Providence that saved them. Tassy that those who are engaged in such deeds, reformments and meek Christians, is to insult the seril sense of nineteen-twentieths of the M. E. buch and to defame the character of, our holy Chick, and to defaine the begins. And is it not unjust and discourteous, for the official organ, thus to allow some, at least in-factly, in justify such slave-catching, and then not others to put forth even a disclaimer

A MEMBER OF N. Y. EAST CONFERENCE.

The above explains itself, so far as the simple The above explains itself, so far as the simple fath are concered, which appear to be these; Dr. Fee, show of the great official organ of the M. E. Carek, admitted into the columns of the Caristian Aircotte and Journal, a memoir of George Gorsuch, the showhaler and hunter, who was killed at Cestron, Pa., while attempting to arrest some ecued slaves, not only showing the subject to be a member of the M. E. Church, but one of her 'brightest ornaments;' and when exceptions were then by a minister of the church, the editor refused to publish the article. These transactions are cer-

1. This man was a member of the M. E. Church North, and by the rules of that church, he was ennorm, and by the roles of that church, he was en-titled to membership and communion in any Metho-dot Eoscopal society where he might present him-self in Messchusetts, New York, or any other nonslaveholding State. He was an integral part of the organization, composed of such men as Abel Stevens, James Porter, Wm. Hosmer, and all the abolitionists of the M. E. Church.
2. This man, 'one of the brightest ornaments

of the church," and of course, as bright an ornament as any of the above named gentlemen, or as any of the anti-slavery members of the church, was a slavehilder. He was a slave-holder, not of necessity, but a slave-holder of choice; for when some of his but a sixe-holder of choice; for when some of his saves relieved him of the responsibility of holding them, he pursued them, and put his life at stake in the cause of slave-holding, and actually lost it in an attempt to reduce them to slavery, after they had fled from him and gained their liberty. This shows that the M. E. Church contains wilful alave-holders men who are determined to remain slave-holders at all harvels, and who are willing to strengthen slave. all bazirds, and who are willing to strengthen aliveheld by him. His act was not an act of self-defence; the slaves fled to another State, and he pursued after them with the instrument of death in his hand, to shoot them if he could not capture hen without; and when he overtook them, he was warned off, and told that they would not be taken alies, and be commenced shooting at them, deter-mand to kill them if he could not take them alive. perty in his slaves, is paramount to the slave's an as in, and that a stave holder, when there is no supposed danger of an attack upon himself, has a right to shoot down any slave, who may allempt to walk away, if he cannot prevent his seene without shooting him. This is Episcopal Methodism, and the M. E. Church glories in men as her brighters. her brightest ornaments, and pronounces them ' meek hahdl and practice upon such views, and actual if the shooting at slaves, for no other cause than the they have run away, and refuse to be carried

2. That the M. E. Church endorses all this is from the fact that she has published it to the world is her official organ, and refuses to allow it to this is not the private view of many of her ministers and the private view of using of her ministers and members, but it is her official position, and a position shich her official organ guards by the exercise of a veto prerogative. Wall it be said again that the M. E. Church is not a slave-holding church? Indeed, she retains the most determined slave-holding in her example. biders in her communion, such as fight to maintain three building, and die on the battle field, not where les are assailed, but where they voluntarily go to seal other; she regards them as her brightest ornaments while they live, and glories in them and canonics shen when they are dead.

From the Herald and Journal.

SLAVERY-WESTE IN VIRGINIA. Bao. Stevens:—The Herald comes regularly to mad, and so far I am well pleased with it. We Vir-

bind, and so far I am well pleased with it. We Virganus admire the course you pursue. And now will you persuit me to propound a few interrogations is you and the readers of the Herald in reference in larver? Ist. Is slavery right? If it is, where is the pressity for the church legislating on that subject from time to time? Where was the propriety of dealing with Bishop Andrew and F. A. Harding is 1844, for the mere ownership of slaves, for we have no evidence of their mistreating them in any slape or form. 2d. Is it wrong? If so, why does the chirch still tolerate it in its blackest forms, for the does both tolerate it in its blackest forms, for the does both tolerate alaveholders and alave-dealers which came under my own observation: en within her pale? I will here give you a few resumbles, which came under my own observation: One P. E. of the Western Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, and a delegate to the next General Conference in Boston, is a slaveholder to all intense and purposes. Another P. E. of the same Conference was a slaveholder last year; that slave has since been sold, and this same P. E. pocketed he many. A Local Prescher in the bounds of the Baltimose Conference sold a slave to a slave trader—and he still remains a I o il Preacher in said Conference e in good standing; and a prominent memmeres e in good standing; and a prominent mem-ref the currer in the san e Conference, sold six, mother and five children, at public auction. The

From the Herald and Journal. SLAVERY IN THE M. E. CHURCH .

BRO. STEVENS :- There is such a thing alive vet, Bro. Stevens:—There is such a thing alive yet, as anti-slavery Methodism. Since the division of the church in 1844, it has been quiet and peaceable; but that man who thinks it is dead, and its power, gone, will find himself most egregiously mistaken. It is not tabid or malignant, but it is a feeling of strength, a stern, uncompromising love of freedom and humanity, that will not die till the last slave chain is heard to clark and the slaveholder can find chain is heard to clank, and the slaveholder can find He feels called to no such mission. He

we thought it was the truth, that no man could minister at our altars whose hands were stained by any connection with the unholy thing. And in relation o slaveholding by the membership, we have only been kept still, by the promise, that 'there was a better time coming, that 'these sinners were only permit-ted to remain in the church for a season, in hopes of effecting their conversion, that 'for the sake of the

But now, how stands the case? Eight years after the division, not only no diminution in the number of slaveholding members, but Ministers and Presiding Elders, and General Conference delegates, slaveholders. Look at it. Think of it. How does slaveholders. Look at it. Think of it. How does it sound? What is the prospect now of our becomslaveholders. Look at it. Think of it. How does it sound? What is the prospect now of our becom-ing a true anti-slavery church? How will you feel. rir, to have it thrown in your face, at the next session of the General Conference, that a slaveholder has a seat there as a delegate? How will it agree has a seat there as a delegate? How will it agree with your feelings to know that the West Virginia Sonference of the M. E. Church have sent to Boston as their accredited delegate, to consult with you on the spiritual prosperity of the church, one who deals the bodies and souls of his fellow men, and coins in the bodies and some of the bife-blood of his brethren and sisters in Christ into pocket money? What shall we tell our people now, about the relation of our church to slavery, and the force of our testimony against it?

and the force of our testimony against it?

If the statement of your Virginian correspondent is correct, the matter is not settled; there must be an investigation, and the General Conference must meet the subject fully and openly. The following, from Rev. J. D. Bridge, the New England correspondents pondent of the Northern Christian Advocate, will meet with a hearty amen from thousands who read it. meet with a hearty amen from thousands who read it. Speaking of the statements above referred to, he says: "If they are true, it is time to gird ourselves again for another battle with the slave power in the church. There is no use, this tampering with slavery, and allowing quarters to the 'sum of all villanies." There must be a rule inserted in our Discipline, which will keep slaveholders out of our battle of the control chusch and ministry. To many this may be an alarming proposition; but the church must meet it, act upon it, adopt it; and by God's help she will. The fact is, Mr. Editor, we cannot bear the op-

cy speed the right. Williamsburg, Jan. 26, 1852.

From the Practical Christian.

enough from this, his enemies being judges. If he possesses half the mental power which they ascribe to him for working mischief, he certainly is, what all acknowledge him to be, a man of pre-emment intellectual ability. What is he morally? Is he a knave, a debauchee, a libertine, or anything else trascalish? If he were anything of the kind, the matter would be settled with us, and his name should be left to rot, whatever his talents. We hold it

structor, whether in things material, spiritual, politi-cal or ecclesiastical. He is no patriot in the State, nor sectarian in the religious world, nor wire puller rymen all mankind.' His church is the church uni trymen all mankind. The clutter is the trymen all mankind. The clutter is the righteous, having no external organization or embodiement in this world. He cares not for majorities. He has no system of doctrines by which to guage the precise consistency of his ions or expressions. He has no organic social hody to build up, watch over, direct, protect, or conserve. He knows nothing of such interests, anxieties or cares. He occupies no such sphere. voice of one crying in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.' the way of the Lord, make his paths straight. He is a proclaimer of great truths and duties—not a calculator of consequences—not a contriver how men can most conveniently accept those truths and perform those duties—how they can even escape martyrdom. These matters are no part of his concern. He stops not to show ted to remain in the church for a season, in hopes of effecting their conversion, that 'for the sake of the border Conferences, we would deal gently in this matter,' &c.. &c.

But now, how stands the case? Eight years after truths, one at a time, or many, as they happen to An abolitionist of Slavery, an abolitionist of Var, an abolitionist of Vindictive Ponishments, an abolitionist of Intemperance, an abolitionist of Woman's Oppressions, an abolitionist of Government-craft, an abolitionist of Priesteraft, an abolitionist of Church-craft, an abolitionist of Priesteraft, an abolitionist of Church-craft, an abolitionist of all which he conceives to be hostile to universal philanthropy and righteousness. So he is a Universal Abolitionist. Such is his sphere or plane of thought, feeling and action—such his mission. And as such he must be judged. Do we expect such a man to be studied, precise, prim, careful, nicely discriminating on all points, and softly considerate of all the sore spots he may hit? No such thing. He is a moral Jupiter Tonans, who lets fly his flashing shafts through the polluted atmosphere, stunning and scathing whoever and whatever chances to be in the way. If there were an equilibrium of justice in the world; if the religious and political atmosphere were pure and healthful; if our moninal Christian church were not grossly corrupt, our professedly republican government not notoan abolitionist of Vindictive Punishments, an aboli our professedly republican government not noto-riously false to its declared principles,our clergy not selfish and compromising in respect to wickedness in high places, our Sabbaths not superstitiously and hypocritically observed, &c., &c., Garrison, the agitator and universal abolitionist, would have had no such office to sustain, no such part to act, no such mission to folfill, as that whereby he is now the

Church glories through her official organ in a man, sience of her brightest ornaments, who not only held slaves, but who believed that his right to hold slaves, but who believed that his right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. Believe the slaves are pramount to a man's right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. Believe that his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. But the slaves are pramount to a man's right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. But the slaves are pramount to a man's right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. But the slaves are pramount to a man's right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. But the slaves are pramount to a man's right to hold slaves, that it involved his right to shoot any that might refuse to be longer. But the fact is, Mr. Editor, we cannot bear the opmental objects, principles, means and equity among mental objects, principles, and abultant objects, principles, means and equity among mental objects, principles, and abultant objects, principles, and abultant objects, would aboust war, and all preparations for war, and violence, cruelty, vindictive punishments and retaliation of evil. Is this a bad object? Is it not a sublimely good one? He would aboush all intemperance, debauchery, and licentiousness of the carnal apperite. Is this a bad object? Is it not a sublimedation of the world should be progression and WRITINGS OF GARRISON.

We have received a handsome doodecimo volume of 416 pages, published by R. F. Wallcut, 21 Cornhull, Boston, entitled: 'Selections from The Writings and Sprecures of Writings and Posterium and the public. It will speak for itself, and procure justice for the author in quarters where, perhaps, it would be otherwise impossible to disabuse projudiced minds. It will also afford great satisfaction to his friends in all parts of the world, besides doing its own good work among those who have been heretofore strangers to the man and his principles.

There is no probability that William Lloyd Garrison will receive full justice in his natural life-time from the great mass of his fellow men. Why? Because few of his contemporaries are qualified to appreciate him is the will be successful to the professional class of dignitaries, and to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive elerical order, to a professional class of dignitaries, and to do so, he would profession and degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being lead to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her asture is capable of as a human being degradation of woman, and give her full freedom to be all her a son will receive full justice in his natural life-time from the great mass of his fellow men. Why? Because few of his contemporaries are qualified to appreciate him as he will be appreciated in a future age, and because his peculiarities are of a kind to excite the determined hostility of large classes of men, whose immediate selfish interests are disturbed by his movements, or their religious prejudices exasperated by his uncompromising demunciations. But some of us can, perhaps, approximate towards doing him justice. How shall this be done? As it should be done in the case of all eminent public men. L. By considering what the man is, as an individual in private life. 2. By considering what is his sphere or plane of thought, feeling and action, as a public man—what his mission is. And 3. By considering his fundamental objects, principles, means and spirit. Let us see what we can make of Garrison by this judicial process.

1. What is the man as an individual in private life? What is he intellectually? Is he a simpleton, an ignoramus, or a one-talented man? Far and to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive and to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive and to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive day feet all to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive day feet all to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive day feet all to do so, he would put an end to an exclusive defend or a maintained to preach and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He would leave all the members free to teach, preach, and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He would leave all the members free to teach, preach, and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He would leave all the members free to teach, preach, and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He would leave all the members free to teach, preach, and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He would leave all the members free to teach, preach, and perform religious ceremonics for the common people. He life? What is he intellectually? Is he a simple-ton, an ignoranus, or a one-talented man? Far enough from this, his enemies being judges. If he for them by the wholesale, and without due qualifica-

Troubler of Israel. But things are as they are, and

he is what he is. Let us appreciate him according-

matter would be settled with us, and his name should be left to rot, whatever his talents. We hold it

Praise absurd to call a villain great;

though this is not always the world's judgment. But his moral character stands unimpeached and unblemished, so far as we ever heard, in all the private relations of life. Had it been otherwise, his fores would have got rid of him, long ago, on the scaffold of public infamy. Such men's sins are not apt to he covered up or winked at, like those of popular Generals, Statesmen and Politicians. Besides being an housest, upright, kind and estimable man in his domestic, social and private relations, he is a religious man—not indeed as a ceremonialist or devotee to customar, religious externals, but in the fundamental elements of a strictly religious character, viz: failh in God and spiritual realities, reverence for divine principles of truth and righteousness, and fidelity to his highest convictions. He is no atheist, no sensualist, no skeptical philosopher, no moonshine

slave trader bought the mother and one child; the others were scattered. An individual present at the time of the sale, not a member of any church, remarked that it was truly heart-rending to hear the shrieks of these poor creatures, as they were placed on the block and cried off to the highest bidder.

These things are permitted to pass here unpunished by those who have charge of the work; and in fact, some of the preachers tell their members they may buy as many slaves as they can pay for. We regard these as great inconsistencies—please give us light.

December 30.

Sentimentalist, but one whose trust is in the Highest. Spirit. Not, perhaps, every one of his incidental means and tempers, but all his fundamental ones. His fundamental means and tempers, but all his fundamental ones. His fundamental means are free-speech, free-press outerances, the bold, fearless and uncomproming use of all rightful moral power, exerted to enlighten the public mind, revolutionize public opinion, and abolish action, as a public man—what is his mission? We cannot class him with eminent capitalists, merchants, in fact, some of the preachers tell their members they may buy as many slaves as they can pay for. We regard these as great inconsistencies—please give us light.

Grunder:

Grunde and complain that his pen is worse than a dagger and his tongue than a sword—nay, to declare that they would prefer physical violence to such moral tortures. But we have never seen the evidence of personal heart-malice or hatred towards those whom he felt obliged to release felt obliged to rebuke and denounce. And he felt obliged to rebuke and denounce. And unless his opponents are on some point essentially in the wrong, he is incapable, even if he had the will, of doing them any real and permanent harm. His abolishing axe, though 'laid at the root of the trees,' abolishing axe, though 'laid at the root of the trees, can never prevail to the cutting down of a single one whose principal fruits are unequivocally good. For the rest, let them go to the flames, by the hand of whatsoever felter God may send against them. Such is the verdict which we believe an enlight

Such is the verdict which we believe an enlight ened and impartial posterity will pronounce on the character of William Lloyd Garrison. And so believing, we pronounce it beforehand. If we are at fault, let others, more competent, correct and revise our opinion. It is certain that the great God and Father of all will do justice, whether men do it or not. It is, however, alike our privilege and our duty to approximate as nearly as we can to what we believe will be His decision.

