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White times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ad Agents of Anti-Slavery Societies are auof to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

found Committee - Francis Jackson, Ellis on Laixs, EDNUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, form Pattirs. [This Committee is responsible whethe inancial economy of the paper—not for



AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADARS

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes ! it cannot be denied-the alaveholding

lords 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-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, elivered 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

W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1117.

# Refuge of Oppression.

10L. XXII. NO. 24.

From the Washington Union. E KORAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

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HOPEDAL

Book

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ATKINSON.

MALES!

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melled by any ties between Church and Substitute of faith, the American people are still spenty a religious and a Christian people. The recoles of toleration which prevail throughout our peoples of toleration which prevail throughout our sixt founded in and grow out of the fundamendants of Christianity. Charity—that charity, we seek such respects the belief, the practice, and seek prejudices of a brother, which judges not, is is be judged—may, be considered almost a name characteristic. Once it was quite so; but of aryses, in certain quarters, a cloud has arisen, seek though at first no bigger than a man's heart, serk though at first no bigger than a man's hand, a screeced as time rolled on, until at last it has sared dimensions so portentous, and so deep a safe, at to obscure in one direction our political sees, and to darken to a certain extent the moral designs and to darken to a certain extent the moral adelegoes atmosphere which surrounds us. It is second of anti-slavery fanaticism. Originating ske goomy mists of infidel philosophy—exhaled in the Stygian swamps, where those who question is stones of Providence are doomed to flounder—askles the hearth of farron, religious history. need to the breath of fierce religious bigots as spring political demagogues—it has threatened as sail dereatens to overspread the brightness of artist, and desolate the land with fire and flood. Tastland the sun of democracy must dispel; it is the may medium, under Providence, which ever

eris by buman agency, through which its baleful hand our purpose at present to enter into any Es not our purpose at present to enter into any assume upon the nature and effects of abolitions. While the examples of Saint Domingo, white emancipated population hastening through sense of brutal messacre, and lust, and burning, into sense or order massacre, and through despotism back to its origi-ral barbarsen; while the example of the freedmen of the British West India colonies, perishing of faane in the midst of plenty, of pestilence in a saluloss clime, or fast relapsing into a state of savagethough their own improvidence, uncleanliness, and inherity of intellect, are before us; while we reade at once to contrast the downward course of bee unfortunates with the upward and onward pro ges of our own favored race under the smiles of is approxing Heaven,—it needs no argument to death, while the paths we are treading are those of Revelation, and cite the sacred writings to prove, as we could do, that the patriarchal institution of denestic bondage is everywhere recognized in them, ander the Gospel as well as the Old Testament dispession. Those who read and believe the Scripture me already enlightened on this point, while those who seek the sanction of a higher law would desy their authority. And a higher law than that of God, as well as of the Constitution, must they find, too, if they would justify the attempt to make Caro-Im as Saint Domingo, and the happy homes of the South, as the wretched inhabitants of the Lesser Anthe. The masses of the American people are sufmly acquainted with the character, the objects, and the ends of abolitionism; but they are not all equily well aware of the wily, stealthy, and insidiless nature of its progress, nor of the absolute ne-cessity of putting a specify and effectual terminaton to its serpentine career. Even the whigs turn away with disgust when they hear a Quincy express. he make sant regret that the accident which befel ther eminent statesman and orator had not resulted stally, and shudder when a Parker Pillsbury arises

is an anti-slavery meeting, and publicly blasphemes the Hely Ghost. But are they blind to the fact, that Bese same impious and ferocious fanatics affate closely with the whig free-soil faction, constantly recruit their numbers from that which the whig free soilers bear to the abolitionists of union and combination between the three is steaely and surely going on?-that the inevitable resalt will be an organization on the ultra abolition praciples? Do they reflect that from this entangand unworthy alliance they cannot withdraw when abandoning all hope of success in the compared presidential contest?—that success with it would be followed by the disruption of the Union, the subversion of the Constitution, the downfall of the government, and the exaltation in its place of the denot of anarchy and atheism—the very abounina-ise of desolation which reigned in the temple when the Roman eagles gathered around Jerusalem? If they do not know this, and see it, and feel it, it is the country did, it is time the democratic party bd, it is time that their representatives did. The time too, is just at hand when the latter will be callel spon to perform their duty to their party, their a spot to perform their duty to their party, their contry and their God, by solemnly pledging themselves to esset in the measures adopted to check antisarry aritation, to put a period to the progress of aleased abolition sentiment, to preserve those instantle gifts of Providence, our free institutions, as recented Constitution and our glorious Union. erated Constitution, and our glorious Union and capable some of the democracy, without fear, fa secure of the democracy, without rear, re-re, or prejudice, the one best calculated faithfully a carry out these measures, and wisely and con-restonally to preside over the destinies of the coun-try.

### From the Pennsylvanian. NOVELS AND THEIR INPLUENCES.

Under the above caption, the New York Mirror of Taskay last has a well written article. The Edite of the Mirror pays particular attention to a work last poblished by Jewett & Co., New York, written he was the second of the control of the second o many published by Jewett & Co., New York, writ-ten by Ms. Harriet Beecher Stowe, entitled 'Uncle Tour Cabin' This work, through the extraordi-ary extrine of the Abolitionists, has obtained an improve throughout the Story of the Story of Cabin' has already reached fifty thou-and pages and the transporter have been made tom's Cabin' has already reached fifty thou-sal spee, and that arrangements have been made a past sea thousand copies per week. Immense turings are being made by the abolitionists to cir-take it. take the work, and for this purpose a resolution habit hadatory of the book was introduced by a same of the Auti-Slavery Society, in the meeting held in New Volume 1 and 1 an bell in New York city last week.

The abolitionists everywhere are exulting in the also that pernicious work. The Pittsburgh Ga-

We repose to see this extensive circulation of Mn. Stone's admirable book, partly on her own account, but much more on account of the cause it was written to promote—the downfall of slavery.

h therefore behooves the friends of the Union before behooves the friends of the Union, the class among the friends of the Union all visibre country and its glorious institutions, the the despotism of the world, to be up to doing in making every effort to counteract the transfer one way to do this we will presently show.

Mrs. Slowe's work does not meet with such a ready sale on account of the polished and seductive manner in which it is written, as much as it does for its abolition notions. It is this that causes their leaders in the assembly, and in their private walks, to recom-mend 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and orge its extensive

The friends of the Union have no work of fiction enforcing and defending the guaranties of the Con-stitution, or advocating the rights of our Southern people love light attractive reading; and it is in disseminating works of this kind that the fancy is pleased and the mind influenced.

## Selections.

From the London Morning Advertiser.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

We are now in the midst of the May meetings, and London is crowded with religious and benevolent men, from all parts of the country. Nor are our metropolitan visitors confined to our own countrymen from various parts of the land. There are many foreigners among us,—no inconsiderable poron of whom are Americans.

And of these Transatlantic visitors to our shores

a goodly number are ministers of the Evangelical lenomination in the United States. So far well.— That is itself would, to our minds, be a recommen dation rather than otherwise. But unhappily there is not only a grievous brawback to the pleasure with which we should otherwise welcome these American divines, but there is the extinction of the pleasure altogether, and the substitution of feelings of an

The Evangelical ministers of the Gospel in the United States are, with but few exceptions, upholdappens, that these Transatlantic pro-slavery divines happens, that these Transatiantic pro-slavery divinces are just the men who take the greatest fancy to come over to this country to attend our May meetings.

The question then presents itself—In what way ought the Evangelical denominations of England to

ought the Evangelical denominations of England to treat these American advocates and abettors of slavery? We can have no hesitation, no scruples in answering the question. Shut the doors of pri-vate houses, and the pulpits in our churches and chapels, against them. Have no intercourse with them in any way. Regard them as men whose souls are reddened with the blood of the slaves in the Southern States. The number of human beings held in appalling bondage in these States, exceeds It is awful to think that a system which a few of their number are holders of slaves. And nearly all of them receive into church membership men who live by trafficking in the liberty and lives, in the bodies and the souls, of their colored fellow-creatures. Not one whit less guilty do we hold these Evangelical divines to be, than the actual holders of the slaves; for they are presumed to have greater light, and to have formed for themselves a more exalted standard of feeling and of action, than those have done who have, from their earliest years, those have done who have, from their earliest years, the standard of feeling and of action, than those have done who have, from their earliest years, and to have formed for themselves a more common, (I speak advisedly,) than raping colpose surrounded by the uphely influences of slavery. hose have done who have, from their earliest years, een surrounded by the unholy influences of slavery.

Since then, these ministers of religion are the main pillars of the hideous edifice of slavery, it becomes the bounden duty of the Evangelical denominations of England to shut our doors in their faces, when they come over among us. Fidelity to the principles of the Gospel calls on the various religious bedies in this country to express their abigious bodies in this country, to express their abn a way which will prove more impressive that mere words. Men on whose souls so great an amount od-guiltiness rests, are not likely to be much affected by that condemnation of their conduct, which confines itself to words. Remonstrances reasonings, reproaches, rebukes, make no more impression on the hard hearts of these Transatlantic divines, than the rain does on the adamantine rock. If their minds are to be reached at all, it can only be by their finding that Christians in this country turn away from them with a shudder, and refuse to have any intercourse with them, either of a relig

ious or social nature.

And the man in this country who does no agree to adopt this course, becomes more or less deeply implicated in their guilt. Not to give an unmistakable practical protest against a system which is the masterpiece of Satanic ingenuity and malevolence in striking combination, would be to become partakers in the sin of American slavery. If the religious denominations of England would keep themselves free from the guilt which the Transatlantic churches have contracted, they must shut their hearts, their homes, and their pulpits, against those of their pro-slavery divines who visit our shores. We shall watch, with a vigilant eye, the way in which these abettors of the greatest enormity of the age are received by the ministers of religion in this country, and shall not shrink from denouncing any one, be he who he may, who can so far forget what he owes alike to our common humanity and common Christianity, as to hold out the hand of friendship to the "evangelical" unholders of friendship to the 'evangelical' upholders o

lavery from the other side of the Atlantic.
We have often dwelt on the incalculable injury which the churches of the United States inflict which the churches of the United States inflict on the cause of Christianity, by the support which they afford to the system which enslaves, degrades, and, in innumerable cases, murders the colored population of that country. It is true, that Christianity is not responsible for the enermities which are practised in its name. Nothing could be in more entire antagonism to the spirit of Christianity than the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the profession that the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery; but, the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery is the colossal monstrosity of Transatlantic slavery. unhappily, the unreflecting masses will not discriminate between the religion of the New Testament, and those who not only profess to have embraced it, but habitually preach its doctrines, and inculcate its precepts. Who can feel surprised that, under these circumstances, Christianity should suffer, and infidelity prosper on the other side of the Atlantic?—

We may regret it: we may and we do deeply de-plore it, but it does not excite our wonder. The

The enthusiastic abolition fanatics know full well that the great mass of the people cannot be induced to listen to their mad ravings, or read their essays; they therefore expect, through cunningly written fictions, to instil treasonous ideas, and keep up the agitation which has so long disturbed the peace of the people of our fair land—hence the active exertions to scatter broadcast over the country Mrs. Stowe's work.

In order to meet the fallacies of this abolition tale, it would be well if the friends of the Union would array fiction against fiction. Meet the disunsionists with their own chosen weapon, and they are ionists with their own chosen weapon, and they are that so many of the most zealous and devoted la-foiled. tion; but assuming the representation of the Evan-gelicals of America to be correct,—that they are a confederac, of unbelievers, what an awful reflection on the Christianity, not of the New Testament, but of America—for the two things are quite different,—that it should be reserved for the infidels of that great continent to be the leading laborers in the wide field of humanity, of right, and of civil freedom. Shame, we say, on American Christianity, that it should be so. And though we disclaim all sympathy with the scepticism and the infidelity of those of the Abolitionists, of whom scepticism or infidelity may be predicated, yet on the great question of slavery they exhibit a bright and blessed contrast to the Evangelicals on the other side of the Atlantic; and with them, therefore, on that momentous question, we shall never cease to co-operate with all the cordiality of which our nature is susceptible. We ground by Christian agencies, just as it was through an evangelical instrumentality that the slave-trade was abolished under the auspices of WILBERFORCE, CLARKSON, and others; but since American Christianity is friendly instead of hostile to the perpetuation of Transatiantic slavery, we shall fight the great battle of humanity side by side with those from

#### SLAVERY AS IT IS. [Correspondence from a Slave State.]

whose views on religious questions we entirely dis-

PROF. COWLES-Slavery exists here on the Eastern shore of Maryland, in good earnest. A colored man, a few days since, in this neighborhood, was killed by a white man, and without the slightest provocation, as was proven. The deceased was eseemed by all who knew him as an honest, industrious, and inoffensive man; his murderer, as a public nuisance. However, he has wealth and prejudice in his favor, and the sequel will show the consistency

of the law-loving people of the South.

Although by the laws of Maryland, this man has forfeited life, yet we see him riding about at large. All he was compelled to do was merely to give bail for his appearance at court in the sum of \$8,000, and now, if he choose, he may leave the country, and and now, if he choose, he may leave the country, and receive no trial at all, except at that bar where wealth and prejudice can have no weight. What a difference between the justice of our heavenly Father and that of man! This is nothing more or less, than contempt for the laws. There is no more law for the colored man in Slave States than there is for dogs.

We add to the above the following additional testimony from a Southern man :

'It has not been long since there was a runaway brutalizes the minds and destroys the souls and bodies of such vast numbers of human beings, would long before now have been shivered to atoms, but for the interesting officers of the souls and which he had worn for ten months. This iron collar but for the interposing offices of the ministers of religion. It is on their shoulders that the load of American slavery rests,—a heavier load, by far, than around him to know where he was from, and who American slavery rests,—a neavier losd, by tar, that which Atlas supported when subjected to the pressure of the great globe itself. They are not only the apologists and advocates of slavery, but not a few of their number are holders of slaves. And irons. But there was one old gray-headed man,

ored girls. Indeed, it is esteemed a mark liness; nor does the fact, though known, lower the man in the esteem of the other sex, so common is this degrading practice. And yet there is here much of a certain refinement and polish of mannere. But, alas, how little real virtue.'- Oberlin Evangelist.

#### From the Tribune. ANOTHER ARREST OF A PUGITIVE.

JAMES PHILLIPS, a colored man, who has been working peaceably and honestly for the last fourteen years at Harrisburg, Pa., where he has a wife and children, was seized on the 24th ult. as a fugitive slave, while at his regular work of driving team for the Railroad Company, hurried before Commissione R. McAllister, where, on the strength of testimony that would not have proved the title to a dog, he was adjudged to be a slave. The American Standard thus closes its account of this business:-

Mr. McKinney then addressed the Commissio on the illegality of some of the testimony given, the indefiniteness and insufficiency of the evidence as to the ownership by the claimant and the alleged escape, and the want of proof to justify an order of The Commissioner, however, drew out the papers

already drawn up, and filled in the name of James Phillips, Mr. Rawn called the attention of the Comnissioner to such a singular way of doing business o which he replied, that if he waited until the hearto which he replied, that if he waited thin the hear-ing of the case, he would have to stay up all night to make them out, &c. The alleged fugitive was then handed over to the custody of the offiers, and immedistely conveyed directly across the street into Dau-phin county jail. The entire street was filled with citizens of both sexes, and when Phillips's wife saw nim dragged into the prison door, she gave vent to her feelings in the most agonizing screams, which rent the air as she was conveyed to her desolate home. Fathers and mothers of families, never witnessed the practical workings of the infa-

never witnessed the practical workings of the infamous Slave Law, now openly denounced it, and an entire revolution in public sentiment displayed itself throughout the borough.

In the morning, at 6 o'clock, Phillips was taken in the cars to Baltimore, and at 4 in the afternoon to Virginia. So great was the feeling manifested, that an agent was despatched to Baltimore to ascertain the price set on Phillips, and purchase his freedom, to which our citizens very generously and very liberally contributed; but up to the time of our going to press, no further news has been received beyond the safe arrival of the agent in Baltimore, and his expectation of their bringing Phillips back to that city to be sold.

Postscript .- Mr. Shell has returned from Baltin without procuring any tidings. It is presumed the officers have taken Phillips on to Richmond. Arrangements are being made to send immediately another agent all the way to Fauquier county, Va.

tel keepers to accommodate themselves to the insane vagaries it may prompt.

When Frederick Douglass was on his way to

Cincinnati, he stopped in Cleveland at the Forest City Hosse. The following is Mr. Douglass's nar-rative of the transactions there:

place of residence, and my destination; with all of which, I complied with alacrity; feeling greatly pleased that my entrance had not at once subjected me to insult; for such is the hard fate of the colored me to insult; for such is the hard fate of the colored traveler, that instead of being grateful for kindness, he has to thank his fellow-men for allowing him the commonest amenities of life, and permitting him to pass among them without insult. The civility expass among them without insuit. The civility ex-tended to me at the commencement, induced the hope that nothing would occur during the twenty-four hours which I was to pess there, to ripple the cur-rent of good feeling which appeared to exist. The following circumstances will show the deceitfulness of outward appearances, and the groundlessness of my hope.

At the ringing of the morning bell for breakfast,

I made my way to the table, supposing myself in-cluded in the call; but I was scarcely seated, when cluded in the call; but I was scarcely seated, when there stepped up to me a young man, apparently much agitated, saying: 'Sir, you must leave this table.' 'And why,' said I, 'must I leave this table?' I want no controversy with you. You must leave this table.' I replied 'that I had regularly enrolled myself as a boarder in that house; I expected to pay the same charges imposed upon others; and I came to the table in obedience to the call of the bell; and if I left the table. I must know the reason.' ill serve you in your room. It is against our rules.' You should have informed me of your rules carlier. You should have informed me of your rucs earlier. Where are your rules? Let me see them.' 'I don't want any altercation with you. You must leave this table.' 'But have I not deported myself as a gentleman? What have I done? Is there any gentleman who objects to my being seated here? (There was silence round the table.) 'Come, sir, come, sir, you must leave this table at once.' 'Well, sir, I cannot leave it unless you will give me a better reason than you have done for my removal.' 'Well, I'il give you a reason, if you'll leave the table and go to nother room.' 'That, sir, I will not do. You have nvidiously selected me out of all this company, o be dragged from this table, and have thereby reflected upon me as a man and a gentleman; and the reason for this treatment shall be as public as the insult you have offered. At these remarks, my car-rot-headed assailant left me, as he said, to get help to remove me from the table. Meanwhile I called upon one of the servants (who appeared to wait upon me one of the servants (who appeared to wait upon me with alacrity) to help me to a cup of coffee, and assisting myself to some of the good things before me, I quietly and thankfully partook of my morning meal without further annoyance. To relieve the picture a little, I must mention that the proprietor of the house was absent; and I was informed that the conduct of his clerk was unauthorized. I am persuaded duct of his clerk was unauthorized. I am persuaded that such treatment will meet with no favor with a large and increasing class on the Western Reserve; and that such proscription, like that on the railroads of New England, will pass away under the enlightpractical assertion of their rights by colored men.

The True Democrat, in alluding to it, expresse he conviction that such treatment of gentlemanly unests, as Mr. Douglass received from the clerk was by no means a fair representation of the char was by no means a tair representation of the char-acter of the house. In reply, the clerk issues a card, assuring the 'traveling public' that this treat-ment or worse, is just what the trav elling public de-mand, and that it shall be his especial business to

gratify their whim in this particular.

We publish this statement, that that portion of the travelling public which may visit Cleveland, and who have sufficient self-respect to feel the insult offered them by the Forest City House, may hence-

On Mr. Douglass's return, a similar incident occurred on board the steamer Queen City. We give the account in Mr. Douglass's own words :—

On the steamer Queen City from Cleveland Buffalo, I met with another illustration of American Buffalo, I met with another illustration of American scrvility and toadyism. The facts are similar to those that transpired at the Forest City Hotel, with the exception that, on this occasion, the scamp who was about to drag me from the table was rebuked was about to drag ine from the unite was rebuken from an unexpected quarter, and never was there a more striking instance of Northern servility, than fol-lowed that rebuke. I was taking my seat, unwittingly, opposite to a Kentuckian, and a slaveholder, and knew t of it until in a firm and commanding tone, he hade the fellow to depart, and man to take his seat, adding that 'he was a Southerner.' This was enough. The contemptible creature of brief authority, skulked away like a spaniel at the stamp of his master. I had no further trouble, but received, thereafter, marked attention from all uarters. In subsequent conversation with the hivalrous Southerner, I found that he was no less a erson than the Hon, Mr. Marshall, Representative person than the Flon. Mr. Marshall, Representative to Congress, from California. Thus, going and coming from Cincinnati, I was afforded an opportunity to bear effective testimony against the unhallowed spirit of caste and proscription.

#### From the Free Presbyterian. THE NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

'As to the actual condition of our National Legis lature, the press, the guardian of liberty, should intrepidly speak out. From a faithful discharge of its duty, it should neither be bribed nor threatened nto silence. The time has come, even for the ear its testimony against any visible degeneracy in he high places of the nation. That during the last wenty years a great change has been witness he worse, no one can pretend to doubt who is at all conversant with politics. The evils have been rapidly growing more inveterate, until our very national character is jeoparded. Whoever will com-pare our Congress as it is, with what it was in years pare our Congress as it is, with what it was in years past, and what it ought to be, will be painfully struck at the visible degeneracy. Good and reliable men of both the great political parties may undoubtedly be found there, but, alas! how many of an opposite character, who are incapable of awakening in the beholder the slightes! degree of respect and veneration. The shameful neglect of the public business, the prodigal expenditure of time, the waste of money, the electioneering and irrelevant speeches, the worse than childish contests continually occurring, the want of dignity and grave deliberation, the disregard of the common courtesies of life, which characterize our congressional sessions, are of themselves sufficient to bring our national legisla-

COLOROPHOBIA.

If we may believe the clerk of the Forest City House, in Cleveland, the whole traveling community are now suffering under the most violent paroxysms of this disease, and it is the especial business of botel keepers to accommodate themselves to the insane vagaries it may prompt.

When Frederick Douglass was on his way to gressors are allowed to escape unwhipped of justice? It is to the public acts of these men that we feel compelled to direct attention-with their private character we do not intermeddle. Surely the time has But to the incident, to which I design the foregoing as the preface. On arriving at Cleveland, and finding that the train had departed for Cincinnati, went to the 'Forest City Hotel' to pass the night. I was readily received, and handed a book by the clerk, in which he desired me to write my name, my place of residence, and my destination; with all of which, I complied with alacrity; feeling greatly will refuse to be elected to Congress, if they are to be associated with those who, having lost their selfrespect, can neither respect the rights of others, nor benefit the nation by their counsels. We need a party in politics composed of the good and virtuous, who will combine to break up an election system, at the very base of which are found cliques of principled men who undertake to dictate to the people who shall be their candidates. No man should be a successful candidate who has not commended himself to public attention by a virtuous and mended ninself to public attention by a virtuous and honest life. We have a national character and existence to perpetuate, and this can never be done until some expedient is adopted to defeat unprinci-pled men, who disregard alike private morality, the public interests and common courtesy.' GOVERNOR HUNT AND THE PUGITIVE

### SLAVE LAW. We have already expressed the conviction that

We have already expressed the content at the motives of Governor Hunt had been very falsely represented with respect to the pardon of the colored man, Snowden. The whole matter is set at rest by the following letter from the Governor to the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Senator from this city, by whose permission we give it publicity .- N. Y. Com.

ALBANY, May 22, 1852. DEAR SIR,—I reply with pleasure to your inquiry, n relation to the pardon of James P. Snowden, colored convict.

The newspaper statements to which you refer are erroneous in several important particulars. An ap-plication was made to me a few days before his term expired to pardon him on the ground of his in-

nocence.

It was clearly established by the proofs presented to me, that he had been convicted of a crime which he never committed. He was sent to the State Prison for a larceny which never occurred. Under these circumstances, I consider his imprisonment a clear violation of law.

I granted the pardon, therefore, not a as favor but as a right. It was an exercise of justice, and not of increy. In my action upon this as upon all similar applications, I intended to be governed by the intrinsic merits of the case. It was not known to me that he was a fugitive slave.

that he was a fugitive slave.

At the time of granting the pardon I had no knowledge, or suspicion, that Snowden was the same person, referred to in the letter addressed to me by Dr. Allen Thomas, of Maryland. Indeed, it did not occur to my mind that I had received such a letapplications constantly pending before me.

On referring to the letter of Dr. Thomas, I find that it contains no expression or intimation of a design to pursue and reclaim Snowden as a fugitive slave. It was not for me to assume that his inqu was made with any such intention. It is the first instance that has come to my knowledge where a distant owner has attempted in regain possession of a slave who had been convicted of felony.

When it has been satisfactorily shown that an innocent man is confined in the State Prison. I have

never stopped to inquire whether he is black or white, bond or free. To detain him longer would be a flagrant subversion of law and justice.

To you, who know me, I am certain that no assur-ance is needed to satisfy you that I am incapable of exercising my office with a view to defeat the execu-tion of the fugitive slave law or any other law. My explicit avowals in favor of the constitutional com-promises, and against further sectional collisions are before the public. Of my liability to err in the exercise of the pardoning power, none can be so

fully conscious as myself.

When I consider the labor and embarrassment which are inseparable from the discharge of this rea large State like ours, it does not surprise me that erroneous inferences should be surprise me that erroneous inherences should be adopted in some cases, by persons having imperfect knowledge of the facts governing my action. But I have learned to regard unjust censures and injurious comments with that calm composure and unconcern which spring from conscious rectitude of pur-

I remain, with great regard, yours truly,
Washington Hunt. To the Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Senator.

### THE MORMONS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, a few days ince, a debate ensued with regard to Gov. Brigham Young and the Mormons in Utah. Mr. Carter resumed, saying that Brigham Young,

in broad daylight, acts against common decency This man is retained as Governor, whilst the Federa officers, who went there to execute the laws, are lriven away.

Mr. Giddings said, if I understand my colleague,

Mr. Giddings said, if I understand my colleague, he objects to the immorality of the Utah Governor, and to the plurality of wives. Now, if my colleague had looked into a leading journal of this city, within the last few days, he would have seen an advertise. ment of an accomplished and handsome lady's maid to be sold for money. To that my colleague takes no exception.

A Voice—Is she a friend of yours? (Laughter.)

Mr. Carter (to Mr. Giddings)—I did not see the

ublication.

Mr. Giddings resumed. He thought it was not Mr. Giddings resumed. He thought it was not proper at this time to investigate the morality or immorality of these distant people. He knew what they were formerly, and while he might agree with his colleague, as to the bad morals of the Mormons, it is well known that there are things here far transcending those in Utah, which are permitted under our own eyes and by our own authority. Women here are raised purposely for market, and he protested that while these things exist, it is wrong to go to Utah to correct evils there. We ought, considering that the Mormons have been driven out of the State, to try to recoucile them to our Government, and make them good citizens by treating them with kindness and forbearance. He dissented entirely from the recommendations of his colleague to send a military force there.

### FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following remarks of Mr. Sumner, on pre-senting the petition of New England Friends for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, are copied from the Congressional Globe:—

Mr. Sumner. I hold in my hand, and desire to present, a memorial from the representatives of the Society of Friends in New England, formally adoptsociety of Friends in New England, formally adopt-ed at a public meeting, and authenticated by their clerk, in which they ask for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. After setting forth their sentiments on the general subject of slavery, the memorialists pro-ceed as follows:—

"We, therefore, respectfully, but carnestly and sin-We, therefore, respectfully, but carnestly and sin-cerely, entreat you to repeal the law of the last Con-gress, respecting fugitive slaves; first and principal-ly, because of injustice towards a long sorely opprea-sed and deeply injured people; and, secondly, in or-der that we, together with other conscientious suf-ferers, may be exempted from the penalties which it imposes on all, who, in faithfulness to their Divine Master, and in discharge of their obligations to their distressed fellow-men, feel bound to regulate their conduct, even under the heaviest penalties which man can inflict for so doing, by the Divine injunction. "All things whatsoever that ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them"; and by the other commandment, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thy-

Mr. President, this memorial is commended by the character of the religious association from which i proceeds—men who mingle rarely in public affairs, but with austere virtue seek to carry the Christian THE PRESIDENT. The Chair will have to inter-

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair will have to interpose. The Senator is not privileged to enter into a
discussion of the subject now. The contents of the
memorial, simply, are to be stated, and then it becomes a question whether it is to be received, if any
objection is made to its reception. Silence gives
consent. After it is received, he can make a motion
with regard to its reference, and then make any rearks he thinks proper.

Mr. Sumnea. I have but a very few words to

add, and then I propose to move the reference of the memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary, The President, The memorial has first to be

received, before any motion as to its reference can be entertained. The Senator presenting a memori-al, states distinctly its objects and contents; then it is sent to the Chair, if a reference of it is desired. But it is not in order to enter into a discussion of the merits of the memorial until it has been received.

Mr. Sumner. I do not propose to enter into any such discussion. I have already read one part of the such discussion. I have already read one part of the memorial, and it was my design merely to refer to the character of the memorialists—a usage which I have observed on this floor constantly, to state the course which I should pursue, and then conclude with a motion for reference.

PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator, if such is the pleasure of the Senator, if he does not

PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator, if such is the pleasure of the Senate, if he does not go into an elaborate discussion.