In conclusion, we would say to our readers, examine and judge for yourselves. But in doing so, clevate yourselves as nearly as possible to the dignity of judges. Do not judge from the stand-point of a slaveholder, maddened by the treble goadings of Garrison's denunciation, of a disturbed conscience, and of a selfish dread of surrounding difficulties: and of a selfish dread of surrounding difficulties; nor from that of a military aspirant for distinction,

petrified in the belief that war is a fatal necessity petrined in the belief that war is a latal necessity, nor of a government official, fattening on the loaves and fishes of office; nor of an ambitious politician, hopeful of future promotion by skillful wire-pullings behind the ballot box; nor of a popular clergyman, who sees, thinks and leels through the medium of his sacred profession, and cannot allow himself to quarrel with his situation; nor of any deeply interested conservative of things as they are. Soar above all these plains of Egypt and of Sodom; plant your eet on the heights of the moral Piegah; look forward century; then examine the case and qualify your a century; then examine the case and quality yourselves to do justice. And finally, if any of us feel
that our individual sphere in the world is, in many
important respects, different from that of Garrison,
let us remember that, having done him justice, we
are under no obligation to follow after or imitate
him in any particular, contrary to our highest convictions; but only to be as faithful to our mission, as

SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS AND SPEECHE of WM. LLOYD GARRISON. With an Appendix. Boston: R. F. Wallcut, 2I Cornhill, 1852.

ne has been to his; never fearing that the Infinite

in such a manner as to render all his instruments wisely subservient to the great end of universal holi-

Here is a volume worth its weight in gold. The man is rich who owns it, and no reformer can well afford to be without it. It contains the concentrated essence of the 'dauntless Liberator' for 20 years the real seed-wheat of anti-slavery enterprise, the

core, pith, substance, marrow of the movement Garrison in many respects—that we do not accept its method and plan of combatting the Slave Power, tet we should belie our convictions, if we hesitated to admit that we consider him a noble specimen of true, earnest, and consistent man—a firm friend o a true, earnest, and consistent man—a firm friend of bunanity, wherever and however degraded or oppressed—a champion of freedom of singular power, the 'head and front' of the anti-slavery 'offending, who wields the 'King's English' with a power, directness and effectiveness rarely equalled, and who occupies a position of indisputable moral strength.

This volume contains numerous extracts from Mr. Garrison's writings, both in prose and verse, and from them his enemies, as well as his friends may learn his true views upon every questional contains a street of the street

friends, may learn his true views upon every ques-tion connected with the reforms of the day. Most of the articles were written hastily for newspaper use, and in this respect, the volume is very similar in character to the collection of N. P. Rogers'

writings, published a rew years since.

The book may be found at the Anti-Slavery office n Boston.—Essex County Freeman.

METHODIST CHURCH NORTH AND ABOLITION.

The following paragraphs we copy from the Pitts-burgh Commercial Journal, which paper extracts them from the Whoeling Gazette. In this latitude, the Methodist Church North is represented as an an-ti-slavery body, having probably not more than about twenty slaveholders, and these, we are told, are slave-holders from necessity and humanity. If this were so, it is not easy to understand why Virginian Churches should dread the imposition of abolition

It is probably not generally known that the divi-sion of the Methodist church does not exactly follow the geographical line between the free and slave States. Districts near the borders are, in some in-stances, included in conferences on the opposite gide. Thus the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio side. Thus the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio and Marshall, in Virginia, are attached to the Pittsburgh Conference. The Wheeling Gazette states that this imperfect division is complained of, and that the Methodists of the above named counties that the archoosis of the above named countries earnestly desire to be attached to the Western Virginia Conference. A memorial urging the change will be sent to the General Conference. The Gazette gives the following as the reasons why the prayer should be heard:

In connection with the above paragraphs, we cut So that, in little over forty years from the death of

From a stray copy of the Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate, one of the organs of the Southern Methodist Church, we learn that one of the delegates from the Western Virginia Conference to the Northern General Conference, is a slaveholder. And yet Northern Methodist ministers are continually recognition that Church as from college. ally representing their Church as free from all taint

The foregoing extracts are significant and sug-

From the Portland Inquirer. THE FUGITIVE LAW.

We by no means intend to allow that infamous ody enactment of extremest scoundrelism to pass out of view as long as it exists on the statute book. It shall 'return to plague the inventor' and defender at every turn. True, it cannot immediately be repealed, nor can a great variety of other desirable objects be at once obtained, but that is no good rable objects be at once obtained, but that is no good reason for not insisting on them till they are secured. Slavery obtains its ends by everlastingly adhering to them. So must freedom.

We were admonished to wait and see how such a

parbarous law would work. Well, look at a few modern cases. There was Rachael Parker, a free girl in Pennsylvania, seized and run off with, and sold South, probably never to return. The man who sought her legal rescue was poisoned to death, and then hung on the limb of a tree. How does that

Then take the case of Horace Preston. It is a well-established rule of law, that a man shall not be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong. But Preston, like many others, was seized on a no-toriously false charge of theft, then given up as a toriously false charge of their, then given up as a slave,—thus trampling on that important rule. He was kept out of the way of his friends, doomed, on the testimony of a man who never saw him out of New York, and denied all hearing of evidence in his own behalf, or cross-questioning of that against him. Thus was an industrious young man torn from the agonizing embraces of wife and child, and plunged into hopeless slavery.

'The Commissioner decided. 1st. That he had no power to compel a witness to

2d. That he had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

3d. That he could not compel the Marshal, who

refuses to serve a subpœna, to serve the same. 4. That he sits merely to see if the testimony, which may come voluntarily before him, is satisfactory.

What mockery of justice! what insult to human y! But this is the way it 'works.'
Another case has just occurred, where a man was

seized as a slave in Pennsylvania, and, struggling with the as assins for his liberty, was shot dead on the spot, and another 'cry of innocent blood' sent up to the Eternal against the land! Thus 'it works.'

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT. The only way in which it has ever been attempt-

d by intelligent men to sustain the constitutionality ed by intelligent men to sustain the constantionally of the scoundrel act against the claims of habeas corpus and jury trial, has been to pretend that the object of the law was not a decisive trial of the right to liberty, but only a preliminary investigation with reference to removal to another jurisdiction. This reference to removal to another jurisdiction. This was the argument of Curtis, Clifford, &c., and no other so far as we know, has been attempted.

But a single paragraph fully answers all this. The constitution does not say that persons charged with

constitution does not say that persons charged with owing labor, but persons positively owing it shall be delivered up. The State ought not—cannot give up any other. Till this is ascertained to the satisfaction of the most searching legal scrutiny, there is no shadow of obligation to surrender at all, but the State is bound to protect to the last extremity. But the argument itself concedes that this law does not settles that question, therefore it settles nothing, and the man goes free. Nobody pretends that that question can be legally ascertained without a jury trial, which the act does not allow. It therefore does not place the be legally ascertained without a jury trial, which the act does not allow. It therefore does not place the accused, on the showing of its advocates, in the condition where the constitution holds him liable. Consequently, it is an impudent sham, and should be treated as such.—Ibid.

POLLOWING THE CONDITION OF THE

A correspondent sends the following statement of A correspondent sends the following statement of a supposed case for the consideration of those who maintain the necessity of the expatriation of all whose complexions are tinted by an infusion of negro blood in their veins. The case, though suppositional, is true, in a greater or less degree, of a very large proportion of the colored people, both bond and free, in this country:

About fifty years ago, a young man, whom I shall name John C, settled in one of our Southern States, and commenced planter. Among other slaves, the purchased one pure African wench, about 18 years old, named Sosan. He had also a hired overseer, from the State of Vermont, by the name of Stephen. In about a year, Susan had a daughter Jane, who was also the daughter of Stephen, the young Vermonter; so Jane was half Vermonter and half African.

When this Jane was about 18, she became the mother of Abigail; and Abigail's father, Joseph, a young man from the State of New York: so Abigail was one-half New Yorker, one-fourth Vermonter, and one-fourth African.

was one-half New Yorker, one-journ Femous, and one-fourth African.

'Abigail, at the age of seventeen, became the mother of Phebe; and Phebe was the daughter of Israel, another overseer that John C. had hired from Boston; so this slave Phebe was one half Bostonian, one fourth New Yorker, one cighth Vermouter, and

last the Bielbousis of the above named counties arnestly desire to be attached to the Western Virginia Conference. A memorial urging the change will be sent to the General Conference. The Gazette gives the following as the reasons why the prayer should be heard:

'It would strengthen the Western Virginia Conference by adding to it a leading city, with a large Methodist population.

It would unite the church in these counties with a conference with which they have entire civil as well as religious sympathy.

It would avoid the chances of imposing abolitionist preachers upon a Virginian population.

It would remove the embarrassment which all ministers removed from a free to a slave State must feel in addressing andiences upon all subjects from which inferences unfavorable to them might be drawn.

It would enable the preacher to engage freely in the moral, religious and intellectual culture of the colored race, without his motives b ing impogned. By the Biltimore and Onio r. Il oad penetrating the heart of the Western Virginia Conference, will give convenience of access to all parts of it, and those who pray together will be enabled to trade together, and vice verse.

Boston; so this slave Phebe was one half Bostonian, one eighth African.

'It came to pass, that when Phebe was in her twelfth year, John C. was gathered to his fathers, and his son William C. came in possession of his plantation, with all its multifarious alaves, with Phebe amongst the rest. Now Phebe, at the age of twenty-one, has a daughter by the name of Sarah, who is also the daughter, one sixteenth Vermonter, and one-sixteenth New Yorker, one-half Bostonian, one-eighth Robot Islander, one of Lavina, who shall be also the daughter of Andrew, and one-half Bostonian, one-eighth Robot Islander, one of Lavina, who shall be also the daughter of Andrew, and one-half Bostonian, one-deighth Robot Islander, one of Lavina, who shall be also the daughter of Oliver, another overseer from Pennsylvanian, one-eighth Robot Islander, one sixteenth Bostonian, one

John C., we have a slave, or, perhaps a whole family of them, each of whom shall be sixty-three parts white, and but one part African. One step more: the children of this Lavina, who are daughters also of John C., only grandson of old John C., will be one hundred and twenty-seven part white and only one part African. Now, if this young woman must be part of the home of her appears where shall be sent to the home of her ancestors, where shall the go? To Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Rhode sha go? To Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, or Africa? Even if her mission, in the Providence of God, is to of her mission, in the Providence of God, is to convert the Heathen, can she, without flying directly in the face of that Providence, neglect her near-of-kin, here at home, for her hardly less benighted far off cousins on the Guinea coast? —Standard.

AMERICAN SLAVERY:

The following Address has just been forwarded from Bristol, England, for circulation in the United States. We trust the anti-slavery papers, whether religious or secular, will give it a place in their col-

The Congregational Church assembling in Coopers Hall, Bristol. England to all the United States of America who hold that Slavery is a sin, and treat it

FRIENDS OF HUMANITY :- We have looked with FRIENDS OF HUMANITY:—We have looked with painful interest upon the warfare in which you are engaged with the crime-stained system of slavery, and are constrained to utter words of sympathy and encourgement. Human language but feebly expresses our deep abhorrence of the system, and of the baseness of the men who, professing discipleship to Him whose mission was to proclaim liberty to to Him whose mission was to 'proclaim liberty to the captive,' attempt to justify from the Book of God the maintenance of such an accursed institution.

Your land is self-styled the Land of Liberty. But will the nations believe it, while slavery prevails? Your own public papers disclose the perpetration of crimes against the weak and defenceless, which prove that no nation on earth, save your own, has sunk so low in the scale of humanity. To call your land, then, a land of liberty, is a wrong done to lib-

we are not so nationally degraded as to hold property in God's image, by chattelizing our brother.

To us it is a distressing and alarming fact, that fifteen out of the thirty-one. States composing your confederacy, are stained with the foul blot of slavery—a crime whose baleful influences have even penetrated the sacred precincts of the sanctuary. We look to the so-called Church of Christ in America, and find its members holding 660,163 fellow-men in bondage-content to bear reproach for the sake of

But we can yet hope for America. We rejoice to know that there is a noble band who have come out to know that there is a noble band who have come out from her degenerate community, have separated themselves from the slave power—have refused the price of blood, and taken sides with the oppressed. And such are you; and as such, we regard you as the representatives of Christianity. Maligned as you may be, but you are dreaded; despised, but faithful to your Master, your strength is in the majesty of truth. Go forward, nor bate one jot of heart or hope. small one a strong nation.

We rejoice with you, brethren, in the success that has already marked your course; herein God has blessed you. But further efforts to purify your country from the sin and shame of making a chattel of man are demanded. We would encourage you—we would urge upon you the importance of bringing your influence as Christians and as citizens to bear upon the political and social arrangements of your country, that this cruel crime may be speedly forsaken, and that America may justify the fond hopes of the oppressed in every land, as the friend of human rights and freedom.

We assure you, brethren, of our warmest sympa thies and earnest prayers; and in expressing our-selves thus, we feel that we are but uttering the sen-timents of the great body of British Christians; an evidence of which you have already seen in the nu-merous declarations—in which we now formally join—that, as a Church, we could not give the hand of fellowship to any supporter of slavery, nor could we accept the ministration of any teacher whose voice is not lifted up in behalf of the slave. (Signed in behalf of the Church,)

J. Panton Ham, Minister: Chas. Carpenter, Edw. Mathews, Wm. Butcher, Thos. Mathews, Harford Jones, Deacons.

PREE BLACKS.

The slave propogandists are endeavoring, under the hypocritical mask of evangalizing, colonizing, and civilizing Africa, to get rid of their free blacks. They represent them as an inferior and constantly deteriorating race, not fit of course to live in America. This miserable race, however, turns out in these slaveholder's esti-ration to be just the right sort of men to civilize and christianize Africa, one of the most barbarous of countries! The logic and the humanity of slaveholders are both false.

To show how the free blacks are deteriorating, morally and intellectually, in localities, we take the statistics of them afforded from the city and county of Phil delphia.

There are 120 Mutual Beneficial Societies, con-

sisting of about 6,500 members, who expend annually for their sick and burying their dead, \$22,000.60

The amount of property in the city and

The smount of property in the city and districts, 800,000.00
Public Property, 148,000.00
Mount of House Rent paid, 239,000.00
Water Rents, 2,000.00
Wolumes in Private Libraries, 30,000
do Public do 600
Debating Societies, 3
Average number of Colored Prisoners sent to Co. Prison, from 1835 to 1840, 121; from 1840 to 1845, 944; from 1845 to 1848, 79.67.
Average number of Colored Prisoners sent to the Penitentiary, from 1835 to 1840, 642; from 1840 to 1845, 41.8; from 1845 to 1848, 31.

Average number sent to both prisons for the first five years, 1852; for the second five years, 130.2; for the third five years, 110.67.

These are the entire number of people of color sentenced to hard labor in the two prisons, and the rapid and stendy decrease is certainly remarkable.

markable.

We hope some whites, both North and South, will show similar signs of deterioration. Compare the above facts with the abominable wholesale faise-hoods spread abroad by the Colonization Society, that, "of all the descriptions of our population, and of either portion of the African race, the free people of color are by far the most corrupt, deprayed and abandoned." Who ever penned this falsehood, will assuredly call upon all the mountains to cover him at the day of judgment.

DEATH OF ISAAC T. HOPPER. Were the mortal remains of our venerated friend

were the mortal remains of our venezion compos-to be followed to the grave by a procession compos-ed alone of the grateful men and women, who, through his personal efforts, have been redeemed, or assisted to escape from bondage, it would be composed of a concourse of more than a thousand people. The close of a life illustrated by the many deeds of hero-tics. It is a property of self-sacrifice, and of daring close of a life illustrated by the many deeds of hero-ism, of humanity, of self-sacrifice, and of daring, which such a fact involves, is an event in the his-tory of the Anti-Slavery Cause; and were our ways altogether the ways of the world, our columns to-day would be shrouded in those dark and heavy es which mark the occasion of public grief for the death of a great and good man. It is a more fitting tribute to the memory of Isaac T. Hopper, and more in accordance with the simplicity of his character, that the outward sign of moorning should be want-ing, while the words of those who know him, and loved him well, should testify of the sorrow felt at his loss.

In speaking of him, we speak as to persona friends; for very many, we know, of the readers of this paper bore that relation to him, and there are few among them who, though they may never have seen him, have not entertained for him a strong feel-ing of personal regard, and who have not felt a warm interest in the generous devetion of his life to deeds of beneficent and unostentations charity, and a hearty admiration for the noble character which through that whole life, he has sustained. For years he was connected with the American Anti Slavery Society, as its Treasurer, and his venerable was never absent from its platform, while its Anniversaries were held in this city. The pub ligation of this paper was under his charge during the editorship of Mrs. Child, and she then, and for several subsequent years, was a member of his family. It is, therefore, peculiarly fitting that upon her should devolve the duty of commemorating his death, in this place; and it is gratifying to us, as it will be to all his friends, that we can lay before them this tribute to his memory from one who knew him so long and well.