Mr. SUMNER. I have no such purpose.

Mr. DAWSON. Let him be heard.

Several SENATORS. Certainly.

Mr. SUMNER. I observed that this memorial was commended by the character of the religious association from which it proceeds. It is commended, also, by its earnest and persuasive tone, and by the prevent ation from which it proceeds. It is commended, also, by its carnest and persuasive tone, and by the prayer which it presents. Offering it now, sir, I desire simply to say, that I shall deem it my duty, on some proper occasion hereafter, to express myself at length

proper occasion hereafter, to express in some on the matter to which it relates.

Thus far, during this session, I have forborne.
With the exception of an able speech from my col-With the exception of an able speech from my colleague, (Mr. Davis,) the discussion of this all-absorbing question has been mainly left with Senators from another quarter of the country, by whose mutual differences it has been complicated, and between whom I have not cared to interfere. But, there is a time for all things. Justice also requires that both time for all things. Justice also requires that both sides should be heard; and I trust not to expect too much, if, on some other occasion, I bespeak the clear and candid attention of the Senite, while I undertake to set forth, frankly and fully, and with entire rake to set forth, frankly and fully, and with entire respect for this body, convictions, deeply cherished in my own State, though disregarded here, to which I am bound by every sentiment of the heart, by every fibre of my being, by all my devotion to my country, and my love of God and man.

But, upon these I do not now enter. Suffice it,

But, upon these I do not now enter. Some it, for the present, to say, that when I shall undertake that service, I believe I shall utter nothing which, in any just sense, can be called sectional, unless the Constitution is sectional, and unless the sentiments of the fathers were sectional. It is my happiness to believe, and my hope to be able to show, that, accordingly to the true spirit of the Constitution, and according ng to the true spirit of the Constitution, and accord-

ing to the true spirit of the Constitution, and according to the sentiments of the fathers, freedom, and not slavery, is national; while slavery, and not freedom, is sectional. In duty to the petitioners, and with the hope of promoting their prayer, I move the reference of their petition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MR. MANGUM. I do not rise with a view to make a question of the reception of the memorial. I know it is the settled practice of this body to make that question on petitions upon this subject, and lay the motion to receive it on the table; but that has been departed from, and, I think, in all instances, as far as regards this yery Christian society—the people usudeparted from, and, I think, in all instances, as lar are gards this very Christian society—the people usually called Quakers—who are a most exemplary and most excellent people, when petitions have been received from them. So I think Congress should do; and I am under the impression that there has been no exception to that rule. They are a law-abiding results they are conscientions upon these questions. people; they are conscientious upon these questions, and ought to be treated with the fullest degree of reand ought to be treated with the initest degree of respect. I hope there will be no objection to the reception. After it is received, I shall follow it with a motion to lay the memorial upon the table.

Mr. Badger. It is received.

The PRESIDENT. It is already received, if there

MR. MANGUM. I move, then, to lay the memorial Mr. HALE. If the Senator will allow me, I want

O correct him in the statement of a fact.

NR. MANGUM. I withdraw the motion for the pres-

Mr. Hale. The Senator says that no exception as been taken to the reception of petitions upon this

has been taken to the reception of pertubuses subject.

Mr. Mangum. From the Society of Friends.

Mr. Hale. Oh, I did not understand that. Then, the rule of the Seaste will be, that Friends are entitled to petition, and nobody else.

Mr. Clemens. That is it.

Mr. Dawson. That motion to lay the petition on the table is withdrawn, and I desire to say a few words. If it be the desire of gentlemen to re-open this discussion, especially with a solemn manner, and a heart filled with Christian feeling, which seems to be overflowing the Senator from Massachusetts; if he desires to make a discussion of this subject, now is the time. Let there be no evasion—no escape from the present crisis, no motion to a void what you intend to do, prior to the nominations which are to take place. Come out manfully, boldly, and present the question to us. I dislike this manner of proceed-

for local internal improvements or rather State per-poses, nor would such assumption be judicious and expedient.

ing—this throwing dust and clouds over what you intend to do. Let there be none of this description, either religious of political. Let there be manifiness—let there be earnestness. I, for one, am prepared to meet this question; and I am one of those who never intend to seek any mode whatever, by which it can be evaded. If gentlemen desire to throw firebrands into this country, let them do it; and if they are more Christian in their feelings, and their hearts more pure than mine, I want them to bear them out. I trust, if the Senator from Massachusetts desires an occasion to discuss this question, that we will give him the opportunity. Let the petition be presented—let him set down the day for the discussion, and not seek to avoid it by saying, now I do not desire to discuss it. Now, sir, is the accepted time.' Let it be med, and let it be made a test question here, and see how the different sections of this country stand upon this question. Let there be no double-dealing. apon this question. Let there be no double-dealing in politics or religion; no hypocrisy of the heart-no

hypocrisy in political action.

I trust my friend from North Carolina, [Mr. Mangum,] will let the friends of the repeal of the figitive slave law give it their own direction; for I am one of those who desire that the North shall have the excluthose who desire that the North shall have the exclusive right to declare their sentiments upon this question, and not that a lean majority of the Northern portion of this country, with the entire South, should give public opinion upon this question of political action. Let those who intend to take the responsibility in what are called the non-slaveholding States declare the position upon which they intend to stand. If they intend to rock this country to its foundation—if they intend to agitate, let it be now, sir; let it be now, and let no four years which are to come under any and let no four years which are to come under any Administration be the course of agitation. Let the Administration be the course of agitation. Let the country know the men, the measures, and the man who is to represent this influence, and around which they intend to rally. I repeat,-sir, that in this indirect mode, on the eve of a presidential election, these feelings ought not to be thrown before the country with with a sanctimonious air, that is to say to the whole country, 'Wo are so generous in our feelings, we do not want to violate the Constitution,' I desire to know what these gentlemen are going to do, and for one, if I can pursue the course which will bring them up to the test question, I will do it; and if any Senator is prepared to make a motion, by which the question shall be met, I say, now is the accepted time; this is the day. with a sanctimonious air, that is to say to the whol the day, this is the hour.

Mr. Adams. If the Senator will allow me, I would MR. ADAMS. It the remains a feeting this ques-suggest to him to move, by way of testing this ques-tion, to lay the memorial on the table. Mr. Dawson. No, sir; I do not desire that any

test on this floor should be precluded by a motion for the expression of his opinions. I want gentlemen to come out boldly and manfully. I want this question handled, not merely with soft political gloves for part purposes. I want manliness; I want firmness; and if gentlemen desire sectional questions and sectional agitations, I am now prepared for them. I have done all that man can do to reconcile and to harmonize; but it seems that there is a determination secretly and covertly to pass over the present hour, but yet keep these questions before the country by Insinua-tion, with a view to raise them up after a certain

period. I am against it.

The remainder of the convention, with the vote to lie on the table, were given by telegraph.

#### DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY IN THE METH-ODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The great Methodist General Conference, after session of about four weeks, in this city, finished it business on Tuesday, of last week, without daring to take any action whatever on the subject of Slavery or the Fugitive Slave Law. The most exciting toni that came before it was, whether pews should be tolerated in any Methodist church ! They are not the first, but the last, 'blind guides,' who have 'strained at a gnat, and swallowed a camel.' Incidentally, in discussion on 'Boundaries,' the slavery question wa 'agitated,' as follows :-

Mr. H. Bangs said the subject was a grave one It seemed from what Bro. Wright had offered, that the people wanted the Conference, but the ministers did not. Certainly, the preachers would know the circumstances of the case best, and if they know the circumstances of the case best, and if they were opposed to it, he would ask, shall we force this thing upon them? What do we go there at all for? Is it to preach against slavery? If so, he had no objection; but if not, are there not the same men there as before? Is it to bring those miserable slaveholders into the church? If so, have we not enough of them already? Would it not be better to let them remain where they are? He could no justify the proposed action to the world and the y. The Conference was not needed, do as he should wish to be done by. ought to cultivate love and kingness to all ou brethren, North and South; and hence he was op posed to sending those into a locality, who would only produce ill-will and irritation. It would appear world as though we were actuated by hostil ty to the South, if this Conference was established. He hoped, therefore, that the Ohio Conference would be allowed to keep those appointments.

J. A. Collins said he was in favor of the establish ment of the Conference. The people of the Virginia Conference want us; and are our hands to be tied by this General Conference?

He was very sorry that Mr. Bangs had made such and so on. He would throw the arm of Methodisr round this whole country—from Maine to Georgia from Maine to California—everywhere, East, West from Maine to California—everywhere, East, West, North and South; and because he believed slave-holders were better off, better provided for, better taken care of, in the Methodist Episcopal Church than they would be anywhere else. And he would say, furthermore, that the servants held by Methodists were better cared for, and their condition in every sense better than those held by any other class in the community. As a friend of the African,—which he had always been, and, by the help of God always should be,—he could have no sympathy with the cant that had been uttered there, about thes miserable slaveholders. No: he would bring the in, and make them members of our body; bring them under the influence of Methodist Discipling and Gospel, and their servants too. It would mak them better masters, better servants, and perhap have an influence upon what was so carnest desired. He undertook to say, that the amelioration of the condition of this class of beings was the result, to a great extent, of the influence of Metho-dism in that section. That influence had had a dism in that section. That influence had had a good result, and would have a good result. Instead of using the argument of his Bro. Bangs, he should say, if the Methodist Episcopal Church is good, if it is calculated to de more good to mankind than any other organization—as he believed it was—why, it the name of God, let us get all under its influence and all under its power.

Sir, said Mr. Collins, I have sung and prayed with

Sir, said air. Collins, I have sung and prayed with slaves holders; I have sung and prayed with slaves as others of my brethren on this floor have done. I have seen them converted to God; I have shouted with them upon the same camp-ground; I have see them die triumphantly. I believe the brethren wh have sung, and prayed, and shouted with this clas of people are their friends. I am in favor of establishment of the Kentucky Conference, and hope the General Conference will so decide

James Porter, of the New England Conference said he had had very little disposition to address th Conference on the great questions which had bee agitated; and even now, he would not ask their at tention for a few moments, were it not that he had listened to sentiments which he was persuaded were anti-Methodistic, and which would astonish this listening multitude, by placing the Methodist Epis-copal Church in a false light. They would sound natural enough four or five hundred miles South of natural enough four or five hundred iniles South of this. The people would not, perhaps, be astonished to hear them, nor were brethren present, who are ac-quainted with the circumstances; but here, in the city of Boston, he was persuaded they would strike the ears of the peuple with astonishment. To hear a member of this Conference say that he would have slaveholders drawn into the church; that he would throw the arms of the church around them, for the reason that we can do them more good than others—to see the effort which the brother had made there obtain fellowship and association with slave holders, would be a source of astonishment to the people. It sounded to New England people and to people and to Boston Methodists. people. It sounded to New England people and the citizens of Boston—and to Boston Methodis who regard many of the slaveholders the san as men-stealers and horse-thieves—that it is tanta-mount to saying that the Methodista are disposed to throw their fraternal arms around all the villains in country.' It is tantamount to saying that there is lass of men so base that we would not embrace them if we could. These expressions sound very extraordinary. Many here are not accustomed to

regard as slaveholders in any other light than as | men-stealers, or slaveholding as any thing better than the 'sum of all villanics'; and, of course, they could not consistently desire to throw their arms around the slaveholder. He repudiated that sentiment, and he believed the General Conference repudiated it. They had slaveholders enough, now;
God forbid they should ever add one to the number!
Those who were with them were understood to
be there by toleration, rather than by right. It was be there by toleration, rather than by right. It was matter of grievance, it was matter of profound regret, that there was one in the church, and that our anti-slavery friends were under the necessity of praying us, every four years, that we would put a stop to slavery. They were retained in the church only from the hope, presumed to be well grounded, that slavery was dying out, and that no slaveholders were among us except a few who had fragments of old families left, to which they owed responsibilities and duties. Is it true that we are trying to tow others into our body; and thus making encreachments into our body; and thus making encroachments upon our principles? God forbid! We have had upon our principles? God forbid! We have had enough of them, and those who left us had made us trouble enough, and he hoped they would try to add no more to our number. These were the sentiments of New England; and, he believed he was not mistaken in saying, these were the sentiments of the West, and the sentiments of the church at large.

With respect to this Kentucky Conference, he had

never heard a word of it until a few moments ago. If there were persons in Kentucky who wished to be connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was certainly disposed to accommodate them. Brethren in the vicinity said they were accommodated now. They are served by the Ohio Conference. But then, there was the difficulty, it was was said. These Kentuckians were suspicious of us. They say we do not belong there, and that

But do not let us compromise our principles by encroaching upon the territory of slaveholding, and succumbing to its terrible influence. We had slave territory enough, unless we could have less slavery in it; and he prayed that they might never take any

measures to increase that territory.

Mr. Porter concluded by saying he was decidedly opposed to an accession of territory of this sort, unless we can have it under restrictions and limitations. He was decidedly opposed to forming a Conference, such as is now contemplated, and he should be, if it was entirely in a free State. They had had some experience with these little Conferences, with few preachers and small territory; and he hoped that they had learned from the experience of the past not to go any further in this direction.

The speech of Mr. Porter was reported, with lightning haste, to the 'Methodist brethren' at Baltimore, whose anger was kindled thereby to an intense degree, and they immediately telegraphed back some thing ominous, according to Mr. Collins :-

J. A. Collins said there was a matter that had been introduced there which had affected most severely an important section of our work. He had received intelligence of it in a way that left no mistake as to the character of its bearing, and he asked, in view of the facts they had before them, that something might transpire there, that would relieve the case of its disastrous effect. If the Conference would permit him, he would make statement which he hoped would result in some relief to that quarter. He received a telegraphic despatch on Sunday in relation to this matter, which he did not answer; he received another telegraphic despatch yesterday (Monday,) which he did answer and last night he received a long and strong memrial, or protest, signed by some of the best men in Methodist Episcopal Church, in the city of Balti-more, in regard to the subject. Now, if the Con-

more, in regard to the subject. Now, if the Conference would permit him, he would make the statement to which he had referred.

A motion was made that Mr. Collins have leave to make a statement to the Conference; to which an amendment was offered, that all others have the privilege of making statements.

After a rapid and random discussion, the amend-

ment was lost, and, without taking the question of the original motion, Mr. Collins was allowed to proeed, by courtesy, no one making objection.