Mrs. Child thus writes of him:—

On Friday last, in the 81st year of his age, Isaac T. Hopen closed his earthy pilgrinage, which had been one long mission of energetic benevolence. When he was a lad, eleven or twelve years old, he happened to see an old colored man sitting on th fence, watching him with a very dejected counter nance. He went up to him, and inquired why he seemed so sad. 'Ah,' said the old man, 'I was thinking of the time when I was a boy, like you, be fore the white men came and carried me off into slavery. See how my hands were torn by clinging to bushes, brambles, and rocks, as they dragged m showed the scars left by deep wounds in that desperate struggle. Isaac sat down beside him, and listened to the details of a story, which filled his young heart with generous indignation. As he walked thoughtfully away, he made an inward vow that, from that time, through his whole life, he would be the friend of Africans; and faithfully he kept this juvenile resolution. He was one of the very earliest friends of the slaves, and, to his latest hour he warmly sympathized with their wrongs. He was a prominent member of the first Abolition Society in Pennsylvania, and labored carnestly with Benjamin Rush, Dr. Rogers, and other distinguished philan-thropists of the time. No. man at that period, not even eminent judges and advocates, was better ac-quainted with all the intricacies of law questions connected with Slavery. His accurate legal knowledge, his natural acuteness, his ready tact in avoid ing dangerous corners, and slipping through unseen loop-holes, often gave him the victory in cases that occasions, physical courage was needed as much as ess; but Friend Hopper possessed both nalities in a remarkable degree. When a pistol was pointed at his breast, he looked these qualities in a remarkable the slave-hunter steadily in the eye, and said calm ly, Foolish man, put up that murderous weapon Dost thou expect to terrify me from my duty? Once he was thrown out of a second story window by two or three enraged men, who were binding slave with cords; but he re-appeared in the room through another second story window, a few minute after, and rescued their victim by simple boldnes and presence of mind.

Alter his removal from Philadelphia, fewer cases

of this kind were brought under his observation. Systematic arrangements to aid 'fugitives from injustice' had become more common; and even amon those who talked loudest against Abolitionists, ther was an increasing tendency to ask no questions when they saw a colored man in a hurry to step Northward. But though Friend Hopper's zeal and energy were less needed in slave cases in his later years, he was always ready and active when criled upon. Not many mouths before his decease, he left his bed at midnight to place a poor fugitive in safety; and lead the step involved imprisonment during the remainder of his natural life, the brave old man would not have hesitated for a moment.

In all the mobs, where freedom of speech on the

subject of Slavery has been assailed in he always met the rioters with calm, steady courage and when he walked about in the midst of them. In rioters with calm, steady courage one ventured to insult the dignified old man, who bearing told plainly enough that he never knew th 1850, when democrats so far forgot their own princ ples as to make a noisy and brutal onset upon mer who met to declare to the world that Slavery is op

pression, and ought not to be tolerated or excused by any honest freeman.

Friend Hopper was deeply grieved by the unjus and inhuman custom of excluding colored people from cars and omnibuses. Once, when a woman of out into the rain, for no other fault than having a brown complexion, be indignantly jumped out of the cars and walked home in the rain himself, though well night eighty years old, and weary with the labors of the day. Sometimes colored men were or dered to stand on the platform outside the cars; an whenever he heard such orders given, he walked on and stood with them. His earnest representations to the managers did, at one time, effect a temporary change; but things soon relapsed into their forme state. If New York contained ten men like Frien-Hopper, this unchristian custom would soon be abolished forever.

A vase with a bird standing beside it was given to

one of his children by a ransomed slave, forty year ago, and was always preserved in the family. Dur-ing his last illness, he asked to have it placed on the mantel-piece before him, and seemed to fine plea sure in being thus reminded of one of the many vic

It was the subject of Slavery that produced sep aration between him and the Society of Friends, to whom he was closely bound by early religious associations and many years of fellowship. They would not consent to make any exertions in favor of the slave themselves, and at the same time they require members, whose consciences were more alive to the subject, not to co-operate with individuals of other sects. They were satisfied any profession the subject, not to co-operate with individuals of other sects. They were satisfied with referring to testimonies against Slavery recorded by early fathers of the sect; but Friend Hopper's sincere and earnest nature required that professed principles should be manifested in action. Under such circumstances what could be do? If he followed the footsteps of Jesus, there was no other way but to ' leave the dead to bury their dead.'

His enlarged sympathies had always embraced the criminal and the imprisoned, as well as the oppressed; but the last eight years of his life were peculiarly devoted to the Prison Association. In this department of benevolence, he manifested the same zealous kindness and untiring diligence that he had so long exerted for the colored people. The las Anti-Slavery Office, and the Office of the Prise Association. The objects for which they labor formed the earliest and the latest links in his long life benevolence and usefulness, and to them h L. MARIA CRILD.

The labors of Isaac T. Hopper, while Agent for the Prison Association of this City, have been gov-erned by the same spirit and wisdom which have distinguished the efforts of his whole life in behalf of the Slave. We have received from that Association the following minute of the proceedings of its Exe cutive Committee, on receiving the intelligence of his death:-

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, held on Monday, May 10, 1852, at their rooms, 15 Centre-street, the following resolutions were adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New York Prison Association, bowing with profound reverence to

the dispensation which has separated from them, and from his labors, their esteemed friend and coadjutor, Isaac T. Hopper, do unanimously

Resolve, let. That the combination of virtues

Resolve, let. That the combination of virtues

which distinguished and adorned the character of our lamented friend, eminently qualified him for the accomplishment of those benevolent and philanthroaccomplishment of those benevoient and philanthro-pic objects to which he unremittedly devoted a life far more extended than ordinarily falls to man's in-

heritance.

2nd. That in our intimate essociations with his for many years, he has uniformly displayed a char-acter remarkable for its disinterestedness, energy, fearlessness and Christian principle, in every good

3d. That we tender to the family and friends of the deceased, our sincere condolence and sympathy in their sore bereavement; but whilst sensible that however truly uttered, cannot compensate for the loss of such a lusband, father, and guide, we do find both for them, consolation in the belief that his peaceful end was but the prelude to the bliss

4th. That, in the death of Isaac T. Hopper, the community is called to part with a citizen of tran-scendant worth and excellence; the prisoner, with an unwearied and well tried friend; the poor and the homeless, with a father and a protector; the e works ever ore unfailing testimony to his faith; and the world at large, with a philanthropist of the purest and most uncompromising integrity, whose good deeds were ricenmscribed by no sect, party, condition or clime

5th. That this committee will attend the funeral of the deceased in a body; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, and published in the city papers.

B. N. HAVEN, Ch'n. Ex. Com.

The following proceedings of this Association, or the occasion of his resigning his office in that body, shows the value of his services, and the opinion of entertained of him by its members:

GEO. E. BAKER, Sec'y, pro tem.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, held at their office, Friday

evening, Feb. 13th, 1852—
'The Committee to whom was referred the resignation of Isaac T. Hopper, Agent, reported through their chairman, Judge Edmonds, the following:
. The Association has received with undissembles

sorrow, the resignation of Isaac T. Hopper, as their agent for the relief of discharged convicts.

'He was actively engaged in the organization of the Society, and has ever since been its most active

member.
'His kindness of heart, and his active zeal in be half of the fallen and erring whom he has so of-ten befriended, have given to this Society a lofty character for goodness, which, being a reflection of his own, will endure with the remembrance of

him.
His forbearance and patience, combined with his great energy of mind, have given to its action an impetus and a direction, which, it is to be earnestly hoped, will continue long after it shall have ceased to enjoy his participation in its active business.

gentleness and propriety of department to wards us, his associates, have given him our affections which adds poignancy to our grief at

parting with him.

And while we mourn his loss to us, our recollecthat the good he has done will smooth his departure from among us, and gives strength to the cheer-ing hope that the recollection of a life well spent may add even to the happiness that is in store for him hereafter.

On motion, the report was accepted. Moved and seconded, That the Report be adopted and that a copy thereof be presented to Mr Hopper. by a committee, consisting of Messrs. Havens, Russell and Edmonds,

Yeas and mays being called, it was adopted manimously.

(Extracts from the Minutes.) THOS. T. BENNETT, Clerk.

ASSOCIATION.

Dear Friends :- I received through your committee, accompanied by Dr. Russ, your resolutions of the 13th of February, 1852, commendatory of my course while agent for Discharged Convicts. My bodily indisposition has prevented an earlier ac-

the kind, friendly and affectionate manner in which you have been pleased to express yourselves on this occasion, excited emotions which I found it difficult to repress. The approbation of those with Salem, Mass. and ardnous concern, I value next to the testimon of a good conscience. Multiplied years and debilit of body admonish me to retire from active life a much as may be, but my interest in the work has not abated. Much has been done, and much remains

In taking a retrospect of my intercourse with you I am rejoiced to see that the great principles of humanity, and Christian benevolence, have risen above and overspread sectarian prejudice, that bane of Christianity; and while each hi enjoy his own religious opinions without interference steadiest friends and officers of the American Antifrom his fellows, we have labored harmoniously Slavery Society. He offered the following resolu-

May He who clothes the lilies, feeds the ravens and provides for the sparrows, and without whose Providential regard, all our endeavors must be in vain, bless your labors, and stimulate and encourage you to persevere, so that having, through His aid fulfilled all your relative and social duties, you may in the end receive the welcome 'Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world for I was a hungered, and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; I was sick, and ye visited me; I was in prison, and ve came unto me.

That this may be our happy experience, is the fervent desire of your sincere and affectionate friend ISAAC T. HOPPER.

New York, 4th mo. 15, 1852

ESCAPE OF A SLAVE.

The slave-hounds in New York are making reat wailing over the escape of a piece of Souther property through the connivance of Gov. Hunt. It took place thus: In 1849, Nicholas Dudley, the property of Dr. Allen Thomas, of Maryland, ran to New York. In 1850 he was arrested on a charge of tarceny. His counsel advised him to plead guilty and he was saved from his master by going to the State Prison for two years. It had not then been discovered, as it has since been in the case of Sims that State Law must succumb to the Fugitive Slave Law. As the sentence of Dudley approached its termination, the master took measures to secure his property. He wrote to Gov. Hunt, on the 20th of April, to learn whether Dudley had been pardoned was answered that he had not been. Prounder the Fugitive Slave Law was then got op, an son came on from Maryland with witnesses, secured the service of the requisite S. Marshals, who were full of alacrity, to take the man as soon as the State gave him up. on hand at Sing Sing two day previous to the expiration of the sentence, and after looking through the prison for their man, had the satisfaction of learning that Gov. Hunt had pardoned him that

morning, and he was sale on his way to Canada!

The howling of the hounds is awful! Alle Thomas, Jr., the precious son of the 'owner' of the property, with a sublime severity of indigna

By the act of the Governor of New York, cor mitted with a full knowledge of the position of mat ters and its results, the owner of the slave Dudley, alias Snowden, has been deprived of his property and a corvicted lelon once more loosened, to pre upon the property of the cirizens of the North-Whatever remedies in the premise the claimant has civil or otherwise, against any of the parties to th wrong, will be promptly and tearlessly enforced.

That's it, Mr. Kidnapper, let us see your reme

The Louisiana Legislature has passed a law prohibiting the emancipation of slaves in that State, except on condition of their being sent out of the United States. A bill recently reported in the Maryland Legislature, has a similar provision. A very stringent bill, against free negroes, has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, the enforcement of which will drive them out of the State.

Horace Preston, who was recently captured and taken to Baltimore, has been purchased, and is probably now at home.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, MAY 21, 1852.

N. E. ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The nineteenth NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLA-ERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, a he MELODEON, during the anniversary week. mencing on Tuesday, May 25, and continuing

sion three days.

Once more let New England utter a clear, stron nd stern condemnation of the infamous system uman chattelism, robbery and murder, which degrades and dishonors our country; of that system high is grinding its millions of victims to the earth, ealing up the lips of hundreds of thousands in teror, bribing or overawing the Press and Pulpit of the land, and which finds its chief support in the Union of these States. Let all who love truth, honor, freedom and righteousness, gather once more or this occasion, hallowed by so many memories, and by word and deed give a new impulse to the Movenent which shall accomplish the deliverance of the

In behalf of the Managers of the Massachusett Anti-Slavery Society,
FRANCIS JACKSON, Presiden

EDMUND QUINCY, Secr'y.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. THE Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Inti-Slavery Society was held in the city of Roches er, on Tuesday, May 11th, in Corinthian Hall. At 101-2 o'clock, the Society was called to order by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, its President. He announced the character and object of the meeting, and said that, in accordance with the custom of the Society, opportunity would now be given for silent or vocal prayer.

Prayer was offered by SAMUEL MAY, Jr. Selections from Scripture, mainly such as were rophetic of the doom of oppressive nations, and of cople who have revolted from the Law of God, sere then read by the President.

On motion of O. Johnson, of Philadelphia, it was Voted, That a Committee be now nominated by the Chair to report the necessary organization of the Annual Meeting.

The following were nominated accordingly, and were chosen: Oliver Johnson, of Pennsylvania Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts; Joseph Carpenter, of New York ; Jus. W. Walker, of Ohio ; Isaac Post and Pliny Sexton, of New York.

This Committee subsequently reported that Com nittees on Business and on Finance be appointed and four Secretaries pro tempore be chosen; and hey nominated for these several offices the follow ing persons:

Business Committee-Weadell Phillips, of Boston Samuel J. May, of Syracuse; Oliver Johnson, o Philadelphia: Francis Jackson, of Boston: Rober Purvis, of Byberry, Pa.; Amy Post, of Rochester Lydia Mott, of Albany; Joseph Barker, of Millwood Knox Co., Ohio; Chas. L. Remond, of Salem. Mass.; Edmund Jackson, of Boston; Mary Hallowell, of Rochester; Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H.; Charles F. Hovey, of Boston; Henry C. Wright, of Philadelphia; Abigail Bush, of Rochester.

Financial Committee-James W. Walker, of Ohio Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester; Abby Kelly Fos ter, of Masz.; Sallie Holley, of Rochester; Charles S. S. Griffin, of Ohio.

Secretaries pro tem .- Samuel May, Jr., of Leices ter, Mass.; Marius R. Robinson, of Salem, Ohio: Wm. C. Nell, of Rochester; Eliza J. Kenny, of

The Report was accepted, and the persons name therein were accordingly elected.

A cordial invitation was given by the Presiden to all persons, whether friends or opponents of the Society, to participate in the discussions of the annual meeting.

The President then alluded to the recent deat of Isaac T. Hopper, of New York, one of the most active of philanthropists, and one of the carliest and tions which he sustained in some very appropria remarks:-

1. Resolved. That it is with emotion too profou for utterance that this Society receives the intelligence of the decease of the venerable Issae T. Hoppen or Friday evening last, in the City of New York-the friend of the friendless, boundless in his compassion exhaustless in his benevolence, untiring in his labors the most intrepid of philanthropists, who never feared the face of man, nor omitted to bear a faithful testi mony against injustice and oppression; the early steadfast, heroic advocate and protector of the huntefugitive slave, to whose sleepless vigilance and timely aid, multitudes have been indebted for their deliver ance from the Southern house of bondage; in whom were equally blended the gentleness of the lamb with the strength of the lion, the wisdom of the ser pent with the harmlessness of the dove, and who when the ear heard him, then it blessed him; whe the eye saw him, it gave witness to him; because he delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that bath none to belo him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy; he put or righteousness, and it clothed him; his judgment was as a robe and a diadem; he was eyes to the bline and feet was he to the lame. The cause which he knew not, he searched out; and he broke the jaws of the wicked and plucked the spoil out of his teeth.

2. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded, in an official form to the estimable part ner of his life and the children of his love, accom panied by an assurance of our deepest sympathy in view of their great bereavement.

OLIVER JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, spoke earnes ly in support of the resolutions, reading Maria Child's letter to the New York Tribune on Mr. Hop

Rev. Mr. HARRINGTON, of Palmyra, said that though not a member of the Society, he desired to express (which he did eloquently) his respect for the character of Isaac T. Hopper, and his satisfaction that this Society had honored the memory of a good and true man, and in so doing honored itself.

OLIVER JOHNSON narrated several highly interes ing incidents in the life of Isaac T. Hopper, con ected especially with the delivery of fugitive slaves HENRY C. WRIGHT spoke in support of the reso

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted After some discussion, in which O. Johnson, S. S. Foster, S. May, Jr., W. Phillips, J. Hawkins and P. Pillsbury participated, the following were assigned as stated hours of meeting: 10 A. M., 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 P. M.

FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer of the Society, pre ented his Annual Report, showing the total amounted of receipts into the tressery of the Society, for the past year, to be \$8,488 83; an expenditure of \$7,634 54; and a balance in the treasury of \$854 29.

The Report had been audited and declared correct a free man, in the United States, as he was in Great Treasurer—Francis Jackson,

TUESDAY AFTERNOON .- Met in Corinthian Hall at 2 1-2 o'clock. Francis Jackson, one of the Vice Presidents, in the Chair.

The assembly joined in singing a hymn: The memory of the faithful dead Be on their children's hearts this day.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, in a clear and co ent speech, explained some of the leading principles and measures of the American Anti-Slavery Society. and concluded by reading the following resolution, reported by the Business Committee:

3. Resolved, That it is not the business of the Amer ican A. S. Society either to build up or to destroy any sect or party as such, or to patronize or to pro scribe any man or class of men for their abstract views of theology or political economy, or on matters foreign from the Anti-Slavery question; but simply to wage au unceasing war against Slavery; to denounce slave-holding, under all circumstances, as a sin which should immediately cease, and to expose the blindness and wickedness of all who support this system of iniquity in our land; and that we gladly welcome all (however they may differ in other respects) who will aid faithfully in our great work, rejoicing to hear the true work spoken, that the Slace is a Man, whether uttered from the lips of Jew or Samaritan.

The discussion of the resolution was continue George W. Clark, of Rochester; Mr. Pickard; P. Pillsbury; S. S. Foster, of Worcester, Mass.; Jos. Barker; Charles L. Remond, of Mass.; S. J. May, of Syracuse : when, on motion, the Society adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING .- The Society met according to adjournment, the President in the Chair. The hymn, by Rev. J. Pierpont, was sung, beginning,

'Hear'st Thou, O God, those chains Clanking on Freedom's plains,' &c.

The President read to the Society a letter from GERRIT SMITH, Esq., in reply to an invitation to attend this meeting.

After the reading, it was Voted, on motion of Rev S. J. May, of Syracose, that the letter of Mr. Smith be published with the proceedings of this meeting. It is as follows :-

Ратеквово', May 6, 1852. WW. LLOYD GARRISON :

My DEAR SIR-You tell me in your letter, received last evening that you will excuse me from answering it But I will not consent to be excused from answering s generous and beautiful a letter. I will not consento let a single hour pass, without assuring you of my continued and increasing esteem and love for you The members of the American Anti-Slavery Society and the members of the Liberty party do not all of them understand each other. They are all still, to some extent, jealous of each other, and occasion ally say hard things of each other. There was some proof of this in the meeting held in Syracuse in January, 1850, and again in the meeting held in Rochester in March last. It is because of this mu tual misapprehension, that I was fearful of unpleasant occurrences in the meeting in Syracuse a year ago I had some fears that these abolitionists of different names might wound each other, and wound the com mon cause, by ill-nature and unjust remarks : but my fears were not realized. The excellent merting was characterized by good sense and a tolerant spirit. which will, I trust, be characteristic of the approaching meeting in Rochester.

I ascribe an equal degree of integrity to the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the little handful that is left in the Liberty Party. I recognize but two points of difference between them, and these ar points, which make nothing against the honesty o either party. The American Anti-Slavery Society man will not vote. The Liberty Party man will. I is true, the Liberty Party man will vote, whether he shall believe the Constitution to be anti-slavery or for slavery, for he claims that the right to vote is derived from a higher source than the Constitution But it is not true that he would, in any event, swear to support the Constitution. Whenever he shall be convinced that this instrument does, under a legal interpretation of it, require the upholding of slavery he will then, as sternly as the American Anti-Sla very Society man, refuse to swear to support it. I do not understand that the American Anti-Sis

very Society is opposed to civil government, and it appears from your letter before me, that I have misapprehended your individual position on that subject. You will set me right, and I shall thank you for

can Anti-Slavery Society and the Liberty Party, and which, in my esteem, makes them substantially one, is their holding in common that the law for slavery, whether found in the Constitution or not, is but a nominal law, is not and cannot be a real and obligatory law, and is every where and always to be trampled under foot. Their grand point of agreement, in other words, is, that slavery is an ou law, a diabolical, mean, shameless outlaw, and that not only is every man at liberty to treat it as such, but is bound to enough, aye, and courts enough, and ministers en

The American Anti-Slavery Society and the Liberty Party are agreed that the rules and arrangements of slavery are as incapable as the rules and arrangements of any other form of piracy to create obligations to bind the conscience. Would that the Free Soil party and the American and Forcome into this agreement with us! The greatest obstacle to the union of all American abolitionists would then be removed, and with that union would be fresh hope for a speedy and bloodless termination of American slavery. I cannot go to Rochester, much as I should love

to take you and a hundred other friends there by the hand and much as I should love to hear Wendell Phillips, whom I am glad to learn by your letter is to be there. I have seen something in the newspapers to interest me in Joseph Barker. What you say of him increases my desire to know him.

I am much pressed, at this time, with my office and other labors. Moreover, I am preparing to leave home a week from next Monday, for the sea-shore, with my wife, whose health is uncommonly feeble this spring.

I suppose there will be a call in the meeting for contributions to the funds of your Society. Please consider the enclosed draft for twenty-five dollars as

Your friend and brother,

GERRIT SMITH. The following resolutions were reported by the Business Committee :

4. Resolved, That American Slavery tends to strengthen the hands of foreign despots, and to retard the progress and defer the triumph of democracy i

all the nations of Europe. 5. Resolved, That the cause of the American slave, and the cause of the oppressed and plundered people of Europe, are one; and that, in laboring for the abolition of American slavery, we are contributing to the emancipation of man in every part of the

JOSEPH BARKER, lately of England, where he labored most abundantly and indefatigably in behalf of the political, social, and religious rights of the people, and who has now established himself in Ohio, was introduced by the President to the audience. He sustained the above resolutions in a

peech of great power and eloquence. He sought to awaken and confirm in his hearers that manly adherence to Justice, and that unyielding loyalty to Right, which shall compel Legislatures and Govrnments to respect and obey their demands. Adjourned.

The forenoon was occupied in an informal dis ssion amongst the members of the Society and others. But the meeting not being a session of the Society, no record is here made.

AFTERNOON.-The Society met at Corinthian Hall, and was called to order at 3 o'clock by the

The Business Committee reported the following

Resolved. That slavery is a wrong, whose existen or one hour, no circumstance, law, constitution book or being in the universe is competent to make right; and that it is our duty to feel, speak and act to wards whatever sanctions it precisely as we feel, speal and act toward slavery itself.

It was discussed by H. C. Wright, Rev. Mr. Pick rd and Joseph Barker.

The following resolutions were also reported:

Resolved. In the language of John Quincy Ad ims it cannot be denied that the slaveholding lords of he South prescribed as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions, to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity for twenty years of preserving the African slave-trade. The second wa the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement most positively prohibited by the laws of God from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction fatal to the principle of popular representation, of a representation of slaves, for articles of merchandise under the name of persons;' therefore,

Resolved, (also in the language of Mr. Adams, That 'to call a Government, thus constituted. a Democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind-that it is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery-that its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people in the American Congress, and thereby to make the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery the vital and animating spirit of the national Government.

Resolved. That the first duty of every friend of the slave is to come out from such a compact, and refuse every act and every office which binds him to fidelity to such a Constitution, or to take an oath in

WENDELL PHILLIPS made a strong argument in upport of the resolutions, frequently answering questions put to him by individuals in the audience. It was further discussed by SAMUEL PORTER, of Rochester, H. C. WRIGHT and FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

At 6 o'clock, Mr. Douglass gave way, with a view to a-motion for adjournment. The Chair, in accordance with a vote to that ef-

fect, nominated the following persons a Committee to nominate officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and they were chosen, viz: Oliver Johnson, of Pennsylvania : Joseph Carpen

ter, of New York; Samuel May, Jr., of Massachusetts; Parker Pillsbury, of New Hampshie; H. W. Foster, of Rhode Island ; Pliny Sexton, of New Vork : James W. Walker, of Ohio.

Notice was given that an officer was in the city charged with arresting a person as a fugitive slave The description of the slave was given. Mr. May, of Syracuse, reminded the audience of Daniel Webster's threat that a fugitive slave should be taken out of Syracuse in the very midst of an anti-slavery Convention. Mr. Webster attempted it at Syracuse as is well known, and failed; and having been dis appointed there, ho is, perhaps, seeking to try his luck at Rochester. It was moved that a Vigilance Committee be at once organized; but it was replied that one already existed in the city. A deep feeling was manifested, in the midst of which, the So ciety adjourned to the evening.

EVENING .- The Society re-assembled in Corin hian Hall, and were called to order, at 8 o'clock, by

The several resolutions before the Society were read ; and the meeting was successively addressed Charles L. Remond, Wendell Phillips, and Wil L. Garrison.

Mr. REMOND was very strong in his denunciation of the Fugitive Slave Law, as a law to be trample inder foot at all hazards, and at all times.

Mr. PHILLIPS showed how far greater our enter prise is when prosecuted upon moral grounds that when based upon or mixed up with political scheme and parties. We need have no fear. If the public sentiment is right, there will always be lawyer ough, to express and enforce that sentiment. Le not the people suffer themselves to be made the bridge over which self-seeking politicians, in pump and silk stockings, shall walk into office, and the violate or forget all their promises and pledges.

Mr. Garasson commented upon Mr. Phillips's re marks in excuse of the great body of the clergy, as deterred from doing their anti-slavery duty through fear of losing their support and that of their families He thought such defence would not be welcome by the clergy themselves. They are men who know their duty, and who have been basely forgetful of their brothers in chains, and helpers of their oppres

Adjourned to Thursday, 10 A. M. THURSDAY.

The Society met at the assigned hour; and was called to order by Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse one of the Vice Presidents.

The hymn was sung ---'What mean ye, that ye bruise and bind My people, saith the Lord.' Prayer was offered by John Rand, of Massachu

A report was submitted by the Chairman of the Committee for nominating officers of the Society fo the year ensuing. The report, having been amend ed in several particulars, was accepted with one dissenting vote, and officers for the year elected as

For President-WM. LLOYD GARRISON. Vice Presidents-Peter Libby, Maine; Benjam Comings, Luther Melendy, New Hampshire; Pat ten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmun-Quincy, William I. Bowditch, Massachusetts; As Fairbanks, Rhode Island; James B. Whitcom Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock Isaac Post, Pliny Sexton, New York; Robert Par vis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitson, Pennsyl vania; George Atkinson, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware ; Thomas Donaldson, Asa Davis, William Stedman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; Clarkso Puckett, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chan dler, Michigan; John Wichell, Illinois; James A Shedd, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minesota.

Corresponding Secretary-Sydney Howard Gay. Recording Secretary-Wendell Phillips.

Managers—Newell A. Foster, Ruth Mod. Maine; Parker Pillsbury, Amos Wood, Wilson! Filden, New Hampshire; Archibald Gicken Te. Alden, New Hampshire; Archival different to nont; Andrew Robeson, Amos Fainssonk has nont; Andrew Robeson, Charlestonk has Spooner, James N. Buffum, Charles Lener Res Jefferson Charch, Massachments; Danel Mass Jefferson Charen, annaichments; Dani Res. Elizabeth B. Chace, Rhode Island; George Say Elizabeth B. Chact, manufactured of the Bartlett, Connecticut; Joseph Pos. La. ren Wetmore, Mary Springstead, Giles B. Salas ren Wetmore, mary opinigeren, mar n. come.
Zenas Brackett, Frederick Douglass, Grack Co. Zenas Braunch, Francisco Arongues, unda Ca-er, New York; Alfred G. Campbell, Addison ger, Andrew Evans, Jr., New Jersey; Jens McKim, Elijah F. Pennypacker, William H. Lin McKun, Edwin Fussell, Oliver Johnson, Pringing David L. Galbreath, Lydia Irish, Jacob N Benjamin Bowne, Ohio; Mary Ana Sean ;

Ereculive Committee—William Lloyd Gunna,
Erancis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Mara Wena,
Chapman, Wendell Phillips, Anne Warra Wena,
Lloward Gav. Eliza Lee Polles, Lo. Chapman,
Sydney Howard Gay, Eliza Lee Pollen, June Lee sell Lowell, Sarah Purh, Charles P. Hore, S. May, Jr.

ABBY KELLEY POSTER spoke on the come a lied upon by this Society to accomplish the ms. throw of slavery in this country.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS asked leave to my the h PREDERICA Political information, that a Conhad received restate the state of the arrest of the States one as fugitive slaves, and was now in the Can missioner's office engaged in the preparation of the necessary papers. Much feeling was coned to the confirmation of last evening's reports. It wasters tained that all needful steps had been than arouse the people, by placards, &c., and to place to arouse the people intended victims in a place of security.

Mrs. Fester continued her remarks, exherings, present to be ready to make the sacrice of her lives, and to make it this day, if need be, for he cause of freedom. She declared that so figure slave should be taken from Rochester, if thereig her body in the way of the kidnippers, and merker her life, could prevent it. She then resoned in argument in which she was engaged about rupted, showing that the success of our safe could attend only upon the use of such verposit are appropriate and available in a moral codes, a a struggle for the predominance of Rink on Wrong; and concluded with offering the fallows resolution:

Resolved, That the slavery flower draw in it. blood from the perverted moral sentiment of the mases, and not from the Constitution and statute of Government, nor from the creeds and ordinors, the Church; and hence, the only appropriate and of the abolitionists is the correction of public sed ment by the faithful preaching of anti-slavery ber This resolution was further discussed by Lai

ley M. Moore, Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Mass, C. Remond and S. S. Foster, and was then uness ly adopted. Voted That the subject of contributions to treasury of this Society be assigned for the to

mencement of the afternoon session. Voted. That the Business Committee be reque ed to make it generally known that the Faguirelan and the duty of all American citzens in repelit, will be the subject of this evening's meeting. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON. -The meeting was called to mix at 1-4 before 3 o'clock, by Semuel J. May.

The subject of funds, and the operations of the ciety for the ensuing year, coming up, according vote, the meeting was addressed by Parker Pilit ry, Joseph Barker, Marius R. Rooinson, and T. C. Bloss.

The following resolution on the subject for Business Committee, was unanimously adopted:

11. Resolved. That with three millions tends dred thousand slaves yet to be relieved from it horrible thraldom-with an annual increase of egt thousand new victims, to be driven under the latwith a public sentiment universally strived spid the cause of impartial liberty, and therefore parts radically changed-with a thousand religion salp litical presses combined to crush the anti-lett movement-with nearly all the pulpits, chamle, theological institutions in the land virtuality slavery in spirit, position and informer-aid Union cemented with blood, formed and person only by the most criminal concessions to the Son traffickers in human flesh, within no portion of st can a fugitive slave stand in safety from his per ers-with freedom of speech, freedom of the sacrificed in one half of the Union-the work remains for the friends and advocates of the set perform demands increasing zeal, firmness, pers

liberality, and self-sacrifice. The Business Committee reported the filest

12. Resolved, That of all the combinations man wickedness, duplicity and cruelty, that her graced the history of mankind, the America C zation Society has never been surpassed; as of tation that is the enemy of immediate enterior that was formed and is controlled by surreless that deprecates any interference with slaveyincreases the value of slave property, and the st petuating the accursed slave system-that her the elevation of the free colored population, a country, to be impossible, solely on secont of complexion---that impiously majetsia that to exist and are operating to prevent their imper here, which are fixed, not only beyond the course the friends of hu nanity, but of only human posts that this is not the fault of the colored man, mi the white man, nor of Christianity, but as order of Providence, and no more to be charged that laws of Nature'!!!

This resolution was ably advocated by Rost PURVIS, of Philadelphia. As Mr. P. lad aladel the recent course of Prederick Douglas on G nization, Mr. D. replied to Mr. Parris, despit toto, and with much warmth, that he had reth or was now, any other than a for to the Color tion scheme, Mr. Douglass also stucked Care Lenox Remond in a spirit of the bittered person ty, charging him with the most dishonerhie tives for the course he (Mr. R.) had pursed wards him during these meetings. Mr. Remait plied with great severity, and caused it is spethat an exceedingly unjust statement he is made concerning him by Mr. Douglast. To is cussion was must unpleasantly person; it seemed impossible to check it, without profits party or the other resson to complain of party

The President reminded the audirace has a affair was wholly personal, and connected a serwith the Society. He hoped that the depart and all present, would bear in mind that the their enslaved and suffering brethren, and of a sent that matters of personal difference should

gross them and lead them astray.