Mr. C. said a discussion occurred in the General

Mr. C. said a discussion occurred in the General Conference, a few days ago, which, unfortunately, took a direction which had awakened a great sensation in the city of Baltimore, and he had no doubt it would wake up a still greater excitement in other sections of the work. This led to the protest or memorial referred to, which is signed by several of our ministry, travelling and local, and laymen of of our ministry, travelling and local, and laymen of the highest respectability and piety, including such men as brothers R. G. Armstrong and Isaac P. Cook. It will be recollected, that in the discussion to which allusion is had, Br. H. Bangs made some which allusion is had, Br. H. Bangs made some remarks in regard to a certain class of citizens, which drew from him (Mr. C.) a reply, in which the ground was taken, that wherever went the Methobut would agitate till the evil was overthrown. list Episcopal Church, in its doctrines and organiza tion, there went the true Gospel and true Meth and that, of course, all who joined the Methodis Episcopal Church, did so under the Discipline, and ac ording to the Discipline. That speech of his seem been misunderstood or misconstrued some to have been misunderstood or misconstrued some-what, and in reply to it, or rather following it, a mem-ber of this Conference in a speech had indulged in highly offensive remarks, which had produced great excitement in the city of Baltimore. In the speech of the member, it was distinctly stated, that, not of the member, it was distinctly stated, that, nor merely in his own opinion, but in the sentiment of New England—of the great West—of the General Conference and the entire church, slaveholders were placed in the same category with horse thieves and men-stealers; accompanied with the declaration, that we had as many slaveholders in the church now as

we wanted, and that those who were in, were only there by sufferance, and not by right.

James Porter, of the New England Conference, (to whom the remarks of Mr. C. were understood to apply,) rose and said that the statement of Mr. C. spiy), rose and said that the statement of Mr. C. was not entirely correct. It was said in his remarks the other day, that to New England people, and to the citizens of Boston, and to Boston Methodists, who regard many slaveholders the same as menstealers and horse-thieves, the remarks of brothe Collins were tantamount to saying that the Methodist are disposed to throw their fraternal arms around all the villains in the country. The speaker said noththe villains in the country. The speaker said nothing on the merits of slavery, but simply referred to the views entertained of it in certain quarters, to show the necessity of a reply to Mr. Collins. In subsequent statements he gave his own opinion, as for instance, that we have slavery enough now in the chu.ch, and wanted no more, and this was in order. He hoped brother Collins would be permitted to go on, and that he would be allowed to reply.

Mr. Collins said he supposed, then, the brother manufer was the openion of the content of the

on, and that he would be allowed to reply.

Mr. Collins said he supposed, then, the brother meant it was the opinion of Garrison and Company, for it certainly was not general; he believed there were but very few who held it. It was not the sentiment of New England, nor of the West, the General Conference or the church, and was unjust in it application to that section to which he referred nd, what the people there complained of is, that is statement goes out to the church and the world this statement goes out to the church and the world uncontradicted, that they are no better than horse-stealers, and that they are in the church simply by sufferance, and not by right. They claimed to be in the church by right, and under the Discipline of the church, and that they were not here merely is sufferance and tolerance. They wished it to understood that that is their position, and they wanted the General Conference to disayow the opprobrious epithets of horse-thieves and men-steal-ers; and he endorsed their men-steale endorsed their views fully and com-

He knew well the community upon which the ssertions fell, in and out of the church, and he assertions fell, in and out of the church, and he must say that they were wholly unmerited. The citizens in the section of country referred to, are distinguished for their intelligence, integrity, and high sense of honor. And the members of our church there, to say the least, will not lose in comparison with their brethren for piety and Christian character. They are as sound and consistent Methodists as can be found in this land or any other. He would also remark, that the course pursued in certain quarters, upon the delicate sph. pursued in certain quarters, upon the delicate sub-ject alluded to, had only been production ject alluded to, had only been productive of m chief and evil. In the Convention which form the new Constitution of Maryland—

Mr. Collins was interrupted by Mr. F. B. Bangs, who objected to his proceeding.

B. S. Hill, of the Eric Conference, said that Bro. Collins made remarks the other day that were offensive in some sections, and perhaps brother Porter had made remarks that were offensive to Mr. Collins's section. He was prepared to hear Mr. Collins, provided other brethren could have the privilege of making speeches.

A motion was here offered to allow Mr. Collins to proceed, and Mr. James Porter, said if brother Collins deemed it necessary for the peace of the Southern portion of the church, he did not object to his proceeding, and he hoped no brother would a chiect. He knew what he said, and all he wanted was, that he might have an opportunity to reply, if

copiet. He knew what he said, and all he wanted was, that he might have an opportunity to reply, if it was necessary, to place the matter in its true light.

I. I. Smith moved that Mr. Collins have leave to speek ten minutes, and Mr. Porter ten minutes in reply, but afterwards withdrew the motion.

Mr. Goode then moved that the whole subject be interestingly restreamed.

Mr. Goode then moved that the whole subject be indefinitely postponed.

B. S. Hill said, the other day Prof. Kingsley submitted certain propositions, which were laid upon the table. [The propositions referred to, propose so to amend the Discipline as to prohibit slaveholders from admission to the church, and to establish a fund to secure the liberation of such slaves as are at present held by members of the church.] The Eric Conference looked upon these propositions as perfectly safe, and believed that they would, if examined, meet the approbation of the General Conference. Some brethren, however, had claimed that Bro. Kingsley had committed some great offence, in laying that paper before them. He had been seeking an opportunity to explain for twenty-four hours, but had not succeeded.

The previous question was called for and sustained, and the motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject passed.

us. They say we do not belong there, and that they must have a Conference of their own, and be duly organized. What next? Why, we must admit slaveholders, for we shall be very unpopular if we do not. What next? We must admit slaveholding ministers in the Church, or else we shall not be successful.

What next? We must admit slaveholding ministers in the Church, or else we shall not be successful.

What next? We must go the full length of the church South, in favor of slavery, or we shall not be popular! Were we prepared to buy Methodists at such a price? He thought not. If they could obtain members without succimbing to the principles of the church South, let us have them everywhere; let us have them to the very extremities. But do not let us compromise our principles by encroaching upon the territory of slaveholding, and succumbing to its terrible inflaence. We had slave in whom the General Conference placed at much in whom the General Conference placed as much confidence as they did in any men on the floor. He wished simply to make this statement, and say, that presented received the sanction of these men, so that-Here Mr. Kingsley was interrupted, and set down

saying that if they would not allow him to explain they would hear from him again, in another form. Dr. True said he proposed to speak agains; read-ing up the Journal. They were not prepared to do so, under such a state of mind, and feeling, and temper, as was then manifested among them. A brothe had stated that he felt aggrieved by the action o the Conference, and this present motion would shut down the gate against giving him an opportunity to place himself right before the General Conference. He thought this was a reason why they should not read up the journal just yet. They had been in a very pleasant state of feeling; and though there might be a ruffle just then, it did not trouble than yet, much. The heathern sequent to season. them very much. The brethren seemed to suspect that Bro. Kingsley would throw out a rocket tha hem very much. The

would scare the people on the border-A dozen voices were here raised in remonstrance or protest against the speaker's proceeding, and Mr Rice moved that only half a dozen be allowed to

speak at once.

Dr. True said he believed he was in order. He was assigning his reasons for not desiring the journal to be read up. He believed Bro. Kingsley was also in order, when he was interrupted.

The previous question here put an end to the dis-enssion, and the motion to hear the journal read, and then adjourn sine die, was put and carried.

UNIVERSAL MORAL REPORM SOCIETY At the session of the Universal Reform Society omposed in part of the leading Universalist minis ters, the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That we view with deep concern the present attitude of our country on the subject of slavery, believing as we do, that earnest efforts must be made for the overthrow of slavery, or the just judgment of God will descend on our land; and seeing, with great pain, a disposition on the part of those called statesmen to patch up compromises, which on as Christians to testify against the unrighteous ness of slavery, and to request our fellow Christians of every sect, to unite with us in striving to break down that loathsome institution.

The Rev. Mr. Goodrich, of East Cambridge thought there were many who supposed that single individuals of great intellectual capacities, who were called statesmen, could rescue the ship of state from impending danger, and steer it clear of all obstacles, but this was a fallacy. The evil still existed, and would bring ruin upon the land, unless a reform was speedily brought about. He did not think God would permit a nation to exist, who was an false to the principles are which the state of the state of

Mr. Emerson said it was very strange to him that people supposed the Compromise measures would put an end to agitation. It was not the nature of man to be thus gagged. While he was preaching at Lonisville, Kentucky, he had incul-cated abolition sentiments under the pretence of preaching against capital punishment. He closed his remarks by denouncing slavery as a wicker institution.

The Rev. Mr. Miner followed. He believed that

many of the slaveholders were heartily ashamed of slavery, and if they could see their way clear out of it, would gladly get rid of it. Therefore the Compromise measures might be regarded as a great wrong imposed upon them. The Compromise he regarded as a triumph of slavery. Had the Compromise provided for any prospective liberation, it would have been different, but now it was a concess. sion of the whole country to stop agitation. The system of toleration had nurtured the slaves from

500,000 to 3,000,000.

The question is put to us—'Is not the Unio rorth the cost? He answered, he did not believe he Union possible at such a price. He had been the Union possible at such a price. He had been told by a person who knew, that he was in daily expectation of the success of one of those conspiracies of the slaves, which would compel the slave States to ask the projection of the North. He would ask at what price it would be granted them? He did not believe there was any Christian man who could agree to the Compromise measures, which made no provision for the prospective emancipation of slaves.

Father Ballou expressed his opinion, that, inas much as there was no opposition to the resolution o

on.

Brother Adams reminded him that there were re

orters, and a public outside to convince. Rev. Mr. Gaylord, of Lowell, said he supposed h could vote for the resolution. There was a time when he considered it had policy for Universalists to take up this subject. While he had been settled at Nashville, Tenn., he had been acquainted with just such characters as those in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' He could attest to the truth of the picture draws and he was glad to find that the book was extensive ly read, especially at the South. He believed tha it would do more good than Garrison, Phillips, and such as they. The great question before the Con vention was, whether or not the passage of the Com-promise measures were final on the subject. Many

promise measures were final on the subject. Many persons in Boston, and Christian men, too, were in favor of the Compromise measures, because Mr. Webster was in favor of them.

It was only yesterday that Charles Sumner introduced a memorial in Congress for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. We, the Free Soil men, will do all that we can:—but we are met by bullying and the whole influence of the South. Every fugitive slave sent back was but a new link to the chain which bound us to slavery's car at the South, which was shaping the destinies of its opposition to progress and the cause of humanity. When he saw such men opposing the political savior of the age, Kossuth, he must object. He did not know but that it might ebeck the spread of Universalism at the South.

Rev. Mr. Miner was the next speaker. He re garded the South as but a desert waste, so far as Universalism was concerned, and did not think it

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders ! BOSTON, JUNE 11, 1852.

PREEDOM'S GRAND AND TRUE CELE-BRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society announce to the unwearied friends o the millions yet groaning in bondage on the American soil, that the FOURTH OF JULY will be consecrated by the Society, as hitherto, by a Mass CELEBRATION in the beautiful Grove at Abington, at which their presence, from the various sections of the State, is strong ly solicited-the day and the occasion being most appropriately theirs, to be used efficiently for the advent of that glorious day when 'liberty shall be proclaimed throughout ALL the land, unto ALL the inhabitants thereof.

As the 4th of July, this year, occurs on Sun day, the celebration will take place on MONDAY

A special train of cars will leave the Old Colony Railroad Depot, Boston, at such an hour in the morning as to enable persons in the neighborin towns to reach the city seasonably, by availing them selves of the earliest trains. Particulars hereafter.

The fare, by special train, will be half price but, to ensure this, one hundred passengers are necessary. As many as intend going from Boston an the vicinity, are requested to leave their names at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, scasonably. The half fare arrangement will extend to passengers from both ends of the road, and to those coming by th South Shore railroad.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

#### DRAYTON AND SAYRES.

The Liberator, in an article commenting wit some severity upon Mr. Sumner's slavery question, says:—

'In January last, a petition for the release of Dray ton and Sayres from their dreadful imprisonment, in Washington, signed by nearly three hundred persons was forwarded to Mr. Sumner, to be laid before the Senate; but he has not yet thought proper to comply with the wishes of the petitioners, or give them an reason for not doing so. We know that they feel no less aggrieved than surprised at his course.' We happen to know that it was from no disrespe-

to the petitioners, and no unworthy personal motive that Mr. Summer did not present the petition. Oc consultation with several of the anti-slavery mem bers of Congress, and with persons specially interested in the case of the unfortunate prisoners, the opinion was unanimous that any agitation of the subject in Congress at present would affect verunfavorably other and more promising movements in the case.
Will our friends throughout the country accept

from us the assurance, that all that can be done for the unfortunate men, is now being done in Washington; and should all this fail, we will apprize them of

It is to be regretted that Mr. Sumner did not take measures to inform the petitioners of the disposition of their memorial, but we submit in all candor, that, knowing the Senator's sincerity of character, and devotion to the best interests of his race, this neglect or inadvertence cannot justify any questioning his integrity.—National Era.

We cheerfully give Mr. Sumner the benefit of this explanation, though we are far from being satisfied with it. The real issue, however, is not in regard to the non-presentation of the petition aforesaid. but to the strange, extraordinary and inexcusable silence of Mr. Sumner on the whole subject of slavery for the long period of six months, and upwards, in his place in the U. S. Senate. True, he now promises to say something 'hereafter,' but he will speak too late to justify his past silence.

ANOTHER CHANGE. In the Commonwealth of Wednesday, it is announced that the Free Soil State Committee have made arrangements with the proprietors of that paper, by which the political control of the paper is committed entirely to the hands of the editor, (Francis W. Bird, Esq., we believe,) by whom it was conducted last year, from the time of the retirement of Messrs. Lyman and Palfrey, until the second election in November. 'It may be considered, henceforth, as the exponent of the principles and policy of the Free Soil Party of Massachusetts."

The Commonwealth runs up the Free Soil flag, on which are the names of John P. Hale, for President, and Cassius M. Clay, for Vice-President of the United

THE PIONEER AND WOMAN'S ADVOCATE, is the title of a small sheet, which has just been commenced in Providence, R. I., having for its motto, 'Liberty, Truth, Equality, Temperance,' and edited by Miss Anna W. Spencer. Price \$1 a year, to be published semi-monthly. It disclaims being the organ of any sect, party, convention, or clan. It will 'discuss the subject of woman's oppression and degradation by the character of the labor to which she is subjected, the beggarly wages paid her, the caste which places her in ten thousand instances beyond the reach of intelligence, excluding her from the higher institutions of learning, and the professions for which she is so well adapted.' It is pertinently added- These wrongs will continue, until every woman demands their redress. Who, better than herself, can press that demand? They who have not the heart and the will to demand their own rights, have little cause to complain of their loss."