The resolution on the Colonization Society adopted; and the Society adjourned to the constant EVENING.—The Society met, as before, in the meeting.

thian Hall; Robert Purris being in the char-The song was sung,
Come all who claim the freeman a name

The Business Committee reported the fabric resolutions:
13. Resolved, That here, so nest the railed

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that any other eternal infamy it will be, that his usr, as president of the United States, stands and to the Pagirire Slave Bill, we denounce that ised to the reaction and monstrous legislation that entaries disgraced the statute-book of any

goalred. That we do not stop to ask whether is general attended or unconstitutional --- essen of or to the preservation of the Union; enough of the life process of all justice, inhu dichristian, diabolical; and, trampling it un or or ourselves we declare that, as far as is wire, it never shall be executed.

Resided, That we tell the knaves Reserved, The placed this law on the statuteof and who have, during the present session of led and who mark unring the present session of Coress, declared the question settled, that we accurate statement: it is sottled---settled that their the statement of the state of t and at liberty is recoiling with deadly force upon stem in whose defence it was dealt; and where gent that trace in the Fugitive Slave Bill one of gent efficient causes of the overthrow of slavery, the most current was the many proofs, that ' who the gods would des'roy, they first make mad.

There resolutions were spoken to, first, by Rev. Sarred J. Mar, of Syracuse, with the greatest earn-STREET, MAIL, MAIL, MAIL THE Greatest earnness, and declared it to be an act of which Syraand operation of the state of t hand the law, execrated it, and proclaimed his un sering determination to trample it under his feetgarantes were cheered by the vast assembly with de greatest enthusiasm.

WINDELL PHILLIPS, of Boston, spoke, as but for can speak, on this question-with calmness. set decrimination, with the most thrilling elonoce. His speech was listened to with the inmest interest, and greatly applauded.

WE LLOYD GARASSON closed the discussions the Anniversary with a most effective statement f the methods of abolishing the slave system deprecating for our own sakes, and for the slave's ais, any nurturing of the spirit of violence and

W. C. Bross rose and proposed a vote of thanks the speakers of the evening , for the gratification shich their remarks had afforded to the audience. He put the vote himself, and it was carried without

MARIUS R. ROBINSON offered the following reso hose, and it was adopted :

is Resolved, That every impulse of humanity and per prisciple of justice, which require us to disreand and execute the Fugitive Slave Law, require wils, with immeasurably greater force, to dissolve that confederacy with slaveholders and slave-hunen which authorizes and enacts that law.

The following resolution, drawn up by a lady o Rochester, was unanimously adopted :-

it Resolved. That to those living martyrs in th onse of freedom, buried in the government prison at Washington, Drayton and Sayres, we repeat the asseruce of our continue remembrance and fervent repathy, and that we will not cease to labor and proy for their deliverance, until they gain that free don which they exerted themselves so nobly to win

SANCEL MAY, Jr., offered the following resolu

18. Resolved, That the members of the America Anti Slavery Society here present, desire to express her warmest thanks to those residents of the city o Rachester who labored so efficiently to prepare the var for this meeting, and who, by their most cordial and generous hospitality, have done to much to make it labors light and pleasant to those who have come up here from abroad; and we pray God to strengthen them all for a faithful and life-long warfare upon the accursed system of slavery in our land.

The President expressed the thanks of the Soci ty to all the people of Rochester, who have, from ine to time, attended the sessions of this Anniversary, for their courteous and candid hearing of the views which had been expressed; and passed a deserved encomium on the liberality of the city in this

On motion of OLIVER JOHNSON, Voted, That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the propriety of holding the next Annual Meeting, provided it be held elsewhere than in the city of New York, a week earlier or a week later than the accus-

The meeting joined in singing-From all who dwell below the skies.

Let the Creator's praise arise." And the Society adjourned, sine die.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, President. SAMUEL MAY, JR.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, WILLIAM C. NELL, ELIZA J. KENNY.

Secretaries.

It should be added that Corinthian Hall, in which he meetings were held, is one of the most spacious and beautiful halls in the country, comfortably seating fifteen or sixteen hundred people. It is finely lighted and centilated, and no pains are spared by he gentlemanly proprietor to ensure the comfort of those who are temporarily its occupants.

NIW EXCLAND A. S. CONVENTION. Let all who th interest in the overthrow of slavery, endeavor, as for as practicable, to give their attendance at this Convention on Tuesday next, at the Melodeon. It is only by self-sacrifice the world can be redeemed, rudge neither time nor money in a strife so momenlogs, a rause so glorious. Our friends from abroad tre notified, that every effort will be made to reduce their expenses to a small amount—as arrangements will be made to furnish them with dinner and ter how tharge, on each of the three days, in the anteroom of the Melodeon.

The following is one of the almost innumeraroofs how servile and abject the pulpit of Amerits has become. The writer of the following, who is we presume, Mr. Downing, a colored citizen of New York, deals for more tenderly with the coward priest than he deserves :- M.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

To the Editors of the New York Evening Post : Is the Esitors of the New York Evening Post:

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers relative to certain proceedings in St. Philip's Church. (colerch, in connection with the Fugitive Slave Law, with which your correspondent is concerned. In giving the same, you have created two impressions which are incorrect: first, that the minister in charge of the above congregation is a colored man. This is not the man; he is a white man, the Rev. Wm. Morris, principal of Thinly School, corner of Varick and Canal stress.

Secondly, the meeting in question was not called Secondly, the meeting in question was not called a resist the Fogitive Slave Law. We had hoped that in purpose was not objectionable, even to the Union Safety Committee; it being to advise such as may have expect from the South to leave this city, as it was raisent that they were denied the usual safegurds of cost mon law; that there was no chance for them here; that after the Preston outrage, it was clear that all hope of justice had fied; that the spirit that clings around freedom diwells in other 'gates.'

A notice for the above meeting was taken to this

A notice for the above meeting was taken to this charter and the above reverend gentleman was restricted by the above reverend gentleman was restricted from the above reverend gentleman was restricted from the result of the same. Evidence of his abolity to the object of the notice, of his obecame to the Fugitive Slave Law, and of his being one of the supporters, evinced itself in the remark, that to read a notice for a meeting to advise a fugitive slave to leave, lest he might be pursued, was teatrarening the law.

G. T. D.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT. LONDON, May 1, 1852.

There are many things constantly occurring here cording to present aspects, the ruling people of the world, and that the reign of usefulness, of social progress, and of human happiness, is to be matured very largely in and through the American people, blesses as they are with the possession of the American continent, and with so much of knowledge and of free institutions as will strengthen, increase, purify, and lead them to practice, as well as profess Christianity; for nominal Christianity only can they be said to possess, whilst as a people they acknowledge slavery by their laws.

But slavery is as sure to disappear as the increase of knowledge is manifest, and its diffusion so rapid as we now see it to be.

Contrast the slow progress of discoveries and im provements in former ages, when gleams of religious ight opened upon man, or a further discovery of a law of nature was made; they travelled very slowly, permeating the solid stratum of ignorance still more slow'y: then stirring up stolld prejudices, and a length awakening the slaves of ignorance to violence, then bitterness, then to persecution; and, if they were religious, improvements, to burnings, boilings, feetrossting : priesteraft leading the van in horrible eruelties in all countries; and at last, when Time, the great ienovator, had softened society, imposing disabillion and prohibitions, instead of physical suffering, from which God only, by his benevolent laws of mortality, and the ever onward spirit of improvement is the succeeding generations, has, though hitherto slowly, removed.

Cast back your intellectual eye-pass it through that period of modern history which embraces the Waldenses, the Wickliffites, Luther; the invention of printing, of Gutenburg; then our and your Caxton,-for the English peoples are one, and I hope will continue to think themselves one in interest, as well as in blood, and not allow the errors of their governments to alienate them, -then, I say, mark the slow but steady progress our and your Caxton producing and improving his types-messengers of consolation, instruments of emancipation from the ignorance and brutality then at its zenith-winged mes sengers of truth, arising, as it were, at the momen when the density of priests, who had shut up the Scriptures, and kept the mind in darkness for ages. were seeking to crucify and bury it-just then came forth that glorious art, by which the mind has been enabled to read the word and works of God; and, calling to its aid the lightning from heaven, to flash the knowledge of both through the world.

The circumstance which brought this foreshadow ing before my mind's eye is this:-The approaching expiration of the East India Company's charter has rendered it necessary to provide for its renewal, or to devise some other mode of governing 150,000,000 of people; yet the number of members of our House of Commons present, when it met on this subject, was so few that it was doubtful whether the House could be kept; that is, the House cannot proceed to business, if less than forty are present; should any member move that the House be counted, and the number was so few that it was feared this would happen, and that they would be, as it is termed, counted out.

Those who become indifferent to government will lose it; they are as certain to lose it by indifference as by mismanagement. The result is the same. The question is one of time only. If we, as a people, neglect it, and lose it, you, as a people, will come in for the lion's share. Our government has doubtle-s been beneficial in India, though far from being so benefi cial as it might have been, and if the persons sent there had been made to have and to feel an interest in the upraising of the natives in knowledge and in

Man loves the possession of power, and it grow upon him by its exercise, and those who are well off and safe in the suddle, are willing to let well alone; so that, generally, the adoption of sound rules of duty on the part of the Governors to the conquered, has been at least a century behind the age. Knowledge. until recently, has travelled so slowly, and the instrumentality for diffusing it has been so imperfect, that it has taken a long time to pervade and animate the nasses, so as to produce unity and rational action in the governed. When they improve in knowledge, uneasy in the saddle, and induced to relax its stringency, and trust more to the good there is in man.

I attended, the other evening, a lecture delivered by Professor Newman, a gentleman whose works, 'The Phases of Faith,' and a work on the ' Soul,' and other works, have been eagerly read here, and are in great request by those who come to know them. He men-tioned one beautiful thought in relation to the omissions and errors of our government in colonial management. He said, 'If our government had but pursued this course,'-meaning a course which he had thus ably and beautifully pointed out, the stream of which I have not here time and opportunity to of my mission, I met denunciation and abuse. 'The state,—if our government had but pursued this businesses, when I called in the discharge of my mission, I met denunciation and abuse. 'The course, we should have had now, in every colony, SO MANY YOUNG ENGLANDS, starting up like stalwart sons, to the support and vindication of their mother; but we have neglected them in their youth-we have not only neglected, but oppressed them in their childhood and now instead of being a united, we are a divided family

government, and left the connection to strengthen by which commerce invariably establishes between countries who have frequent intercourse, -for commerce It is only that the despots of Europe know or suspect even now, if they were but united, honest, out sonthe European continent, they could, together, establish the down-trodden nations of Europe in usefulness and commercial strength and happiness.'

This idea of his I submit is beautiful. In a mother country, the great object of a wise and good government would be, so to rule and rear their colonies as for themselves, and to stand forth in the world as young nations prepared to take upon themseres, their and social agencies.

This is what God commits to each man and woman, discharge.

Governments have yet to learn their duties towards colonies. We want an Educational Institution for statesmen, and especially for Foreign Secretaries. This is quite as important as the parental relation, for to governments is committed the putting into action tings, because, said he, the man is so severe and denunlarge influences-the getting together the mind of the existing age, and applying it to the discharge of the duties of parents to the up-coming generation, who are to have committed to them the same duties enlarged in the sphere of action as knowledge in-

ereases. Our rule in India is better than the predominancy they are not prepared for this blessing. Besides, they

of feudalism. Under our rule, the nations have, notwithstanding, attained to half caste juries, and it is a great step in advance to obtain a participation in the administration of justice according to known laws but we do not yet allow them an equal participation in their own local government. Now, your commerce is so extending, that I fore

see a large extension of your influence as a people into every commercial region, that ultimately, where ever profit may be likely to result from interference. your go-ahead people will impart their energy and their increasing wealth and influence, into the minds of the aborigines where they shall touch, and with whom they may deal, although our ascendancy may have long been established, and for some time prevailed. The result will be, for it is natural that i hould be so, that our govern ors will be quickened to look to their ascendancy, and compelled to make themselves in some degree agreeable and popular amongst the natives, to secure their affection, instead of merely looking to their submission; and the rivalry of the Anglo-Saxon races,-that is, the rivalry of Englishmen and Americans, -will tend to the level ling upwards of the people over whom either of them have obtained, or shall obtain, a seendancy,

You are aware, that in addition to our Indian pos essions, we have the whole of our colonies growing oo fast for our government-that the people liberal ze faster than the governors, and that they are consequently becoming, in every colony, eager for selfovernment, and discontented with the necessity of sending thousands of miles from home for authority and laws, the necessity of which they feel; and the desire to establish a home government self-emanating

necomes stronger as they become wiser.

Now, you Americans will have this advantage, that s to your local governments, it is a part of your sys tem to let the residents rule themselves-to federalze only in those things, in which federalism is necessary; whereas a monarchy is just the antipodes of this; its desire is to centralize, and it is rapidly becoming less and less equal to its duties, in proportion to the extent of its dominion.

Our colonists, therefore, are rapidly drawing, and constantly suggesting comparisons between democracy and monarchy.

Constitutional monarchy is unquestionably a great dvance upon despotism; but it does not and cannot extend with the rapidity of the increase of the intellect of man so readily as democracy-as your democratic institutions do, as rapidly as the people become ripe for them.

Yours, EDWARD SEARCH.

VISIT TO NEWBURYPORT. CONCORD, Mass., May 15, 1852.

I have been working for the Massachusetts Ant Slavery Society, this week, in Newburyport. A brief account of my experience there may be interesting to the readers of the Liberator, -of that, you shall be the judge. According to your judgment, let this communication be used or laid aside. There are some true reformers in N., who are sub

ject to the perfect law of love, who make the service of suffering humanity their religious worship. They un lerstand the Gos el Law, which ascribes to th service of God whatever is done for the oppressed an I the needy, which secures the highest rewards to those who minister to the lost and perishing, and they endeavor to 'remember those in bonds as bound with them.' Their number, however, is small; they are as the disciples in Jerusalem, when they could gather but a hundred and twenty believers from the thousands who dwelt in the Jewish Capital, a mere handful compared with the multitude who disown Christ, by consenting to the enslavement of his dear brethren, who suffer and die in the great republican slave prisons of this land. The Apostles and holy women of Judes, who engaged in the work of Christian reform so earnestly after the crucifixion of Jesus, were endued with a power from on high, which made them the conquerors of the world. So is it with the true reformers of to-day. How carnestly they work! For what do they toil ? The honors and emoluments of the world are not given to them, any more than they were to Paul, Peter and John. The toil to do good, to relieve the oppressed, to open crue prisons, to release the enslaved, to dispel the mist of superstition, and from the home error of men, to light those in possession of power, who are thereby made up with firm and enduring joys every unhappy soul earth as is the perfect and holy union of freedom Forgetting the things that are behind, reaching for to excellencies and accomplishments not yet attained they press toward the mark for the prize of their high and noble calling. They lay up their treasures in their reward.

From each one of the small band of earnest abolitionists in Newburyport, I met a most cordial reception. Their kindness I shall not soon forget. But from many others, on whom I called in the discharge abolitionists ought all to be hung, said one. No, will not buy Garrison's writings-but I would gladly pay for a halter with which to hang him, said another. Garrison is an infidel, and we will have nothing to do with him or his writings,' said the multitude. So I took up the question of intidelity, on Sunday evening, and weighed Mr. Garrison in the Gospel balance, and then put the professed Christians He then adverted to our course of colonization in of this country into the same scale. Christ says the United States, and our conduct to those States, By their fruits, not their profession, 'ye shall know which led to the American revolutionary war. 'Sup- them.' Again he says, 'The Spirit of the Lord is pose, he said,-mind I do not profess to give his upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the words, -suppose we had, as it would have been its Gospel [tidings of deliverance] to the poor. He hat duty, if our then government had been sufficiently sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to proclaim de enlightened-suppose we had given to them self- liverance to the enslaved, to give sight to the blind to set at liberty the victims of cruel oppression, to mak commercial relations, by the unity of language, by the known the love of the Father to his suffering children. extension of friendship, and the union of interests And again he says, when ye do this work of brother ly love unto one of the least of the human family ministering thus to my brother, ye minister to me is an interchange of conveniences and blessings, -we and I will give a great reward.' I went on to show should at this moment have been one as a people. by his life, that Wm. Lloyd Garrison was doing the very work which Jesus did, and which he command that if England and America were driven to unite in ed his disciples to do; and, therefore, that he is any one course, they could subdue the world; and Christian, yes, an Apostle of Christ, as truly a was the noble-hearted Paul. I went on to demon ken and firm, in the present state of the peoples of strate that the great majority of the three millions o professed Christians of this country were not only not doing this work, but were actually endeavoring to defeat the great Christian effort of this day, by cor senting to the enslavement of their brethren, and by putting the Constitution and laws of Congress above the law of God, and, therefore, that they were infidels to induce them to desire, and to be able to provide Too long has this term been used as bugbear, with whichto frighten simple minded people from using thei birthright of free inquiry, and free and fearless perown individuality, and their own religious, moral, sonal investigation. It is time to turn the tables upo these canting priests, by showing that they are the leaders of the infidel host, to-day, in this land. The and what their duties, when they are able to appreciate them, call upon them personally to assume and initidel; but whoever takes the li e and word of Christ as his standard of action, and then consents to the enslavement of man, is surely an infidel, because he faithless to the standard he has adopted.