· Uncle Tom's Cabin. This heart-melting and thrilling work continues to find a demand that can hardly be met by the utmost activity of the press and the bookbinders. We are informed by the publishers, that the eightieth thousand edition will be published to-morrow, making 160,000 volumes in the brief period of eleven weeks !- a sale unprecedented in thi country, in any instance, if not in the whole world. English editions of it are rapidly selling-one being printed at London in a cheap form, at the low rate of 2s. 6d., or about 60 cents. It should never be forgotten, that Mrs. H. B. Stowe, its gifted author, was moved to take up the subject of slavery, in this manner, by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law. So does a just God overrule evil for good.

THE RESCUE OF SHADRACH. For several days past, the trial of Elizur Wright, late editor of the Commonwealth, has occupied the attention of the Circuit Court of the United States, in this city, and was still pending when our paper went to press. Mr. Wright has defended his own case with great spirit and much ability, in opposition to the prosecuting attorney, the notorious Mr. George Lunt, that incarnation of cool audacity and legal tyranny. It is not to be supposed, for a moment, that Mr. Wright will be convicted-for the very best of all reasons, that it is evident he had nothing to do with the rescue of Shadrach. No white man, in fact, had any hand in it.

The Editor of Zion's Herald, in a handson notice of its corps of reporters at the late Methodist General Conference in this city, pays the following merited compliment :-

Mr. JAMES M. W. YERRINTON, the chief reporter has earned great credit by the generally accurate and full reports made of the doings and speeches of the General Conference. Always busy, intelligent, courteous, affable, he has endeared himself by his manly and social qualities, while professionally, he is destined to stand at the head of his class.

Several communications on file for insertion among them one from Isaac Post, of Rochester, N. Y. and another from Henry C. Wright.

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RESULT OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRA-TIC PANDEMONIUM AT BALTIMORE.

Below we give the result of the National Democrati ium, (for it deserves no better appellation,) onvened at Baltimore, last week, for the purpose of ominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. It will be seen that after forty-eight ballotings, Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Marcy,—who had been dieting on Southern dirt, and licking up the very spittle of the Slave Power,-were all cooly kicked aside, and one Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, selected as the man whom all Democrats are henceforth to worship, though scarcely known beyond the narrow limits of his State !such righteous retribution upon Hunkerdom gives us the very highest satisfaction. 'Verily, they have their reward.' The following tells the amazing story :-

Houston Butler. Marcy. Douglas

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7	FRAT	KLI	N PI	ERCI	of N	New H	ampst	ire, n

The Convention proceeded to vote for a nominee fo

The Convention proceeded to vote for a nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

A delegate from Maine arose, and said he believed that the North would take any live Democrat which the South would indicate. The vote of Maine was thrown for William R. King, of Alabama.

This was followed by applause. The votings went on, when suddenly the Convention was startled by the cry of 'A fight.' Messrs. Wilcox and Simms of Mississippi, in the neighborhood of the Massachusetts delegation, were engaged in a personal collision. egation, were engaged in a personal collision.

Mr. Richardson of Illinois asked leave to read a tel

egraphic despatch from Stephen A. Douglas : Washington, 5th .- I congratulate the Democratic par ty on the fortunate result of the nomination. Illi-nois will give Franklin Pierce a larger majority than any State in the Union.

[Received with tremendous applause.]
Another despatch was read, as follows:-

'Cass says, "the nomination of Pierce is a good one, and I shall support it heartily"; and Houston says it is an excellent nomination; it will unite the Democ-

racy.

[Additional huzzas and cheers were given.]

These despatches were considered so good that they were read again; and the entire audience joined in the applause. After some trouble in restoring order, the first vote was announced :-

First Vote for Vice-President-William R. King, o First Vote for Vice-President—William R. King, of Alabama, 126; Pillow, of Tennessee, 25; Atchison, of Missonri, 25; Rusk, of Texas, 12; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, 2; Butler, of Kentucky, 27; Strange, of North Carolina, 23; Downs, of Louisiana, 30; Weller, of California, 28; H. Cobb, of Georgia, 2.

Mr. H. B. Wright moved that W. R. King be unanimously nominated the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Objections were made, and so the Convention proceeded to another vote, with this result:—

Second Vote for Vice-President-William R. King.

The 11 votes of Illinois were given to Jefferson Davis.

Mr. King was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. Franklin Pierce was also declared.

the unanimous choice of the Convention as the caudi date for the Presidency.

Repeated cheers went up together, with other demonstrations of joy.

strations of joy.

Wilmington, N. C.—Pierce and King are most acceptable to the Democracy in this quarter. Our delegates pronounce Pierce the nominee of the South.

Richmond, June 6.—The democratic nominations, especially that of Mr. King, are well received here. Virginia, seconded by North Carolina, having set the Pierce ball in motion, he is claimed as the Virginia candidate.

candidate. General Pierce was in Boston when the news of th

nomination was received, and declared himself the most astonished man of the crowd who tendered him their congratulations. His townsmen in Concord, N. H., rang the bells, fired a salute of 282 guns, and made ther demonstrations of rejoicing in ho

As a specimen of the rabid pro-slavery animus of the Convention, take the rejection by that body, by an overwhelming majority, of the Hon. Robert Ran-toul as a delegate, and the acceptance of Nathaniel Lord in his stead. Mr. Rantoul was unanimously elected at a Convention regularly called by the Demoeratic committee of his District. Mr. Lord was chocratic committee of his District. Mr. Lord was chosen by a convention, not of the Democratic party, but those opposed to Mr. Rantoul. Mr. Rantoul was elected to Congress, receiving 3151 votes to 195 Democratic votes against him, and yet he is rejected, and Mr. Lord, who run against him, and received 43 votes, is assumed as the representative of the District in the Convention. This is 'respecting the will of the people' in a manner that is truly Democratic.

Here is the Democratic, alias Demoniscal Plat form, as laid down by the Convention; and it wil prove every man to be a desperate villain, who shall give his sanction to all its propositions :-RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NA

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NA-TIONAL CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their confidence in the patriotism and discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive fea-ture of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral elements

maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will, and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name of form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, Therefore, that, entertaining these views the December 1.

Resolved, Therefore, that, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in general Convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free Representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and assert before the American people the declarations of principles avowed by them, when, on former occasions, in General Convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrage. the popular suffrage.

1. That the Federal Government is one of limit

t. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be more strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Governments and 2. Inat the Constitution does not conier upon income and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not conier authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted.

Through no assist for each a for a

poses, nor would such assumption be judicious and expedient.

4. Justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the internal of one portion to the injury of another pertiens of ore componed to the injury of another pertiens of ore componed to the injury of another pertiens of ore componed to the injury of another pertiens of ore componed to the injury of another pertiens of ore componed to the injury of another pertiens of the injury of live by and adhere to a faithful execution of the ans known as the compromise measures, settled by the lat Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included, which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, camer with fidelity thereto be repealed, or so changed as to desiroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all the constitutions of the constitution of the constitutio Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempt at renewing, in Congress, or out of it the seits, tion of the slavery question, under whaters shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved. That the proceeds of the Public Lands ought to be sacredly applied to the National objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suppend the passange of a bill, whose merits cannot scene the approval of two-thirds of the Scante and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt antityramical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupt system of general internal improvements.

nents.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and unholdthe principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1792-1793, and in the report of Mr. Madison, to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts these principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.

obvious meaning and import.

Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of Patriotismand the Law of Nations, was principles of Patriotismand the Law of Nations, was a just and necessary war, on our part, in which no American citizen should have shown himself against the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, given aid and comfort of the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of Marian and Comment of the country and the property of the propert

Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister-Republic of Mexico, and carnestly desire for her all the blessing and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican Institutions; and we congratulate the American people upon the results of that war which has so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democracy, and insured to the United States indemnity for the past, Resolved, That in view of the condition of the institutions in the old world, a high and sacred day

After a the comment of the comment o

is devolved, with increased responsibility upon the democracy of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every Sute ple, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State entire, by the union of the States, and to sustain and advance constitutional liberty, by combining to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and consistent adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad compromises of the Constitution which are broad and strong enough to embrace and uphold the enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the UNION AS IT IS, and the UNION AS IT SHOULD HE, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of the great and progressive people.

[When the resolution endorsing the compromise measures were read, the appluase was truly starting; and by request it was read over again, and received with similar extacles.]

When the reading was completed, Mr. Saunders of North Caroline, moved the adoption of the plat-form, and demanded the previous question. A smaller motion was made by Mr. Wilder, of Louisian. A division of the question on the resolutions was called for by one of the New Jersey delegation. Mr. Sam-ders said there was no use for a division where all m united. nited.

The demand for the previous question was second-

The demand for the previous question was second-ed, and the vote was accordingly taken, and the plat-form was adopted with but a few dissenting votes. Terrific applause again broke forth, which continued several minutes.

Governor Martin, of New Hampshire, on Kassath and Intervention. - Governor Martin, of New Hampshire, in his message, speaks thus of Kossuth and intermtion: -- The Press, the halls of legislation, municipalities, the people, have issued forth one ocean tide of sympathy for his cause and his country, -- and our federal government should give her high, and republican, and fearless sanction to the principle of nos-intervention in the domestic concerns of astions. The despots of Europe expect us, the only represenand despots of Europe expect us, the only representative of a free Government, to favor freedom ever-where, and why should they not expect us, by cruy means, moral and national, to favor the non-intervation principles of the law of nations also? They da and if we shrink from the duty, as circumstances indicate, we shall only degrade ourselves in the estimation, and encourage their despotic sway untithe crash and ruin of Constitutional freedom, and sa the obliteration of our own cherished and liberal inst-

how admirably consistent and truly American is the next thing in the message! Thus-

The message refers to the Compromise and Fugini Slave Law approvingly.

New York, June 8. Arrest and Escape of Fugitive Slaves .- On the M Arrest and Escape of Fugitive Slaves.—On the slinst., three fugitive slaves, on their way from Kestesky to Canada, were arrested at Detroit. The Sheff made the arrest by orders received by telegraph fine Toledo. The fugitives were taken to jail, but will under examination, they made a sudden onset upon the jailor, knocked him down, and made their estap into the street. The report of their arrest having been circulated in the city, a number of highly existed colored people had assembled in front of the jel, and now rendered unavailing all efforts to recaptant the three men. The latter were by them immediate and now rendered unavailing all efforts to recasting the three men. The latter were by them immediate ly hurried off to the river, placed in a boat, and by eleven o'clock were safely landed in Canada, beyond the power of the pursuers.

Canadian Refugees.—A meeting in behalf of the colored refugees of Canada West, was held on Sunday evening in the Melodeon. The andience, which was quite large, was addressed by Rev. Mr. Poots, of Michigan. Agent for the Canadian Refuge Home Society. This society is founded for the purpose of providing suitable homesteads for those colored persons did not suitable homesteads for those colored persons. ciety. This society is founded for the purpose of prividing suitable homesteads for those colored persons who have fled from the United States to Canada. It is said that there are now 30,000 of these raise many of whom are destitute of all means of subsistence, and dependent on charity for support. At the conclusion of the exercises, a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Society.

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco, under date of May 6:-

writes from San Francisco, under date of May 6:

We have no news of stirring mement to report as occurring in our own city; but there has been a terrible massacre of Indians by the whites, in rerest for the murder of a man by the name of Anderson, near Nhasta. About 150 were killed, including women and children! If the reports are true, it was most cruel and wicked secrifice of human life—ast even sparing the defenceless women and children. To-day we hear of further disturbances at the mines, growing out of hostile feeling at the success of the Chinose, who are constantly driven out of the places whenever they are fortunate in finding a good lead. Surely our government should protect these, and all foreigners, who, under our laws, have a prefect right to dig gold wherever they choose to leath of mer, diligent in the pursuit of their calling and anxious to learn all the good they can from us, and anxious to learn all the good they can form us, and contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are relacted to the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are also be citizens, and add wealth to our State and male and the contrary to the generally admitted opinion, are also be citizens, and add wealth to our State and male and the suicide as Suicide. - A young woman, named Laura A Lall,

Sticside.—A young woman, named Laura A. Lul.
a native of New Hampshire, committed suiche a
a native of New Hampshire, committed suiche
Railroad track near East Brookfield, in which shat
she had recently been employed as a miliner.
making inquiry as to how soon the cars would per
proach, and which track they would past orte, she
then, in company with a cousin 12 years old,
then, in company with a cousin 12 years old,
then jatform and walked east, between the rails of the
north track. The little girl says that they suiked a
north track are until they came within sight of the track
when Laura stepped south of both tracks, and gare
her a purse and a ring from her finger, and told sit
to stand back from the cars. When the engine
within a short distance, she stepped between the rails
within a short distance, she stepped between the rails
crouched down, drew her shawl over her head, mal is
this position was struck by the engine and alased
instantly killed. She was 24 years old.

SOMES FOR THE REPUGEES. MES PUR July Ton's Cabin, we find our sym. gued on the subject of slavery. . What dequestion which comes home to every de question which comes nome to ever athe crue laws which keep them in slathe crue; sull more cruel one which returns them he still more crucs at the thought that there are est sickers at the monager that there are est free country, suffering in the same is Test did, and multitudes more en-(any) stongs and wretchedness. Why restlempt to weaken our sympathy by nany have kind masters, and are compar-How much is this happiness worth, How much slaves hanging over

farst the north may not do all we would, let are would, let or tream it something to as seather class, viz., those who have escapof mather class, viz., those who have escapat these refugees find a home in Canada. and of these recuges arm a nome in Canada. and safe from pursuit. But freedom is or her, and sale from purchase. But freedom is comes the question comes up, . Where are we and shelter? Hitherto these been partially met, through the exertions suspenses stationed at different points near As fast and as far as the Christian commufurnished the means, they have sheltered del for these suffering people.

erethe passage of the Pugitive Slave Bill. per have fled from the free States, where ore for years been living comfortably and at Fig is many to find employment is impossible. got be done with them? This question natuart comes up to every benevolent and reflectand then it is stated that there are now in Canand 20,000 of these poor refugees; 8,000 havin irren from the free States, through the responed by the Fugitive Slave Law. During of rights, their sufferings from want of food, ner, and shelter, have been terrible.

states over his children, and is not unmindtheir wants and woes, though he may bear long the who oppress them. From him all good prome, and he has put it into some of the od the friends of humanity at the West, to form in famishing these exiles with permanent and the means of support. Government lands western part of Canada can be purchas s, milt is proposed that some 50,000 acres alle lought, and divided up into farms of twenis are each. For this purpose, an association den fermed in Michigan, called the 'Canadian less Home Society. They have undertaken to \$100,000 for this excellent object. Are there ren-hearted friends to the slave in all parts of mirr, who will be glad of this opportunity to carthing directly for these suffering men and and Something which shall be permanently ben-The plan proposed is, to assign to each family endre seres, five to be an outright gift, and the ing twenty to be paid for in five years. The this refunded is to be appropriated to schools drater, and to the purchase of other lands. The mores of this Association are conducted by a bels trustees well qualified for the trust commits them; and they have already commenced their

Disciple and fessible plan must have come from form. It is altogether too good to have had its or hers. Let this benevolent scheme be carried out any family is put in unalienable possession of m, mi the means of procuring all the necessarie the A fair chance is given to every trembling refper, scaped from the house of bondage, to take his se in the world, and be a man. Ostrated with the limited and temporary aid hith

to sheded, this is a grand idea. He who a few an ap was a slave—his wife and children chattelsone by the good providence of God escaped purt and reached a place of safety, now becomes th py owner of a homestead, which he may enjoy th his own wife, and his own children. Now for the for time, he can dwell safely under his vine and figne, with name to make him afraid. What man have or the heart of a man, would not rejoice to aid in is good work? This is not an untried experiment-About two years ago, a society was formed in West Canada, called the 'Elgin Association,' in honor of he Governor of the Canadas, (who is one of its pattine,) the object of which was, ' to improve the social of moral condition of the colored people in the prov mer, by providing them with a home and their chilten with Christian education.' They purchased Sout 5,000 acres of Government land, in the towntip of Raleigh, eight miles from Chatham, and dividditinto lots of fifty acres each, to be sold to colored stiles, at \$2.50 per acre. The first instalment to be pell's hand, and the balance in the course of nine

There are now near a hundred families in the Elgin ttiement: all happy and industrious. The climate healthy and considerable milder than in New Engand The soil is good: producing wheat, Indian en lead and sweet potatoes, oats, tobacco, hemp, packes, melons, and various other fruits.

his plan has succeeded so well, that the friends of a factive have every encouragement to extend the speriment. The Canadian Refugee Home Society han mat out several agents to solicit the co-operation finds in the northern and castern States. Rev. Onte C. Poste of Michigan is now visiting Boston tal remay in its behalf. He is a devoted friend to the colored man, and brings with him most cordial being from wise and good men of different re-Trees and political views.

Aty me contributing a hundred dollars to this asmarin will have the satisfaction of feeling that he ha gree homes to ten families, besides the means of indiced and education for their children. All things bandrel, could a hundred dollars be better appro-Rand! Think of all the comfortable ideas associted wit that sweet word none, then think of TEN

The humane heart has not sighed over its inability believes the sufferings of the slaves? Here is an specialty to do something, (and that, too, which and be permanent in its results,) for those who, havat made their escape from bondage, have placed meres within our reach.

# THE PIRST CONTRIBUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, May 30, 1852.

Day Sm-I enclose a trifle (\$1) of ' material aid' breisthe anti-slavery reform; and if you can ap Fig. to the benefit of some fugitive slave, it will afbe no the same enjoyment which a certain Jew smed in have taken in eating pork—that of gratifybt a desire and breaking a law in one act.

I a noved to this contribution partly by a sens buy to help onward the car of emancipation. that a destined ere another century to roll through a second ere another century to the second of Joand larter, on 'growth in grace,' at the Melodeon. the made it plain enough, I think, by only way to enlarge our benevolence and practice the happiness that is sure to flow from manual mappiness that is sure to put into vigothe action the little means, powers and espacities at we am possess. The enclosed is the first money tibuted towards the grand Christian enter has which you are a pioneer; but I intend, it a jou are a pioneer; out I meeter to feel in a jour as well as heart for the down-trodden mil-

Your obliged correspondent, IF The was acknowledged last week. - Ed. Lib.

LETTER PROM S. S. GRISWOLD. MR. GARRISON:

With your leave, I will offer a few remarks to the readers of the Liberator. And I avail myself of the privilege, (which I trust will be granted,) the more of freedom. Oh, hasten that welcome day, that shall freely, as, from a long knowledge of the fearless manner you have advocated and defended the liberty of speech against most fearful odds, I am persuaded that you can differ from another, and yet permit him the same liberty you claim for yourself.

I consider the liberty of speech to lie at the very foundation of all true freedom; and, farther, that the denial of it is the prolific source of anarchy and mobocracy. Let the people once fully understand, that it is alike commendable and right to hear, or at least to grant the privilege of others hearing, what may be said upon any subject worthy of being presented to the community, and the present spirit of the mobo crat, which is but the spirit of despotism, would be driven from the land. And until this can be gained, little advance will be made in the cause of freedom; and we may well fear lest the few sparks of freedom we now enjoy will be extinguished. Strange that a fellow-man, should arrogate unto himself such antic airs 'before high heaven, as make the angels weep.' Yet so it is. Man struts a tyrant-walks a despotothers. But the time will come, must come, when the doors of Freedom's Temple will stand open, while the enquiring throng, no longer confined to the vestibule, will enter and worship at her shrine. Liberty of speech must yet be proclaimed to all nations, kindred, tongues and people. The Lord hasten that

The cause of universal liberty always lay near my heart. That, and a spirit of inquiry for truth, have been leading traits of my life; and although, in the pursuit of these, I have been called to make some little sacrifice of what might be called an orthodox reputation, yet I have never for once, I believe, desired to return to the flesh-pots of my former doxy, unless truth shall lead that way. Educated in the strongest sect of Sunday Congregationalism, I now find myself, by following truth, a member of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination-a denomination decidedly opposed to oppression, and warm advocates for the freedom of speech. The church, of which I am now pastor, has openly renounced all fellowship with slavery, and holds its meeting-house open for free discussion.

The visit of Mr. Ford and Miss Stone was a profitable one to our people, and others. By their lectures, the attention has been more engaged in the cause of oppression; and I deem it an act of justice to say, that I have not heard any one who attended their lectures speak against them. All opposition has come from those who refused to hear; and we shall deem it a privilege, when convenient, to hear them again. Upon some points I differ from the sentiments ad-

ranced, and used my liberty to express my dissent. On vocal prayer, on which Mr. Ford gave his views and (as I thought) animadverted rather unnecessarily upon those who practised it, I felt called upon to express my dissent from his views, as well as to advance my own, which, I trust, was most kindly received by

By what I have said, you will see that I differ also in my views relative to the Sabbath. This being one strength from those who, in our fair land, are not even point which peculiarly distinguishes our people from other sects, we feel a deep interest with regard to None, however, will unite more cordially with me in that question; and should you not deem the subject saying that, in the essentials of heart-felt devotion, truthof too small importance, or too foreign in its import, fulness and loftiness of purpose, he was fully equalled to be admitted into your paper, I would like to avail by the female speakers, to say nothing of those whose myself of the opportunity to lay before your readers, great and noble speeches remained, as Carlyle says some of the reasons why we, as a denomination, observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, in- countenances tell the truth. Indeed, I do not think stead of the first day, or no day.

Your friend,

SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD. Greenmanville, April 9, 1852.

Convention gave much satisfaction .- Ed. Lib.

### VISIT TO ACTON.

FRIEND GARRISON: I have just completed my course of lectures in Acton. I have spoken there two Sunday evenings to very respectable audiences. Four copies of the Liberator are taken in Acton, and many young men read them. There is a growing conviction among the Actonians, that they have got something to do for the establishment of the kingdom of Christ, besides supporting sectarian churches, voting compromising politicians into office, and expending their money in erecting monuments over the bones of their revolu- from Canada, who spoke frequently, and with some tionary sires. I am requested by the friends there, to good sense and feeling, but who seemed to be laboring ask the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to hold a under a difficulty about 'King James and his transla-Convention, on Sunday, in A. as soon as possible. They think this a peculiarly favorable time, as there is the First. She was treated with kindness, and no atnow an unwonted interest in that place in the movements of your society. They think if you would spend a Sabbath there, in company with some tried friend of Humanity, much good might now be accomplished; and it seems to me that they are right. In holding the hundred Conventions this year, would it not be well to go into new places as much as possible, and thus put the plowshare of Truth into the unbroken soil?

I am authorised to say, that the expenses of holding such a Convention will be borne by the friends in Acton, and they will try to do a little more than this, if you will favor them as they request. They are particularly anxious to hear Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who has been held up to them for twelve years, by their warlike minister, as an infidel and a madman. Mr. Woodbury has exerted a great influence in Acton. He might have moulded public sentiment, so as to have made the people of that town radically right and efficient abolitionists. Now they are satisfied with voting the 'truck and dicker' ticket once a year, and so, having a name to live, they are dead. The young people see the folly of this do-nothing policy, and they are ready to come out of the sectarian church, and enter the true church, which is based on love of man. I have given five lectures in Acton, and my hands are strengthened by the result. I hope you will be able to spend a Sunday, before long, in Acton; and may the precious truth you preach find there a good soil, and bear fruit a hundred fold to the glory of God, and the good of suffering Humanity!

Yours, fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER. Concord, Mass., May 30th, 1852.

LIBERTY THE RULING PASSION OF MAN.

The love of liberty is the ruling passion of man It matters not whether he has the wisdom and learn ing of the great men of the age, or the bondman crushed beneath the iron heel of tyranny; the same spirit which actuated our fathers in their glorious struggle for liberty actuates the slave of the South in his bosom burns the same flame of liberty, and for the same holy purpose. Born to a life of servitude and degradation, he toils on from day to day, and from year to year, with the thought and hope that he will Boston. be free. But, alas! generation after generation has thus far passed away, and the moaning of slaves is heard in our midst. But, I ask, in the name of God, how long will this continue? There is not one particle of religion in this unholy custom. The word of God teaches us to love our neighbor as ourselves—to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us. This constitutes the whole duty of man; and if us. This constitutes the whole duty of man; and if we do this, we shall have obtained the pearl of priceless worth, more precious than silver or gold—the treasure laid up in heaven. But I trust that the time

Boston.

For popular reference, we know of no work which can fill its place. Without any parade of technical tean fill its place. Without any parade of

is not far distant when the oppressed shall be set free. Then will be a day of jubilee, such as was never known before, whose shouts will reach to the heavens liberate the suffering millions of our own flesh and blood, and remove the deep stain from our land! Our fathers fought and died that we might be free, and by our becoming free, we might free those then held in bondage; but we have shamefully betrayed the trust which our fathers placed in our hands.

### WOMAN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO. New Garden, (Ohio,) May 29, 1852. My Dear Mr. Garrison:

MY DEAR MR. GARRISON:

Did I promise you some account of our Woman's
Convention, held in Massillon on the 26th and 27th of May? If I did, it should have been a very modes provisional promise, subject to the chances and limitaions of sickness, which I always have on such occasions; for this is the first hour when seated under my own vine and locust tree, I have felt it possible of ful filment, in the least degree. You will doubtless see man, who vegetates on the same dunghill with his the published proceedings in good season, but my little word may not be unwelcome to you, nevertheless.

There is a fresh memory upon me, of bright, earnest, and literally soul-lit faces, that I shall not soon lose, holds the key of knowledge, both from himself and and that I wish I could properly convey to you, that you might see with my eyes the abundant worth and beauty of character to be found among our Ohio women, and the loving earnestness with which they take a great reform to their hearts. To be sure, they do it with a timid hesitancy which might seem unaccountable to you, stout Luther of reform as you are, but which, however, does not conceal their true earnestness. There was dear 'Aunt Fanny,' (Mrs F. D. Gage, with her care worn face, but soul of light and love, for President; place in which I was glad to see her, the 'mother o men and women,' the true wife, the gentle sympathiz ing neighbor and friend, although she found it some what harassing from its novelty.

Her opening speech was a good one, full of simplicity and serious thought, but not so good as some short, pithy, and extemporaneous ones which she made during

Mrs. -, of Wellsville, Ohio, gave a most in teresting history of the 'rise and progress' of the of one poor, unknown woman, grown desperate with her lot in life as the helpless wife of a drunkard, whose easily carned dollar or two dollars per day went all for rum, while her hard-won shilling alone supplied him and his children with bread. Her speech was an excellent answer to the question- What can woman do for

Mrs. Griffing, of Litchfield, and Mrs. Severance, or Cleveland, read beautiful addresses, pointing to the necessity of the elevation of woman as the mother of mankind-the fountain of human life. Mrs. M. A. W Johnson spoke well and pointedly at different times.

L. A. Hine, of Cincinnati, made what no doubt the unanimous voice of all present would pronounce the crowning speech, as he had all the advantages of physical strength, natural oratory, a rich, powerful voice, a habit of public speaking, and thought upon the sub ject of human progress, and talents which, I cannot but conclude, are of a rare and high order. Pity if the landless' are allowed to monopolize his princely permitted to own themselves. I do not say he does so heroically unwritten'; and there were some such, if the good things written in the human countenance are With affectionate regard for your welfare, and ever wholly lost, although I confess it is not quite sufwishing success to the cause of libersy, I am, dear sir, effected by revolution, that they should not be pro claimed with tongue and pen also. It must be said for the women, whether in their praise or not, I leave to others, that their remarks tended most particularly to We owe an apology to the respected author of this letter, for the unintentional delay which has attended its publication by its getting mislaid. We of women'; but, as it happened, most that was said greatly admire his manly and Christian spirit. His about the elective franchise, and the acquiring and presence and addresses at the late New England A. S. holding of independent property by woman, was said

by men, if I remember aright. The latter privilege, being essential both to honesty and dignity, is certainly very important. The former must be preceded by a great reform, before it can have any value in my eyes, in our own country, especially This great reform must begin before government, and complete its work in matters over which they have no control, that is, in the moral character of the people, as

it seems to me. The Convention was marked in all its proceedings by enthusiasm and hopefulness, as well as by the usual nespeak thus of any well-disposed person, who does no really create disturbance; but there was a Mrs. Rice tions' very much resembling Mr. Dick's with Charles tempt was made to silence her, and she therefore soon

became quiet. There was evidence of a greatly increased and in creasing interest in the subject, among all classes; but some who were beautifully cordial and hospitable to those in attendance seemed to think of the movement as Schubart, in his letter to Gleim, speaking of the condition of literature in Germany: 'We are fallen into the shameful times when women bear rule over men, and make the toilet a tribunal before which the most gigantic minds must plead.' There must come a time when liberal and excellent people will better appreciate it. Indeed, a new coincidence strikes me between the condition of things which Schubart describes, and this movement. Germany was then in the transition state to that higher life in literature of which Goethe was the apostle, and, of course, in its early stages it was marked by some paerilittes, as decay in old forms resembles old age, and the beginning of new ones, childhood. The time is now prophetic of a higher social and moral life, which begins in the aim to elevate woman, as that did to deify her. The formation of an 'American Woman's Educational Association' is one of the grand signs that the times are ripe for a change to a better and more natural order. The world has seen many changes; this shall be the most momentous.

Cordially yours, E. A. LUKENS.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA :-A complete system of Hydropathy and Hygeine. An illustrated work, with over 300 engravings, embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body; Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health ; Dietetics and Hydropathic Cookery ; The ory and Practice of Water-Treatment; Special Pahology and Hydro-Therapeutics, including the nature, causes, symptoms, and treatment of all known diseases; Application to Surgical Diseases; Application of Hydropathy to Midwifery and the Nursery with a complete index. By R. T. TRALL, M. D. Two 12mo. volumes, substantially bound, price

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From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium of June 3.