I called upon several clergymon of N. One these gentlemen refused to purchase Garrison's Wricistory, that he injures the cause and retards emanci pation. He also said, 'I have changed my views of slavery very much since I went South ; I have seen fficulties which environ the slaveholder. For instance, there is a man in Alabama, who owns sor lifty slaves. He would be glad to set them free, but of berbarians over barbarians, or fanatics over fanatics, are his whole dependance for a living. Now what and under our rule, our government is always suffi-

as well as possible?' I could but answer him by the declaration of Christ, made to meet just such a case:— Except a man give up houses and lands for my sake and the kingdom of heaven, he cannot be my disciple. 'And you, sir, excusing such conduct, es this holding of fifty of Christ's brethren in bondage by such selfish considerations, should call yourself a minister of Infidelity. But you have no right to the name of Christ

Another minister, on whom I called, denounced Garrison as an infidel, and said that his doctrines were pleasant to the natural and carnal heart, and I have doubt, sir, that this is the reason why you like him so well.' I told him that it seemed to me that the man who was not an earnest, uncompromising abolitionist, no matter how many times he had been born, was born wrong every time; and that it would be a great improvement to such a man if he could get ' natural heart' by some means, either ordinary or

Depot, and on asking him a civil question, he manifested the Christian kindness of his heart by looking upon me with a contemptuous stare, not deigning to make any reply to one, over whose future damnation he expects to rejoice, with a joy unspeakable and full of glory. How glad I am that God has love in store even for such cruel and deluded men !

By the aid of kind friends, I disposed of twenty-five copies of your book in N. May it prove the 'power of God' to the conversion of many benighted souls, is the prayer of your brother,

DANIEL FOSTER.

LETTER PROM DR. DELANY. PRILADELPHIA, May 14, 1852.

My DEAR SIR :- I thank you, most kindly, for the very favorable and generous notice you have taken of my hastily, written book. This, to many, may appear singular, that the author of a work should send words of thanks to an editor for his notice of him but this favor of yours came so opportune, that it seems like a God-send.

The errors and deficiencies, which you are pleased to pass by unnoticed-justly taking my prefatory apology as sufficient-I have corrected, and will so appear in the next issue, shortly to come out. The corrections you make concerning yourself, I shall add as a work at the conclusion of the work.

I thank those editors of Philadelphia and else where, who have favorably noticed this work, and would add, that the ever good, generous Gerrit Smith has sent me a letter of approval of the work in gen

I am not in favor of caste, nor a separation of the brotherhood of mankind, and would as willingly live among white men as black, if I had an equal possession and enjoyment of privileges; but shall never be recon ciled to live among them, subservient to their willexisting by mere sufferance, as we, the colored people, do, in this country. The majority of white men cannot see why colored men cannot be satisfied with their condition in Massachusetts-what they desire more than the granted right of citizenship. Blind selfishness on the one hand, and deep prejudice on the other, will not permit them to understand that we desire the exercise and enjoyment of these rights, as well as the name of their possession. If there were any probability of this, I should be willing to remain in the country, fighting and struggling on, the good fight of faith. But I must admit, that I have no hopes in this country-no confidence in the American peo ple-with a few excellent exceptions-therefore, I have written as I have done. Heathenism and Liberty, before Christianity and Slavery.

· Were I a slave, I would be free, But boldly strike for LIBERTY-For FREEDOM or a Martyr's grave." Yours for God and Humanity, M. R. DELANY.

KOSSUTH AT OLD PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, May 15, 1852.

DEAR PRIEND GARRISON: On Wednesday, the 10th inst., the Hungarian fu

gitive, Louis Kossuth, paid a visit to Plymouth Rock.' Great preparations had been made to receive him, but a severe easterly storm prevailing at the time of his arrival, the arrangements were not carried out, as laid down in the programme. The occasion passed off very well, however, and will, doubtless long be remembered by those who witnessed it.

It was amusing to see men, who would have some ad the exile if he had said one word neainst the Pugitive Slave Law, run to catch and applaud the first word that came from his lips. The most enthusiastic were the greatest friends of Daniel Webster, the father of that horrible Law; and I believe some of them an American Kossuth to bondage, if they had bee

In the afternoon, Kossuth delivered a written address in the Gothic Church, interspersed with frequent quotations from the speeches of the 'godlike,' called, (the Satanic being the most fitting term.) I blush to state, that the mention of his name elicited expressions of the liveliest approbation, notwithstanding the people of Plymouth know so well the course Webster has taken, and to what base uses he has come at last.' I felt grieved for Kossuth, when I observed him addressing that pro-slavery assembly; especially, when I was aware that his object was no bring them to repentance, but to lull their halfawakened consciences to sleep, by the repeated declaration that our country is the freest, the most Christian in the world. For one, I long to see Hungary free-the sooner the better; but in the language of that eloquent friend of down-trodden humanity, George Thompson, I say—' If he (Kossuth) lifts her up, by using for his fulcrum the chain of the American slave, then perish Hungary before he succeed. He has thus far so conducted, I am convinced that he would make a first-rate politician.

Yours in haste, The Editor of the Liberator has returned from

his journey to Western New York, just as the pres

late to give any sketch of it this week.

number is going to the press, and therefore to

VIRGINIA AND RICHMOND. - Governor Johnson Virginia, having commuted the sentence of a slave, who killed his overseer, in a moment of excitement and under a sense of wrong, from death to transpor tation from the State, some citizens of Virginia re paired to the Government House, and insulted the Governor in a shameful manner. The next day, Mr. Lewis, of the Legislature, offered the following reso

Resolved, That a joint committee, consisting of nine on the part of the House, and six on the part of the Senate, be appointed to inquire into the expediency of moving the capital of the commonwealth from the city of Richmond.

Resolved, That said committee further inquire into not report to the General Accession, were central

and report to the General Assembly a more central and convenient location for the same, where the exe-cutive of the commonwealth can discharge his con-stitutional functions without subjecting the dignity of the office to in-ult, and his mansion to threatened and

After a long and animated debate, in which the doings of the mob were indignantly denounced by several of the speakers, the resolutions were passed by a vote of 72 to 44.

JOSEPH BARKER. We have much pleasure in say ng, that this able and fearless man, who contende so nobly in England for free speech and a free press will be present at the approaching session of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention. - N.

Gov. Boutwell communicated a message to the Senate, on Wednesday morning, vetoing the Liquor Bill!

FUNERAL OF THE LATE ISAAC T. HOPPER - Wednesday afternoon, (says the N. F. Tribuse,) the remains of this Philanthropist were brought to the Tabernacle, and placed in front of the Speaker's dest, previous to their being conveyed to their last restingplace on earth. The attendance was very large, including not only the sorrowing friends of the decease ed, but also the patrons and friends of the vario penevolent associations in the city. The platform w Association, of which deceased had, for a long period been a most active member.

R. N. Havens, Esq., and Mrs. Lucretia Mott delivered affectionate addresses on the character and virtues of the decrased.

Judge Edmonds delivered the funeral oration in an mpressive and feeling manner.

The Boston Courier publishes the following extract from a South Carolina paper, with commendatory remarks. If it illustrates the Right Spirit in the Boston merchants who wrote the letter which in the Boston merchants who wrote the letter which originated it, we can only say that it is the Spirit of Judas Iscariot Benedict Arnold and Gorgey. It is a spirit which has always been disgraceful this side of the bottonless pit.—Mass. Spy.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—It always affords us siderable gratification to chronicle any instances of a right spirit being entertained to our institutions by our Northern brethien; consequently, it is with deep satisfaction that we lay before our readers the subjoined extract from a letter addressed by a house in Boston to the Captain of one of their vessels now in this port. We would that all could be induced to imitate such praiseworthy conduct:

. See that you do not bring any negroe away. If you find any secreted after you get to sea, no matter if it is in Boston Bay, we wish you to return to port, and deliver any such slaves to their owners, or the proper authorities. We would spare neither expense nor trouble in restoring to, our Southern friends their slaves. — Charleston Cour.

The Columbia Murder .- Two different versions of the atrocity committed at Columbia, Pa., in the name of the Fugitive Slave Law, appear in the Harrisburg Telegraph, both of which we append:

. On arriving at Columbia, the officers found the colored man engaged in piling boards. Snyder approached him, and as he was in the act of lifting some boards, struck him on the back, and said, 'You are my prisoner'—at which the negro dropped the boards, looked up amazed an instant, and then ran thirty feet to a fence, which he was in the act of thirty feet to a fence, which he was in the act of crossing, when he was caught and pulled to the ground by Snyder. Ridgely, who swore he would shoot the negro when he ran, came up while Snyder and the negro through the neck, cutting the jugular vein, and killing him instantly. This happened about four o'clock in the afternoon. At five o'clock, the body of the negro was still lying at the place where he was killed—a horrid spectacle, no inquest having been held upon it. The negro's wife and child were its neid upon it. The negro's wife and child were its only attendants. Ridgely, immediately after he killed the negro, fied across the Susquehanna toward Baitimore. Lyne and several others were near the negro at the time he was murdered, but hid behind a pile of lumber. None of the parties have been arrested.

*Another Version .- We have received from a gen der, the following version of the affair, which he says is known to be correct. He states that the negro had not been arrested by either Snyder or Ridgely—that he was engaged in piling boards in a narrow place be-tween piles of lumber, on two sides, and a fence at one end of the space. Snyder and Ridgely entered at the other end, and commanded the negro to surrender, or they would shoot him. The negro then sprang for the fence, and was in the act of getting over, when Ridgely shot him through the head. They were both within two yards of the negro when he was shot, but had not put their hands upon him. After the deed was done, Ridgely was represented as from Harrisburg, and stated that he was a United States officer, and if arrested, he would have those who arrested him taken for false imprisonment. This had the effect to intimidate the officers there, until Ridgely escaped over the bridge, and made his way to Maryland. he other end, and commanded the negro These differ only in the degree of brutality which

they ascribe to the officer of the law .- N. Y. Ecc.

From the Albany Ece. Jour. of Wednesday. From the Albany Lee, Join. of Weinesday.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA—Melancholy Casualty.—The family of Philip Ogsbury, of Guilderland,
in this county, have been terribly afflicted. One interesting boy has already perished, and two other
members of the family, having been bitten, live in
agonizing apprehension. The facts as communicated
to us are as follows:—

About six weeks since, one of Mr. O's boys, ten

years of age, was bitten by a pet dog which had been raised in the family; and of which the children were very fond. They were in the habit of playing with him every day, and were so engaged when they were bitten. Nothing was thought of it at the time, nor until about the first of this month, when a hog, which had also been bitten was seized with the hydro-

shobia, and died.
This alarmed the family, who at once procure Anis alarmed the family, who at once procured such articles as were understood to be serviceable in such cases—among other things, a tea made from the inside of white-ash bark. This was drank freely by the youngest boy; but the other, who has since died, could not be induced to drink it.

Could not be induced to drink it.

On Thursday, May 6, the eldest boy complained of slight indisposition, and on the morning of the 7th, physicians were called in, who pronounced the case hydrophobia. The poor boy gave every indication of the fearful maindy, and suffered greatly from spasms and convulsions — requiring, while in his spasmodic agony, two men to hold him, although but ten years

agony, two men to hold him, although but ten years of age.

He continued to suffer thus until the evening of Saturday, when he lay quietly for an hour, and died.

The brother of the deceased, who was also bitten, is but five years old; and the third person (Francis Ogabury) is a young man, late a graduate of the Normal School, and nephew of the father of the two boys. When the feaful truth was revealed, he was teaching school in the town of Glen, Shencetady county. His uncle sent for him immediately upon the death of the boy, and he is now at home, in the hands of a Mr. Crow, of Columbia county, who was a student of the celebrated Dr. Crouse, and who is said to have been successful in treating this terrible disease. We trust that he may prove so in this case. Up to last evening, no symptoms of the malady had manifested themselves in the persons of the two survivors. But as it is positively known that they were bitten, they live in fearful apprehension.

were bitten, they live in fearful apprehension.

Singular and Horrid Death.—On yesterday morning a grocer residing at 55 Ross street, corner of St. Mary's, died from poison being communicated to his system by a diseased horse. About two weeks since, it appears the deceased had a horse afflicted with the glanders, and during an administration of medicine, thrust into the animal's mouth his hand, the middle finger of which had been previously cut, and the flesh laid open. Through the wound the poisonous virus was absorbed, and mortification having supervened. Professor Smith was called upon, a day or two since, to amputate the diseased member. Perceiving, however, that the poison had penetrated to every portion of the unfortunate man'a system, the Professor declined performing the operation, and sated that no earthly skill could save his life. After lingering in great agony, death kindly closed the scene of suffering as above stated. The corpse presented, we are informed, a blackened, hideous appearance, and afforded a dreadful warning to those who heedlessly tamper with diseased animals.—Baltimore Clipper, Wednesday.

Important Invention.—The Washington Telegraph states that 'Mr. De Bibery has invected one of the most important life-saving and swimming apparatuses we have have ever seen. Application has been made by Mr. De B. for a patent. It is a kind of frock or doublet, of ordinary dress material, made double, interiald with small metalic boxes, inflated. This doublet may be worn as an overall on board, and it is impossible for the wearer to sink below the shoulders, and Mr. De B. saserts that a person may remain in the water any length of time, and the water has no effect whatever on the buoyancy of the dress.'

offect whatever on the buoyancy of the dress.

The Truth Toller, of New York, has the following extract from a private letter, dated on board a British ship at Hobart Town, January 18, which seems to confirm the rumor that Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish exile, had made his escape:

'Meagher has made his escape from this; some say he has broken his parole, others say not. He wrote to the Police Magistrate of his District to say that he did not wish his leave extended. Some say he left before the letter was delivered; others say he did not, but that he remained until a person who was sent to watch him came to his house. He came out and asked the man whether he wanted him. He said, 'No.' He then went into the house, and escaped through the back way. In two hours after, some Police came to arrest him, but the bird had flows. So so the case stands.'

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts, from April 5th to May 18th, 1852. At North Adams \$3 53, Savoy 1 16, From G. W. Putnam, for collections— At Athol 25c, Orange 1 20, Winchendon 42c, Provincetown, by J. R. Robbine, 2, From W. H. Fish, for collections-At Mariboro' 1 22, Mendon 2, Millville 4 90, Farnumville 1, From Edmund Jackson, to redeem From Parker Pillabary, for collections-

At Milford, N. H. 4 70/from Leonard Chase 1, 5 70
Mason Village 2 44, R. R. Gould, New Ipswieh, 1, 3 44
W.m Boynton 1, Eliza Preschi 3, 4 00
Lawrence 3 78, Rochester, N. H., 1 05, Portland 7, 11 85-11 83-24 97 From J. A. Grover, for collections-At Saccarappa, Me., 44c, John Bos-well, Bath, 1, B. F. and J. A. Em-

ory 1 50, J. Ridcourt 5, J. B. Swanton'2, Charles Russell 1, Bath, From D. S. Whitney, for collections-At Farnum's Village, Groton, From S. May, Jr., to redeem part of pledge, From N. Tillinghast, to redeem bal, of pledge,

From Lucy Stone, for collections-At Dedham 3 95, Woonsocket 4 06, Cumberland Hill 88, Reading 64, 9 53 Haverhill 2 87, Gloucester 1 80, Rockport 3, Essex 2 87, Manchester 2, Mill-9 87 ville 5. R. H. Smith 1. D. P. Harmon, to B. H. Smill A, redeem pledge, 5, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, S. Socie

Treas. Mass. A. S. Society

SOUTH HINGHAM.

LUCY STONE will speak in Constitution Hall, near the South Parish meeting-house, in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, and at 6 o'clock at the Meeting-House at South Hingham, on Sunday next.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

To be held in the Horticultural Hall, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2d and 3d of June, 1852. The friends of Justice and Equal Rights are earn-

estly invited to assemble in Convention, to consider and discuss the Present Position of Woman in Socie-ty, her Natural Rights and Relative Duties. The reasons for such a Convention are obvious. With few exceptions, both the radical and conserva-

with tew exceptions, both the radical and conserva-tive portions of the community agree, that Woman, even in this progressive age and country, suffers un-der legal, educational and vocational disabilities which ought to be removed. To examine the nature of these disabilities, to inquire into their extent, and to condisabilities, to inquire into their extent, and to consider the most feasible and proper mode of relieving them, will be the aim of the Convention which it is

proposed to hold.