From the Malone (N. Y.) Palladium of June 3.

Twenty-three Dwelling Houses, a Store, Tovers, and Swe-Mill in Ashes!—On Saturday last, the extensive lumbering mill, earried on by Mr. James B. Dickinson, at Franklin Falls, in the south part of this county, was entirely consumed by fire, together with 23 dwelling-houses, a large store, a zavern, and a large quantity of lumber and other property belonging to the company who owned the mill.

For some days a fire has been running in the woods surrounding this property, and on Saturday the wind rose almost to a hurricane, driving the fire in every direction, and so fast that all attempts to check it were fruitless.

fruitless.

The principal sufferers by this fire are, as we learn, P. Comstock, J. B. Dickinson, and Keese & Tomlinson, of Keeseville, who were owners of the property destroyed.

At the time of this conflagration, Mr. Dickinson was in New York selecting his stock of goods. We have heard the loss estimated as high as \$100,000, but it will probably exceed that sum, although we hope it may not reach it by tens of thousands. We do not learn any of the property was insured. Aside from the loss of property to individuals, this will prove a heavy blow to the interests and prosperity of the southern portion of our county, which had just begun to awake into life.

Since the above was in type, we have learned that about 15 other buildings, belonging to other individuals, were destroyed by fire. No insurance.

Official Reception of Meagher.—Last evening, in the Common Council, resolutions were passed, tendering to Thos. F. Meagher a public reception and the hospitalities of the city, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

Kossuth .- Gov. Kossuth and suite arrived he Kossuth.—Gov. Kossuth and suite arrived here yesterday afternoon, in the steamer Alida, having left. Albany in the morning. He was accompanied by a committee from the latter city. He is stopping in this city, at the Irving House, and will probably remain here for several days, and perhaps until after the arrival from England of his mother and sisters. A part of his suite will sail for England on the 16th of June.

Grand Free Soil Raily.—A circular from the President and Secretary of the State Central Committee, Henry Wilson and E. L. Keyes, has been issued, calling for 'a grand delegate and mass Convention of the Free Soil party,' at Worcester, on the 6th of July, at 10, A. M. The object of this Convention is stated to be, to endeavor 'to arouse the people to a just sense of the tendencies of that alarming reactionary movement which has transformed a large portion of the late professed friends of liberty in this State, and in the United States, into willing and abject instruments and slaves of the slave power.

Insane .- Deacon Cyrus Foster, an aged negro, well known in this city, became insane about a week since, and was yesterday sent to the Lunatio Asylum at

The Chaplain Slave Case.—Judge Grawford, of the Criminal Court, has rendered judgment in favor of the United States against Selby Parker and others, who went bail, in the sum of \$6000, for Wm. L. Chaplain, charged with running off slaves from Washing-

To A piece of gold, weighing 305 ounces and 11 by the Financial Committee, for Expenses of N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, 1852.

Anti-Slavery Convention, 1852.

The authorities of Boston have granted field undred and forty licenses to sell ardent spirits.

The clipper ship Challenge has arrived at San Francisco in 33 days passage from Hongkong-the quickest trip on record.

Let It is said there is not a colored barber in town mean mean enough to shave a slave Commissioner.—
Harrisburg Standard.

Corns can be cured by paring and wetting them with muriatic acid; it will cause no pain unless you pare to the quick, and never fails to cure. Try it.

Well Done .- While Mr. Nevin, says the True Democrat, was addressing the Cincinnati Convention, a slaveholder from Arkansas passed a paper to the speaker, stating that from that evening he had freed

Death of the Hon. Perry Smith.—Hon. Perry Smith, of New Milford, formerly U. S. Senator from Connecticut, died of apoplexy, at his residence, on the 3d inst. He was 68 years old.

Two ships had recently arrived from Hongkong, with 615 passengers, and it is said 10,000 more were awaiting the means of conveyance to California. The miners are in a great state of excitement respecting these swarms of Celestials. More Fugitive Stave Literature.-Under this head,

the Traceller states that Tappan & Whittemore have in press a new novel, entitled 'The White Slave, or Memoirs of a Fugitive, the fruits of a long residence in the Southern States. It is a work of a very exciting character, exhibiting the operation of slavery at the North, as well as at the South, got up in hand-some style, and illustrated by Billings.

Those Hunkers who cavil at the bill paid by the State on the reception of Kossuth, can first digest (if it be possible) that item of \$90,000 recently inserted in the deficiency bill in the U. S. Senate, on account of kidnspping under the Fugitive Slave Law. It is headed 'Judicial Expenses,' being some of Satan's work, thus sugar-coated and disquised. However and by whenevers taken, it is a ideal. by whomsoever taken, it is a deadly dose, politically

Fatal Accident.—A telegraphic despatch states that two men were killed at Steubenville, Ohio, on Saturday last, by the bursting of a cannon which was being discharged to celebrate the selection of a Presidential candidate by the Democratic National Con-

Railroad Accident .- On Monday evening, as the Lonsdale train of cars was approaching Providence, a man attempted to cross the track, but was struck by the engine and almost instantly killed. His name is Reuben Mowry of Smithfield, R. I., a carpenter by trade, 73 years of age, and partially deaf, so that he could not hear the whistle or bell of the engine.

Debt of the City of Boston at Different Periods.—In 1823, the debt of the city of Boston was \$103,550; in 1830, it had increased to \$891,980; in 1840, \$1,698,-232; in 1850, \$1,623,832; in 1852, \$1,711,298,41.

Kossuth in Massachusetts .- Mr. Robert Carter, of Kossuth in Massachusetts.—Mr. Robert Carter, of Cambridge, has been authorized, by Kossuth, to collect and publish the speeches he made during his visit to Massachusetts. They will be issued in a well printed octavo volume, which will also contains full descriptive account of Kossuth's visit, and correct versions of the principal addresses to him in the variour towns he visited. Jewett & Co., have the work in press, and will issue it in a few weeks.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.—Miss Sallie Holley, an agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, and a daughter of the lamented Myron Holley, lectured to crowded and attentive audiences, at the Free Temple in this village, on Monday and Tuesday evenings. The first principles which underlie the Anti-Slavery movement, and which cannot be too often repeated, were presented with fidelity and pungency. Miss Holley is an earnest and effective speaker, and has left a most favorable impression, even among that portion of our community who were before horror-stricken at the mere mention of Garrisonism and women-preaching.

T W Hartshorn W C Stowell B Spooner H C Fifiald S Dyer Deborah Kimball Mary G Chapman M S Bowker

PLEDGES TO A Made at the Annual Pennsylvania Anti-S Francis Jackson, Box

ing.
It is a little singular that the meeting-houses of the Baptist and Methodist denominations were closed against Miss Holley. As they have heretofore been quite indiscriminately opened to canal meetings, temperance lectures, county fairs, travelling concerts, and other secular performances, the present exception is 'calculated to excite remark.'

The above commendatory notice is from the Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y. Journal. We are happy to announce that Miss Holley has indicated her intention shortly to visit Massachusetts, for the purpose of lecturing on the subject of slavery, in compliance with an invitation extended to her by the leading friends of the cause.]—Ed. Bib.

Worcester, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 23d and 24th of June. The call says that 'its object is not merely to exchange thankful congratulations for the recent prohibitory enactment of this State against the liquor traffic; but especially to counsel and plan with each other for measures of future labor and action.

Horrible Catastrophe—A Woman and Two Children burned!—We learn from the Bath Times, that a house occupied by Richard Gibbs and Mr. Manus in that town was destroyed by fire at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and two boys of Mr. Gibbs, aged five and seven years, together with their grandmother, a lady named Hurley, lost their lives in the flames. Other persons in the house barely saved their lives by jumping from the windows. The house was not insured. All the furniture was destroyed.

Made at the New England A. S. Convention, May, 1852.

Francis Jackson.	8200
Charles F. Hovey,	100
Wendell Phillips,	100
Abington,	100
Weymouth Female A. S. Society,	50 11
James N. Buffum,	26 mm
Daniel Foster,	20
Bourne Spooner,	20
Thomas J. Hunt,	10
Martha Smith, Plainfield,	10
Mary G. Chapman,	10
William R. Bliss,	5 00
Reuben H. Ober,	5 00
Israel Rushworth, Halifax, N. S.,	6 00
Nathaniel H. Whiting,	5 00
Joseph Barker,	5 00
F. H. Underwood,	5 00 5 00
John Rand,	4 00
George Symonds, J. T. Sargent,	3 00
E. Baily, Milford,	3 00
R. Young, Boston,	3 00
Samuel Dyer,	2 00
Robert Filmer,	2 00
II. W. Carter, Athol,	2 00
William J. Watkins,	1 00
William Lovell,	1 00
L. Woodberry,	1 00
	1 00
P. Stuart, Jr.,	
Charles K. Hood,	1 00
George W. Beal,	1 00
C. L. Remond,	1 00
Albert Ford,	1 00
Eliza A. Lawton,	1 00
R. B. Perkins	1 00
F. Hinckley,	1-00
John Wilson,	0 50
Maria S. Page,	0 50
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DONATIONS	Jahoo o lesse

To N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, 1	fay, 1852.
Sarah S. Russell,	50 00
Mary G. Chapman,	10 00
Mr. and Ashby, Newburyport,	10 00
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Albert M. Chase,	10 00
Clark Greenman,	
An Abolitionist,	8 00
John C. Gore, John C.	5 00
A. Stanwood,	5 00
Mary Plummer,	
Sarah J. Davee.	
Samuel May, Jr.,	
Alfred Wyman,	
B. A. Cotton,	
Effingham L. Capron,	5 00
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PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY, Made at the Annual Meeting, Rochester, May, 1852. Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, \$400 00 Francis Jackson, Boston, Charles F. Hovey, Charles F. Hovey, " 200 00
Wendell Phillips, " 200 00
William R. Hallowell, Rochester, N. Y., 25 00
Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Mass., 20 00
Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 10 00
Griffith M.Cooper, Williamston, Wayne Co., N.Y. 10 00
H. W. Foster, Pawtucket, R. I., 5 00
H. W. Johnson, Canandaigus, N. Y., 5 00
William K. Foster, " 5 00
Several smaller pledges, amounting in all to 10 00

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Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', N. Y., Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', N. Y.,
Pliny Sexton, Palmyrs,
Isaac Post, Rochester,
Robert Purvis, Byberry, Pa.,
Lewis Burtis, Rochester, N. Y.,
William H. Topp, Albany,
John King, Ceres, Pa.,
L. M. Cutcheon, Warren, Mass.,
Mary B. F. Curtis, Rochester, N. Y.,
P. H. Jones, Troy, do.
Several smaller donations, amounting in all to \$135 OO

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The Subscriber hereby tenders his thanks to the Union M. E. Church, of Charlestown, for the very kind manner in which he was received there on last Sabhath, and the aid which it rendered him, in behalf of Mr. Pairbank, who is now in prison in Kentucky, where he is paying the penalty for loving his neighbor as well as himself, and doing to others as he would they should do to him. If other New England Churches will show a like attention to suffering humanity, they will sufficiently prove their anti-slavery character. JOHN MARSHALL.

character. Boston, June 9, 1852.

NOTICE - All communications for the subsetiler. whether relating to the business of the Mastachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, or otherwise, should be sent to him at Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY. Ja.

PARKER PILLSBURY. An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at the Universalist meeting-house in NEW IPSWICH, (N. H.) on Sunday, June 13th.

LECTURES BY DANIEL FOSTER DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of four lec-

WORCESTER. on the evenings of Monday to Thursday, June 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th; and at

WOONSOCKET, (R. I.) n the evenings of Sunday to Wednesday, June 20 to

ANNUAL MEETING. The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Georgetown, on Sat-urday and Sunday, June 26 and 27, commencing Sat-

urday evening, at 71-2 o'clock.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillabury, and C. L.
Remond will be in attendance. in attendance.
JAMES N. BUFFUM. President. ELIZA J. KENNY, Secretary.

MR. GARRISON IN FOXBORO'. William Lloyd Garrison will lecture on Slavery in Foxboro', in Rev. Mr. Slade's meeting-house, next Sunday afternoon and evening---the evening service to commence at half-past 5 o'clock.

SUNDAY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON. Meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Abington, on Sunday next, at the usual time—to be addressed by A. Bronson Alcott, of Boston.

DIED,-At Macedon, Wayne County, (N. Y.) on Sunday, May 30th, of comsumption, Susan R, wife of ELIAS Dory, aged 45 years.
Educated a Friend, she cherished through life a

strong faith in the Christian principles taught and practised by Penn, Benezet, John Woolman, and Elias Hicks. An earnest desire to 'follow the light,' led her to be an active Abolitionist. Finding the doors of the house in which she worshipped closed against the faithful advocates of the slave, and loving humanity more than sect, living principles better than dead forms, she turned from those doors-although the trial was a severe one-and ceased her fellowship with the Society of Friends; still retaining a strong friendship and keeping up a cordial intercourse with many individual members of that Society. A woman of great activity and energy, her aid was ever valuable and efficient; with a heart filled with benevolent kindness, a hand 'open as day to melting chartiy,' the poor never went from her door without a kind word and timely help.

Dispensing a free and generous hospitality, many a true and faithful word has she spoken for the slave, while ministering to the wants of visitors at her wellordered home-a home where the despised negro forgot his color, and felt himself a man. A life thus proving, by many good words and works, a practical belief, that 'he's true to God who's true to man." could not but have a peaceful close. She had felt, for some weeks, that a wasting disease was comsuming her vital energies. Calmly, and with quiet self-possession, were directions given as to her funeral and burial place, and messages of kindly care for her family and friends; and when the last hour came, death was only a sweet and solemn Passover to another and a

Nothing of gloom mingles with such a change. Sorrow and regret, that the places that once knew her shall know her earthly form no more, all must feel; but to her husband, her family, her friends, she has left the example of a life of active energy, of earnest devotion to works of practical righteousness. Thus, though dead, she yet speaketh, and her spirit shall still be often present to strengthen and cheer those she loved on earth .- G. B. S.

## A NEW HISTORY.

THIS is one of the most valuable works that was over written for Schools and Families, and intended to remove the prejudices from Whites against the Colored and Indian people in the United States. The work will contain four volumes of about four hundred pages each, 12mo., or about sixteen hundred pages in all. There will be two volumes treating of Geography, and two Historical Readers, accompanied with an Atlas of thirteen Maps and Charta of all the different nations and countries, with engravings. Giving.

ings. Giving. Ist, The Males and Females of all nations, with their complexions and costumes—in Maps.