If it shall promote, in any degree, Freedom of Thought and Action among Women; if it shall assist in opening to them any avenues to honorable employment (now unjustly and unwisely closed;) if it shall sid in securing to them more thorough Intellectual and Moral Culture; if it shall excite higher aspirations; if it shall advance, by a few steps, just and wise public sentiment, it will not have been held The Elevation of Woman is the Elevation of the

Human Race. Her interests cannot be promoted or injured, without advantage or injury to the whole race. The call for such a Convention is therefore addressed to those who desire the Physical, Intellectual and Moral Improvement of Mankind. All persons interested in its objects are respectfully requested to be present at its sessions and participate in its delib-H. M. Darlington, Edward Webb,

Phebe Goodwin, Sarah L. Miller, Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, Sarah T. Child, C. Darlington, S. Stebbins, M. D., Abby Kimber, James Mott. John Cox, Hannah Cox, Jacob Painter, Sallie P. Lewis, Isaac L. Miller, Isaac Mendenhall, Dinah Mendenhall, John Agnew, Lydia Agnew, J. Rowland, M. D. Sarah D. Barnard, Hannah Pernock, Sidney Peirce,

Ann Bassett, Thomas Garrett, E. Mortimer Bye, Phebe P. Bye, Alice Jackson, William Jackson, J. M. McKim. Sarah A. McKim, Joseph A. Dugdale, Ruth Dugdale, Mary A. W. Johnson Oliver Johnson, James Painter. A. B. Willia Henrietta Malin, Ann Levis, Wm. Whitehead, Jesse C. Green, Mary S. Tyler, H. Darlington, Hannah B. Edwards, Joshua Hooper, Louisa Cross, Sarah A. Entriken.

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

THESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Force as the performer can do

ed in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Plano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to initiate the sweet tones of the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basoon, with one hand, and with the other the Plano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time.

Plano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.

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enying in ever been. Calonized descensive personalisable more modern to appear had been. The district of the district of the thing one artislity. It is no september that the important duties in not combould except we evening the evening the combould of t

For the Liberator. CHOICE OF A THEME.

In reply to a newspaper, which published an effusion companied with a request that the writer would choo some other theme.

I do not choose my theme-the thoughts which write.

Unbidden come, to bless the spirit's sky-light. I cannot choose but write the thoughts which mo

Though for my writings few, perhaps, will love me. The words I choose, the waiting thoughts to shapen In the fond hope some slumbering soul to waken. Should I succeed, my course prove worth pursuing, The world is welcome to the good I'm doing.

For the Liberator.

HINTS TO THE WISE.

BY A FRIEND. Why spend your time in novel reading, While crushed humanity lies bleeding? Why spend your time in sportive dancing, While freedom's foes are still advancing? Why spend your time for pleasure riding, While Slavery o'er the land is skiding? Up! friends of man-gird for the struggle! Your wily foe is wont to juggle! With steadfast eye watch every motion-Your sacred cause claims all-devotion ! Firm be your faith-to you 'tis given To wear the panoply of Heaven ! Still, at each moment be ye careful-Be ever wachful, ever prayerful!

LITTLE BESSIE.

AND THE WAY SHE PELL ASLEEP. Just before the lamp was lighted, Just before the children came, While the room was very quiet, I heard some one call my name; All at once the window opened-In the field were lambs and sheep, Some from out a brook were drinking, Some were lying fast asleep!

But I could not see the Savior, Though I strained my eyes to see; And I wonder'd if he saw me, If he'd speak to such as me: In a moment I was looking
On a world so bright and fair, Which was full of little children: And they seem'd so happy there. They were singing, O how sweetly !

Sweeter songs I never heard : They were singing sweeter, mother, Than can sing our yellow bird; And while I my breath was holding, ONE, so bright, upon me smiled, And I knew it must be Jesus, When he said, 'Come here, my child.'

Hug me closer, closer, mother, Put your arms around me tight, I am cold and tired, mother, And I feel so strange to-night! Something hurts me here, dear mother, Like a stone upon my breast; Why it is I cannot rest.

All the day, while you were working, As I lay upon my bed, I was trying to be patient, And to think of what you said-How the kind and blessed Jesus Laves his lambs to watch and keen. And I wish'd he'd come and take me

In his arms, that I might sleep. Come up here, my little Bessie, Come up here and live with me, Where the children never suffer. But are bappier than you see; Then I thought of all you'd told me, Of that bright and happy land; I was going when you called me, When you came and kiss'd my hand.

And at first I felt so sorry You had called me; I would go, O! to sleep, and never suffer; Mother, don't be crying so! Hug me closer, closer, mother, Put your arm around me tight; O how much I love you, mother; But I feel so strange to-night!

And the mother pressed her closer To her overburden'd breast: On the heart so near to breaking Lay the heart so near its rest. In the solemn hour of midnight, In the darkness calm and deep, Lying on her mother's bosom, Little Bessie fell asleep!

GEMS PROM PESTUS.

Worthy books Are not companions—they are solitudes; We lose ourselves in them, and all our cares.

Men whom we built our love round like an arch Of triumph, as they past us on their way To glory and to immortality.

We never see the stars Till we can see nought but them. So with truth.

THE TOUNG POET. He wrote smid the ruins of his heart; They were his throne and theme; like some lone king.

Who tells the story of the land he lost, And how he lost it.

MOUNTAIN PROSPECT.

It is fine To stand upon some lofty mountain-thought, And feel the spirit stretch into the view, The joy of what might be, if will and power For good would work together,

OLD HEARTS AND YOUNG. The heart of age is like an emptied wine-cup. O for the young heart, like a fountain playing, Flinging its bright fresh feelings to the skies It loves and tries to reach-strives, loves in vain

SHINITG IN ACTION. There is a fire-fly in the Southern clime. Which shineth only when upon the wing; So it is with the mind; when once we rest We darken.

A GOOD RULE

'Tis well to work with a cheerful heart Wherever our fortunes call, With a friendly glance and an open hand, And a gentle word for all.

Since life is a thorny and a difficult path. We : Il should endeavor, while passing along, To make it as smooth as we can,

ors of other nations, as there is between the raw European emigrant and the stordy son of one of our frontier pioneers. The emigrant will almost starve, while the pioneer is building his log house, enclosing his corafield, and making himself an independent and useful man. I am of opinion that the nation whose service is supplied with the best common sailors, will excel in naval warfare, as well as in all maratime pursuits. I am further of opinion, that, in sensibility, education, courage, and industry, our sailors in the whaling and coasting service, excel those of all other nations. I am, furthermore, of those of all other nations. I am, furthermore, of opinion that the superiority of the American sailors has decided the battle in our favor in many a bloody conflict, when, without that superiority it might hav been otherwise. I desire to secure and preserve that superiority; and for the promotion of that end, and for humanity's sake, I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the use of the lash in the navy, or anywhere else. The longest and most arduous voyanywhere else. The longest and most erduous voyages are made in the merchant service, without the use of the lash. In the polar seas, among the ice-bergs of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans, the intrepid New Englander pursues his gigantic game, and hurls his harpoon; and after a three years' voyage, returns with the oily spoils of his adventurous navigation; but he owes none of his success, his his patient endurance, his exemplary discipline, and indefatigable industry, to the guardian ministration. of the lash. To say that men who can make such voyages and endure such hardships cheerfully and contentedly, cannot navigate their own national ships without the infliction of the inflamous lash, is a libel. Is their nature changed the moment they step on the deck of a national vessel? Are they less men—less Americans—as soon as the custody of the American flag or the national honor, is entrusted to their keeping? No sir! It is a libel. Ido not mean to use the word in an offensive sense; it is one of those inconsiderate, thoughtless opinions which mankind seem to think they have n perfect right to manking seem to think they have a perfect right to express in regard to sailors. It is not long since I had a conversation on this subject with a gentleman who had for several years commanded fine ships in the merchant service, but who is now an honorable and active man of business in one of our large cities, and to whose integrity. and active man of ousiness in one of our large cities, and to whose integrity, gonerosity, and humanity I would entrust anybody but a sailor; after he had heard my views, he instantly replied: 'Why, you seem to treat them like human beings.' The theory that the navy cannot be governed, and that our national ships cannot be navigated without the us of the lash seems to be founded on the false idea that sailors are not men-not American citizenshave not the common feelings, sympathies, and honorable impulses of our Anglo-American race. I do not wonder, when I look back on the past history of the sailor, at the prevalence of this idea. His life has been a life of national—I will not say of systematic dergradation. The officers who command him—the oldest, bravest, and best—have been accustomed from their boyhood, to see the sailor lashed about the ship's deck like a brute. treated or liable to be treated like matter-and demand it with such a force and unabrite, soon comes to be thought of, as at least but little better than a brute. Who, in social life, nimity that its voice shall be respected. respects a man whose back has been scored at a whipping-post? Into what depth of contempt does such punishment sink its victin? And here is one of the worst evils of the system; it destroys those feelings of respect and kindness which officers should entertain for the sailors under their com-But this is only one of the worst evils of respect which sailors should entertain for their offifection and regard between them. The one is the oppressor, the other the oppressed, who may fear or late, but he neither loves or respects his ty-

the best that of love and affection. These senti ments, by the law of our nature, must be mutua sentiments. Bonaparte was the idol of the soldier because the soldier was his idol; they loved his because they supposed he loved them. There is nothing that gallant men will not do or suffer for a commander whom they love. Difficulties, and dangers, and death, have no terrors for such men. In great battles, where the contest has been doubtful, those soldlers have always fought most desperately, whose devotion to their commander was the great-est. It has always been considered as an extensive manders, that they possess the confidence and affecconfidence or regard can be expected under the What has honor, pride, or satisfaction to do with a man who may be, at the caprice of another, subman who may be, at the caprice of another, subjected to infamous punishment, worse, in some cases, a tournorur, a thing so vulgar in fact, and in a thousand times than death? Can nobleness of sentiment, or honorable pride of character dwell wen, growing in the centre of her back? should I trail my dress upon the ground because my lady or nobility in State prisons are no longer runished by the lash.
Why all this? Why are these punishments now who are to be treated like brutes. No man who hears me, would permit his dog to be thus treated. There is no spot on the habitable globe, known to and storms, privations, sufferings and hunger, in peace and in war. I have lived with him, side by side, by sea and land. I have seen him on the western ocean, when there was no night to veil his deeds. I have seen him on the coast of Africa, surrounded by pestilential desease. I have seen him among the West India Islands, in classe of pirates, with his parched tongue hanging almost out of his mouth. I have encamped with him on the California mountains—I have seen the rays of the morning play on his carbine and boarding-pike. I have seen him march one hundred and fifty miles through the enemy's cauntry, on mountains and through rivers. I have seen hun with no shoes on but those of canvass, made by his own hands, and with no provisions but what he took from the enemy. I have seen him go into the Rio San Gabriel, and drag his guns after foe; and finally, I have laid beside him on the cold ground, when the ice has formed on his head. His heart has beat close to mine. I ought to know him. I do know him, and this day before the assembled Senate of the republic, I stand up to speak in his behalf.

Two elements casential to grace are wanting in all her movements, namely, case and freedom. It is not the woman, but the drapery, that strikes you as most graceful. A long, full, flowing skirt, certainly bangs more gracefully than a short one; but does the cold strip that a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip that a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip that the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; but does the cold strip than a short one; b

CRUELTY TO SAILORS.

In the December number of the American Whig Review, a correspondent, who has been a sailor him-self, in making a powerful and affecting appeal in behalf of seamen's rights, cites a few cases of gross abuse, among which are the following:

'A case in Admiralty came off on Saturday, P A case in Admiralty came off on Saturday, P.
M. before B. P. Hallet, U. S. Commissioner, which
from its peculiar and astounding atrocity, ought to
find a place in every largely circulated journal in
the country; and the monster guilty of the charges
preferred against him let loose, while every honest
hand manned a whip to lash the petrified scoundrel
sons culottes through the world! One Captain Tesie,
master of a vessel bound from New Orleans to this
port, 'shipped' a lad as cook, &c., in the latter city;
but, when some five days out, the lad grew sick,

SPEECH OF COMMODORE STOCKTON,
AGAINST FLOGGING IN THE U. S. NAVY.

Delivered in the Senale Jan. 7, 1852.

There is as much difference between American sailors in our whaling and coasting service, and sailors of other nations, as there is between the raw European emigrant and the sturdy son of one of our frontier pioneers. The emigrant will almost starve, while the pioneer is building his log house, enclosing his cornfield, and making himself an independent and useful man. I am of opinion that the nation whose service is supplied with the best common sailors, will excel in naval warfare, as well as in all maratime pursuits. I am further of opinion, that, in sensibility, education, courage, and industry, our sailors in the whaling and coasting service, excel those of all other nations. I am, furthermore, of

. I have myself experienced and seen much, and nave neard note of inamous cruefty practised on seamen. I have heard the yells, and seen the blood-marks of horrid corporeal punished upon the deli-cately nuttured boys. I have known old men to be knocked down like bullocks; yet, I assure you that atrocities like these are not the worst. It is the afrocities like these are not the worst. It is the lingering, deliberate, studiously contrived torture, inflicted in what is called teorking up. Often have I heard a second mate boast that he could work up a man so that he would wish he was in hell. The a man so that he would wish he was in hell. The
miserable deprivation of the cheapest necessities of
life; the mockery of man's most sacred feelings;
aggravation of the horrors of death; total neglect and
repudiation of all fellow-feeling; it is this spirit that most ruinous to all who have to bear it.

is most rumous to all who have to bear it.

One of us, when nearly the whole crew were sick below with the jungle fever, was shricking so heart-rendingly that I held my ears. An officer called loudly through the scuttle, Will you stop that infound through the scuttle, 'Will you stop that in-fernal noise?' 'O God! O God!' exclaimed the suf-ferer. 'God! God! What good is there in yel-ling to God? Do you think He'll belp you?' 'O let me die, sir; let me die!' 'Well, if it will stop your jaw, die, and be damned!' And this in a ship as selected on acount of the religious charac ter of the owners and master, to carry missionaries to the heathen. I had been assured that it would be a privilege to sail with this very officer, so highly eemed for his virtues and moral characte

on shore.' Now we fear this cruel treatment of sailors is much more common than is generally supposed and that the above are by no means isolated cases It should not be so. It is certainly not to the advan tage of the service that it should be, and public opinion should visit with universal execuation the nonsters who are guilty of such unpardonable abuse though even that does not always happen;) but they should be at once deprived of their commands, and exiled from all humane and decent society. Our sailors—American sailors, at least—are generally men of honest, generous, and noble heart—more so as a class, than perhaps any other—and it is a burning shame upon the homanity and civilization of this nation and of this century that they should be sub cases. Discriminating kindness is always appreciated by them, and is certainly the most profitable treatment for the owners. Let ship-owners, then inquire into the dispositions of their officers in this respect, and see to it that these abuses exist no longer. Public opinion should demand a reform in this

THE BLOOMER COSTUME.

We see by Amelia Bloomer's neat little paper, the Lily, that her new costume has not yet lost its advo v in this region, save in a bewitching dance of the Countess of Lansfeldt's sorps de ballet. In the Lily t which sailors should entertain for their offi- a writer, whom we suppose to be Elizabeth G. Stan-The truth is, there are no relations of af- ton, wife of Hon. Henry B. Stanton, supports the

THE NEW DRESS. Why do not the women put

t on? All the reasons given can be summed up inder two heads. It is not the fashion!! To hear people talk Jst. It is not the fashion!! To hear people talk of the fashions, one would think they were as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians—that they were all got up by some sovereign power, with pe culiar reference to the comfort and beauty of the race; when the fact is, they are ever varying—the device, gener-lly, of an individual, to conceal some special deformity, or set off some peculiar charm. There is great lyranny in this idea of an universal There is great tyranny in this idea of an universal dress. Only look at the difference in the face, form and manners of those around you, and is it not fair to infer that a different style of dress would become each? Way should I, a short woman, with a short, plump arm, destroy the proportions of my figure by wearing a great flowing sleeve, and a bag of an undersleeve, because some tall thin woman, with an endless arm, must resort to some such expedient, to break up the monotony of its length? Why should cover my ears with hair, because the Duchess of R slit hers down by wearing heavy ear-rings, and must cover them to hide the deformity? Why must I wear a tournoeur, a thing so vulgar in fact, and in idea, with one whose every muscle has been made to quiver under the lash? Can he long continue to love his country, whose laws degrade him to the level of the brute? This infamous torture now only remains as a leaf on the page of Anglo-Saxon history. The whipping-post, where the worst vagrants used to expiate their offences, has been discarded from society. The worst offences in our State prisons are no longer punished by the lash. State prisons are no longer junished by the lash.
Why all this? Why are these punishments now condemned as shaineful relics of a barbarous age? It is because the light of another day has dawned. It is because the precepts of the Gospel, of Christianity have specificated our laws. It is because the precepts of the Gospel, of Christianity have specificated our laws. It is because so anily, have ameliorated our laws. It is occause so-ciety has made the discovery that, if a man is fit to live at all, i.e ought not to be divested of all qualities, and made to die infamous by the mutilations of his and made to die infamous by the mutilations of his body. What is the answer given by all those who seek to restore this relic of barbarism to the navy? Why, they tell us, we only intend to apply this system of punishment to seamen. We intend only to flog saitors. That is quite true. It is only saitors who are to be treated like brutes. No man who who are to be treated like brutes. No man who who are to be treated like brutes. No man who hears me, would permit his dog to be thus treated. There is no spot on the habitable globe, known to me, where a man would be permitted to seize up a dog and beat him until he cut the flesh from his ribs, and the the blood should be made to run down from the the blood should be made to run down from by a supine endurance of them. Shall I who see the and the the blood should be made to run down from his back bone to his heels. But it is only the sailor for whom this punishment is reserved. When, oh Senators, is the American, sailor as he is, to be treated worse than a dog? He has been my companion for more than a quarter of a century, through calms and storms, privations, sufferings and hunger, in peace and in war. I have lived with him, side by side, by sea and land. I have seen him on the west-

most gracetol. A long, full, nowing skirt, certainly hangs more gracefully than a short one; but does woman crave no higher destiny than to be a mere frame-work on which to hang rich fabrics to show them off to the best advantage? Are not the free, easy motions of the woman herself more beautiful than the flowing of her drapery? Just veil the exquisitely harmonious motions of yonder danseuse in drapery of the softest folds and richest shades, and tell me, in the mazes of that mystic dance, is she as beautiful as when her limbs were free?

The most you can say of the long skirt is, it con-

PROGRESS.

But why go abroad for illustrations of human variability? Have we not plenty at home? In those early days when it was thought 'quite sufficient for noblemen to winde their horn, and carry their hawke fair, and leave study and learning to the children of mean people!—in those days when men secured themselves inside thick walls and behind deep moats, and when woman wore daggers, character was not just what we now find it. Whilst all nominally held the creed professed by ourselves, the Borderer was most zealous at his prayers, when going on a foray; saints' names were battle cries; bishops led on their retainers to fight; and the highest piety was in the slaying of Saracen. Must not our natures have changed somewhat when we outs the plane.

The south the ground to call for a very few moments.

Fatal Accident.—On Thurday of last week, while Elicit Elson, a lad 12 years of age, living with Mr. R. W. Johnson, in Petersham, was leading a horse, with the halter looped around his arm, the animal suddenly started, and ran about three-quarters of a mile, dragging the boy, who was only extricated by the horse turning round and breaking the halter.—Mr. Johnson witnessed the terrible accident, and made every possible effort of all kinds, into missionary enterprise, into advocacy of temperance, into inquiries about 'labor and the poor? Does the agitation for the abolition of death punishment indicate no revolution in men's feelings since the days when Cromwell's body was exhumed, and his head stuck on Temple Bar—the days when criminals were drawn and quartered as well as hung—the days when there were murmurs 'because Stafford was suffered to disher days when creaking the barry of the property it. When he cannot be a suffered to disher the cannot be a suffered to disher the country of the property of t the country—the days when church doors were covered with skins of men who had committed sacrilege? And when we read that Sir John Hawkins, in honor of his having been the first to commence the slave-trade, received the addition to his coat of arms of a demimoor proper bound with a cord, does it not seem that the national character has improved between his times and ours, when, ou of sympathy for the negroes, 300,000 persons pledged themselves to abstain from all West India produce? —Social Statistics.

THE LASH.

We were astonished as well as mortified in read ing the report of Mr. Secretary of Var. Graham, to find that he virtually recommends the return to the bloody and barbarous practice of flogging in the United States Navy. It is a triffe humiliating that a man occupying a high position in the Government of the 'Model Republic' should have a heart sufficiently cold and cruel, and a sufficiently weak and ficiently cold and cruet, and a sufficiently weak and ill-balanced as to deliberately put forth such a proposition. The lash, faggot, the thumb screw, and the whole infernal catalogue of instruments of torture have had their day. The cat-o-nine-tails will never again lacerate the back of a man and an American citizen on board of a National ship of this country. Such a national scandal as the log of the Independence on her last cruise to the Pacific will not again shock and disgust the feelings of our peo-ple. The number and merciless brutality of flog-ging scenes of that cruise will afford, for all time, lators from again allowing the dandies and squirts who figure so largely on the Quarter Deck from enjoying the cheap luxury of ordering poor Jack to be

triced up and soundly flogged.

Mr. Graham should confine recommendations this delicate sort to the overseers of his own planta tion, and the backs of his own negroes. We can't interfere with his domestic arrangements. But in e raise our humble protestation against the reign the cat and the lash; against the revival of those painful spectacles where HUMAN flesh is cut and torn with stripes

Which real mercy, with a bleeding heart, Weeps when she sees inflicted on a beast. -Buffalo Queen City.

We say Amen! to the above.

MODERN CATECHISM.

QUESTION.-What is the unpardonable sin? Q. Should we not try them by the gospel stand

A. By no means. They are themselves the stand-

Q. What is the greatest injury to religion? A. To oppose and expose the errors and sins s professors and teachers.

Q. Is not the peace of the Church of infinitely

more importance than its purity?

A. Yes. Hence what a world of mischief reform ers have made in every age.

Q. Is innovation always wrong?

A. Yes. Hence the introduction of the Gospe was a sore evil.

Q. What is the true doctrine of consistency?

A. 'Modern' consistency is to profess to be an abolitionist, and at the same time oppose abolition. Say that slavery is a dreadful evil, and at the same time carefully abstain, and use your most vigorous exertions to make others abstain from any attempt

to destroy it.

Q. What is a schismatic and a fanatic? A. The man who teaches the propriety of leaving church because she tolerates her members in stealing men, women and children, and trading in 'slaves and the souls of men.'

Q. What is a Republic? A. A form of government in which one half of the people buy and sell the other half.
Q. What is patriotism?

Modern patriotism consists in singing to a Hungarian Kossath, and rejoicing over his es-cape from Austrian tyranny, while we keep three millions of black Kossaths in bondage ourselves.

Q. What is treason? Q. What is treason?
A. Treason, according to the best modern authority, (Judge Kane,) consists in doing or imagining my thing against slavery or in favor of liberty.
Q. Who is the most suitable man for Chief Mag-

strate?
A. Some slaveholder or dough-face.
Q. What are the means of overthrowing popula

A. Letting them alone.

Who are the true friends of the gospel? Those who care not to extend its principles

Q. Is God a respecter of persons?

A. Yes; he loves the white man and the rich man, and the honorable man far above the black. man, and the obscure man-and so ought we.

Q. Is truth mighty, and will it prevail?

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS-The Scott men have sure, of Columbia, has been appointed Senator in Conhus far carried 11 out of 34 Congressional Districts gress, vice Mr. Rhett.

in New York.

Col. Bowie has been chosen delegate to the National Democratic Convention from the 1st Congressional District in Maryland. The Democrats of Wilmington, Del., have declared

for Cass.

The Whigs of the fourth district of Alabama convention, have appointed a Fillmore delegate to the National Whig Convention at Baltimore. Another Murderous Affray .- Several Persons Stabbed

Another Marderous Affray.—Several Persons Stabbed.

—On Friday morning, at about 1 o'clock, a quarrel arose among a number of Irish and Germans at a porter-house kept by a German woman named Bunce, in the basement of No. 222 Centre street, near Odd Fellows' Hall. Among the former was one John Brennan, who, with a triend of his, named Murphy, succeeded, after a desperate seuffl, in forcing the Germans out of the place into the street, where they were followed by Brennan, who brandished a large knite in his hand, and suddenly made an attack upon Joseph. Monk, to butcher of Centre Market, who was standing near Odd Fellows' Hall at the time, in conversation with a friend named Adamson, who he stabbed in five different places in the abdomen and back. Not satisfied with this, he a moment afterwards, nlunged his knite into the left side of Henry Peters, residing at No. 71 Division street, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound. Here his murderous career was stopped by Mr. Adamson, who seized Brennan by the collar, and held him until the arrival on the spot of officer McQuade, of the 14th Ward police, who locked him up in the police station. Soon after, George Murphy, who had been in company with Brennan, camein, suffering with a severo wound in his throat, which he had received during wound in his throat, which he had received during wound in his throat, which he had received during wound in his throat, which he had received during wound in his throat, which he had received during which he had received during with a severo wound in his throat, which he had received during the first at the time, in conversion with a letter to-morrow in reply to the Louisville Journal. He states that the figitude of the Compromise which is now capable of being repealed, and that he voted for that measure, and is perfectly consistent in not desiring finality as a test.

Mr. Toombs has arrived from the South, having recovered from his illness. He considers the recent address of the seeding Whigs as tame and worthless, because lac ny with Brennan, camein, suffering with a severe wound in his throat, which he had received during the melee. Drs. Jackson, Whittaker, and Quackenthe meice. Drs. Jackson, Whittaker, and Quackenboss were soon in attendance, and dressed the wounds
of the injured men, after which, Peters was conveyed
to his residence, Murphy to the New York Hospital,
and Mr. Monk to his residence. Peters and Monk
both identify Brennan as the man who stabbed them.

—N. N. Jour. of Com.

La Anna, daughter of Jonathan Norwood, of Mon

Fatal Occurrence .- The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Exposi-Fatal Occurrence.—The Shelbyville (Tenn.) Exposi-tor says:—'A little girl, five years old, the daughter of Col. J. W. Stem, of that county accidentally hung herself on Saturday, the 17th inst., while amusing herself with a swing. The rope was hung too high, and she could only reach it by aid of a chair, which she secured, and managed to get her head in the rope, and by some means or other fost her balance, and being unable to touch the ground to call for help, died in a very few moments.

Patrisurno, May 8, 1852.

Fatal Case of Shooting.—A lad fourteen years old, named Walter, son of John H. Richardson, residing at Lawrenceville, was yesterday killed by his stepmother, under the following circumstances:—He was uncommonly disobedient, and his father advised his stepmother to pretend to soot him, for the purpose of intimidation. A gun had been loaded the previous evening, unknown to the step-mother, and she, in following the father's suggestion, shot the boy in the thigh and abdomen, causing instant death. A the thigh and abdomen, causing instant death. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the mother committed to take her trial at the term of the United States

Poison Antidotes .- For oil of vitrol, or acquafortis Poison Antiactes.—For oil of vitrol, or acquafortis, give large doses of magnesia and water, or equal parts of soft soap and water. For oxalic acid give magnesia, or chalk and water. For saltpetre, give an emetic of mustard and water, afterwards mucilages and small doses of laudanum. For opium or laudanum give an emetic of mustard, and use constant motion, and if possible, the stomach pump.— For arsenic, doses of magnesis, are useful, but treshby prepared hydrated oxide of iron are best. If frost-betten, take and rub with spirits of turpentine. For insects taken into the stomach, drink a small quanti-ty of vinegar and salt. For corros we sublimate, give the whites of eggs mixed with water, until tree vomoting takes place.—N. Y. Farmer § Mechanic.

From Hayti .- Capt. Avery, of schr. Eglantine, at this port from Port au Prince, reports much sickness among the shipping there; many vessels were de-tained on secount of their crews being sick. All business was to be suspended for ten days, commenc-ing on the 18th, on account of the coronation of the

Dr. William Olcott died suddenly in a fit in his chair at his boarding house in Springfiel on Thursday morning. He was the youngest son of the late Hon. Mills Olcott, of Hanover, N. H., and was 42 years of age.

The general conference of the Methodist Epis copal church, at their meeting in Broomfield street church on Saturday, Bishop Waugh presiding, chose Rev. J. M. Trimble secretary by 82 out of 150 votes. The session is to last several weeks.

The select committee of the South Carolin Convention have made a long report, reaffirming the right of secession, but declaring it inexpedient at the present time to exercise that right. A minority

The mother of Mary Abelhurt died at Cincin nati, of grief on account of the arrest of her youn daughter, for poisoning a family.

Louis Napoleon, having bought up the army butchered the people, is now turning his attention to the regulation of the university in France. He has banished history and philosophy from the course of Sad Occurrence .- The' wife of Thomas Tuther, o

Swanzey, Mass., arose yesterday morning and left the house, taking her infant child with her. Both were found drowned some hours after in an adjacent pond She was a woman of excellent character, but had exhibited symptoms of mental derangement.-Provid

Pirates are beginning to reappear on the Le vant, and have actually come up close to Smyrna in search of booty, which they have succeeded in carry-ing off in the teeth of an Austrian man-of-war.

Gov. Kossuth's Visit to the Schools .- In with Mayor Seaver, Secretary Walker, Mr. Speaker Banks, M. Pulzsky, and several others, Gov. Kossuth on Saturday visited the Hancock School for Girls the East Orange Primary School, the English High School, and the Latin School. As these are all ex cellent, he was, of course, much pleased. He received several brief addresses, and replied to them in his usual appropriate manner, though he was very un-

Rev. Thomas Strother, a Methodist clergyma and a Missouri slave, belonging to the estate of the late Luke Whitcomb, of St. Louis, is now in our city a tending the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, having hired his time for \$10 /er month of the estate in whose behalf he is to be sold next year, if not previously releemed. Any body who would like to give him one dollar or so toward his freedom, and that of his wife and child, may enclose it to him through the Post Office, or find him by inquiry during the sittings of the Convention in Bethel Church, Second-st.—N. Y. Tribune.

Laborers. Union, numbering in its ranks a large por-tion of the day laborers of our city and its suburbs will insist on ten shillings per day for their work fro and after this day, having given seasonable notice

The Canadian government is about to arm schooner for the protection of the fisheries on the

A complete set of Voltaire's works, in 72 vols. with 12,800 illustrations, costing 20 years labor, and \$4000, was sold in Paris the other day for \$1000.

The first panther has been killed in Minnesota he was nearly eight feet long, with claws an inch and a half in length. A lake 40 miles long and 3 miles wide has just been discovered only 40 miles northwest of St. Paul. Pork was \$30 a barrel at St. An-

Q. Is truth mighty, and will it prevail?

A. In every thing but slavery; the process of 'natural generation' will overthrow it; or, if not, the Lord, 'in his own good time,' will do it without our officious interference.

OBSERVER.

OBSERVER.

SOUTH CAROLINA U. S. SENATOR - W. F. DeSaus

EMIGRATION AT NEW YORK .- The N. Y. Courie

BUILDINGS IN CITIES .- Philadelphia contains a pop-

ulation of 409 000, and New York 515 000, vet the for-mer city contains twenty thousand more buildings than he located at Taunton, has been given to a company of mechanics from Lowel.—Life Boat.

The Washington (Texas) Star says the tooth, and a portion of the leg bone of a huge anim.
were discovered embedded in the sand at Hidalgo Fal tsgue, has been in a mesmeric state ever since the 20th of April, with distressing convulsions, during which it takes several men to hold her. Physicians and mesmerisers have tried in vain to relieve her.



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OF MAHALA ROBBINS SCROFTLOISE
MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD BTB
PORTER'S ANTI SCROFULOUS PANCEL
DR. PORTER, Dear Sir:—I feel in day loads DR. PORTER,—Dear Sit :—I teet may seen tend r you my grateful acknowledgemen with benefit I have received from the use of your law. I have been afflicted for sixteen years with seel lous humor, principally affecting my eyes at he My eyes were much inflamed and very paint thought sometimes I should lose my sign. I humor affected my head so much that my hard some times and the same way were that great with the product of the same way me know that great way. nearly off. All who saw me knew that my cold nearly off. All who saw me knew that myond was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting has tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the physicians, but all-without any relief. Myong sician finally advised me to try your Pasers gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my stooms I tried another bottle, and found great left hair began to grow, and is now fully restored it taken twelve bottles, and am entirely curied humor. I can recommend it to the public sate able medicine. I believe your Pauaces for m

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