2nd, The Circle Girdle Belt or Band, with the five Zones of the division of the earth, I have placed in a globe map, divided into nine parts by a parallel line from North to South, and from East to West, and have placed men of all nations in their own countries, in which they were born—giving the true complexion and figure of the nations in the five Zones of the whole inhabited Globe. It revolves on its axis and is a Globe Map also. Also, is divided by Oceans, Seas, Straits, Capes, Lakes, Bays, Islands, Rivers, &c. &c.

3D. Figures of the Earth, Sun, Moon and Planets.

4TH, Of Mountains, Islands, &c.

5TH, Figures of the ancient historians, with the prophets of Christ and his Apostles, and Bishops who were colored.

were colored.

6rs. The capital cities of each nation and country.

6rm. The capital cities of each nation and country, animals, &c.

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I have selected from hundreds of the best authors in Europe, who take the front rank in literature in the old world.

The work is completed for the Press, and the Atlas for the Engraver.

If any man or company of men in America or England wish to do good for themselves and the oppressed people of Israel,—proved to be the Colored and Indian races,—they will do so in assisting to get this work printed. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, BATH, ME.

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Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Sale by Bela Marsh,
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From the National Era. QUESTIONS OF LIFE BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

And the angel that was sent unto me, whose name was Uriel, gave me an answer, and said.

Thy heart hath gone too far in this world, and thinkest thou to comprehend the way of the Most High?

Then said I, Yea, my lord.

Then said he unto me, Go thy way, weigh me the weight of the fire, or measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past.

II. Esdas, chap. 5.

A bending staff I would not break, A feeble faith I would not shake, Nor even rashly pluck away The error which some truth may stay, Whose loss might leave the soul without A shield against the shafts of doubt. And yet, at times, when over all A darker mystery seems to fall, May God forgive the child of dust, (Who seeks to know where Faith should trust;) I raise the questions, old and dark, Of Uzdom's tempted patriarch, And, speech confounded, build again The baffled tower of Shinar's plain.

I am : how little more I know! Whence came I? Whither do I go? A centred self, which feels and is-A ery between the silences; A shadow-birth of clouds and strife, With sunshine on the hills of life; A shaft, from Nature's quiver, cast Into the Future, from the Past; Between the cradle and the shroud, A meteor's flight from cloud to cloud.

Through the vastness, arching all, I see the great stars rise and fall, The rounding seasons come and go, The tided ocean's ebb and flow; The tokens of a central Force, Whose circles, in their widening course, O'erleap and move the Universe; The workings of the Law, whence springs The rythmic harmony of things, Which shapes in earth the darkling spar, And orbs in heaven the morning star. Of all I see, in earth and sky-Star, flower, beast, bird-what part have I? This conscious life-is it the same Which thrills the universal frame, Whereby the caverned crystal shoots, And mounts the sap from forest roots, Whereby the exiled wood-bird tells When Spring makes green her native dells? How feels the stone the pang of birth, Which brings its sparkling prism forth? The forest tree the throb which gives The life-blood to its new-born leaves? Do bird and blossom feel like me Life's many-folded mystery-The wonder which it is TO BE? Or stand I severed and distinct From Nature's chain of life unlinked? Allied to all, yet not the less Prisoned in separate consciousness, Alone o'erburdened with a sense Of life, and cause, and consequence?

In vain to me the Sphinx propounds The riddle of her sights and sounds ; Back still the vaulted mystery gives The echoed question it receives-What sings the brook? What oracle is in the pine-tree's organ swell? What may the wind's low burden be? The meaning of the moaning sea? The hieroglyphics of the stars? Or clouded sunset's crimson bars? I vainly ask, for mocks my skill The trick of Nature's cypher still.

I turn from Nature unto men, I ask the stylus and the pen ; What sang the bards of old? What meant The prophets of the Orient? The rolls of buried Egypt hid In painted tomb and pyramid? What mean Idumea's arrowy lines, Or dusk Elora's monstrous signs? How speaks the primal thought of man From the grim carvings of Copan? Where rests the secret? Where the keys Of th' old death-holted mysteries? Alas! the dead retain their trust. Dust both no answer from the dust.

The great enigma still unguessed,

Unanswered the eternal quest : I gathered up the scattered rays Of wisdom in the early days, Faint gleams and broken, like the light Of meteors in a Northern night, Betraying to the darkling earth The unseen sun which gave them birth; I listen to the Sybil's chant. The voice of priest and hierophant; I know what Indian Kreeshna saith. And what of life and what of death The demon taught to Socrates; And what, beneath his garden trees, Slow pacing with a dream-like tread, The solemn-thoughted Plato said; Nor lack I tokens, great or small, Of God's clear light in each and all, While holding with more dear regard The scroll of Hebrew seer and bard, The starry pages promise-lit With Christ's Evangel over-writ, Thy miracle of Life and Death, Oh, Holy One of Nazareth!

On Agtec ruins, gray and lone,

The circling serpent coils in stone, Type of the endless and unknown; Whereof we seek the control of the contro hereof we seek the clue to find, With groping fingers of the blind ! Forever sought and never found, We trace that serpent symbol round Our resting-place, our starting bound Oh thriftlessness of dream and guess ! Oh wisdom, which is foolishness! Why idly seek from outward things The answer inward silence brings : Why stretch beyond our proper sphere And age, for that which lies so near? Why climb the far-off hills with pain, A nearer view of heaven to gain In lowliest depths of bosky dells The hermit, Contemplation, dwells; A fountain's pine-hung slope his seat. And lotus-twined his silent feet, Whence, piercing heaven with screened sight, He sees at noon the stars, whose light Shall glorify the coming night.

Here let me pause, my guess forego; Enough for me to feel and know That He, in whom the cause and end, The Past and Future, meet and blend; Who, girt with his immensities, Our vast and star-hung system sees, Small as the clustered Pleiades ; Moves not alone the heavenly choirs, But waves the spring-time's grassy spires; Guards not Archangel feet alone, But deigns to guide and keep my own; Speaks not alone the words of fate.

Which worlds destroy and worlds create, But whispers in my spirit's ear, In tones of love and warning fear. A language none beside may hear.

I come an over-wearied child, In cool and shade His peace to find, Like dew-fall settling on my mind. Assured that all I know is best, And humbly trusting for the rest, I turn from the bewildering sense Of his diffused Omnipotence, From Nature and her mockery, Art, And book and speech of men apart, To the still witness in my heart; With reverence waiting to behold His Avatar of Love unfold. Th' Eternal Beauty new and old !

SOUTHERN CRIMES AND ATROCITIES. Murder by Church-Members.—The Cincinnati Stanthe West, of March 20, contains a communication in the West, of March 20, contains a communication editorially inserted, from the pen of Br. G. W. Quin-by, which relates one of the most savage and cold-blooded murders, of which the annals of crime in this country afforded any record. In publishing it, we do not mean to reproach our Methodist brethren. we do not mean to reproach our Methodist brethren. They have bad men in their church, as all sects have in theirs. We know they no more approve of or justify such an outrageous crime, than we do. But Br. Q. well improves this case to show the doubtful benefits of the doctrine of endless misery, to operate even as a restraining system. Br. Quinby says:

syen as a restraining system. Br. Quinby says:

Shocking Murder of a Methodist Minister and his Wife by Church Members.—Br. Gurley:—The following heart-sickening account of an atrocious, cold-blooded murder was taken from the lips of a gentleman who was present at the examination of the parties—who lives in the county where the dreadful act was perpetrated, is a man of veracity, and ready to substantiate all that he affirmed. Indeed, it is a matter of our court record. I took it down with a view to publish it. Many men honestly believed the doctrine of endless hell to be restraining in its influence, and indispensable to the moral well-being of society. 'Teach men the fundamental principles of universal grace,' say they, 'and you open the floodsociety. 'Teach men the fundamental principles of universal grace,' say they, 'and you open the flood-gates of iniquity. But instruct them in the sentiments of divine wrath and vengeance—just impress upon the soul, that it is in danger of eternal fire in the immortal world, and the floodgates of iniquity are closed, and society becomes secure.' Let those who entertain these views read the following, and

Rev. Justice Brewer and his wife were murdered in Rev. Justice Brewer and his wife were murdered in the back-yard of their residence in Greenup County, Ky., on the night of the 28th ult. Mr. Brewer was a preacher of the Methodist doctrine, and was from 45 to 50 years of age. He was killed at the instigation of John Collins, a neighbor, by Turner Clarke, Reuben Clarke, John Clarke, and Wm. Hood. These men have confessed the deed. They were all members of the Methodist church, except one of the Clarke's; and Collins had been, if he was not at the time of the murder, a class-leader. The cause of the awful deed was simply to stop a lawsuit between awful deed was simply to stop a lawsuit between Collins and Brewer. The trouble between them arose in the following manner:—About two years since, Brewer leased a small farm of Collins, moved since, Brewer leased a small farm of Collins, moved into the neighborhood, and preached in the vicinity. There was some difficulty about the rent, but it was settled by Brewer. Collins was not satisfied, and was determined to drive him from the neighborhood. Having influence with the young men whose names are mentioned above, he prevailed on two or more of them to burn Brewer's hay and oat-stacks, stables, &c. All these were destroyed. Still Brewer was not inclined to leave. Collins then met him in the road, and as Brewer was a small man, gave him a most inclined to leave. Collins then met him in the road, and, as Brewer was a small man, gave him a most severe flogging, bruising him shamefully. This transpired last fall. It did not compel him to leave, however. Instead, he commenced a suit against Collins for damages in beating him, burning his property, &c. This alarmed Collins, and those engaged with him: they were fearful their rascality would be brought to light, if Brewer went forward with his prosecutions. It was to stop inquiry and investigation in court, that Collins concocted the plan to have Brewer—his Christian brother—his MINISTER, MUR-him away from the policemen; but they did not suc-

DERED!

One of the Clarkes confessed in Court, as a witness, that the first proposition made to him by Collins to murder Brewer eas at the meeting-house, after meeting. He took him one side, and offered him a horse if he would do the deed. He declined. Then, subsequently, a proposition was made to Hood, with the offer of a yoke of oxen; but he refused. Then the hellish purpose became a matter of general conversation with them, whenever they met in the fields and other places. Finally, it was resolved that Brewer should be killed; and the parties arranged to meet at Collins' sugar-camp in the evening, prepared themselves to go to the house of Brewer. They met accordingly, blacked their faces, furnished themselves with beech-wood clubs, and about ten o'clock, four-off them repaired to the dwelling of their unsuspecting victims. Collins took their hats home with him, to keep till their return. They were to disturb the fowls in the rear of the house, and when the owner came, to knock him down. If the wife came also, to kill her, that no witness might be left. They carried their plan into execution. When Mr. Brewer and wife heard the outery among their poultry, they both arose from their bed, and went to the back door; the husband was instantly killed, and the wife rendered senseless, in which condition she lingered till next spirit of Lynch law is senselveraged. The conductors are supprising. It is in this way that the fendish spirit of Lynch law is senselveraged. The conductors passing out, they were both struck to the earth. The the second murder, although an outrage, sett not aphusband was instantly killed, and the wife rendered senseless, in which condition she lingered till next spirit of Lynch law is encouraged. The conductors day, when she expired. They had five little children, all of whom were ignorant of this dreadful calamity it is to speak boldly against such crimes, either seritill rext morning. When the infant, whom the parents left in bed, cried in the night, the eldest little girl took it into her bed, thinking the parents had gone to a sick neighbor's.

Having committed this awful deed, the murderers Having committed this awful deed, the murderers returned to the house of Collins, where they washed the smut from their faces and obtained their hats. On telling Collins they 'had killed both the husband and wife,' he laughed and said, he 'was glad of it.'—He asked Collins where he thought their souls then were? and he answered, '1x Hell.' The Commonwealth's attorney asked Clarke himself, who was making this confession before the Court, 'where he (Clarke) thought they were?' and he said, 'in hell.'

Such is the account which I received of the gentle-nan to whom I have referred, of this heartless murder. Seldom has a blacker or more painful deed been committed in our land. Murdering the father and mother of five helpless children for so slight a cause and in so brutal a manner, is indeed shocking and unaccountable; and, as may well be supposed, more unaccountable to some minds from the fact, that the murderers were all believers in future endless torments, and supposed they had sent the souls of their murdered victims to hell.

Atrocious Murder—Execution of Two of the Murderers by a Mob.—Our community was startled on Monday last, by hearing that Thomas M. Bingham, who resided about three and a half miles east of this town, was missing, and had not been seen since sunset the previous evening. A party of ten or fitteen citizens, supposing that he had been thrown from his horse and either killed or disabled, repaired, as soon as the news was made known, to his farm and searched the woods for a considerable distance around, but without making any discoveries tending in the least to solve the mystery of his absence. The search was renewed on Tuesday morning, and continued through the day with no better success. As no trace of him better to Maulding's office, and, without the least warning, shot Falkerson in the heart, remarking with a demon-like coolness and an oath, that he was the best shot in the State. He then made an attempt to Atrocious Murder-Execution of Two of the Murthe day with no better success. As no trace of him could be found, and the fact of his having left the residence of Samuel H. Gardner, (which is less than a mile distant from his own,) about sunset the previous evening, being known, suspicion fastened upon the slaves on his own farm as the agents of his death.

The slaves were accordingly taken up, and various methods of obtaining a confession from them resorted to. Some of them protested to the last that they were innocent. One was finally induced to disc the whole affair, and conducted the party having them in charge to the place where the body was concealed. The others then corroborated his statement as to all the material facts. It appears from this con as to all the material facts. It appears from this con-fession, that a conspiracy to murder the deceased had been entered into by all the slaves, (three of his own and one hired slave) several weeks prior to the com-mission of the act; but was not executed for the want of what they deemed a fit opportunity. On want of what they deemed a fit opportunity. On last Saturday night, however, they accomplished their design as Mr. B. was entering his smoke-house after supper, for the purpose of giving them their rations. As he was unlocking the door, one of the negro men struck him a stunning blow on the back of the head with a club, the other immediately jumped upon him and grasped his hands, and the negro woman secured his feet, while the first caught him by the throat and made the fourth, a young negro, bring a rope, which was fastened around his neck. By this means he was strangled until life was extinct. After the deed was done, the body was placed before one of them upon Mr. B.'s own saddle horse, and brought some three or four miles down the Abituponbogue creek, and there tied up in sacks, with stones brought on horses by the others and then thrown into the creek. They then hitched the saddle horse of the deceased on the public road leading out east of the town, and returnof B.'s own saddle horse, and orought some three tour miles down the Abituponbogue creek, and feathered.

Cornut, standing his ground, instituted legal proceedings against the Lynchers. They called together then hitched the saddle horse of the deceased on the unit of the inquisition. That body notified Cornut's lawyers subjuct road leading out east of the town, and return-

led to the house, where they spent the remainder of the night in singing and dancing.

After the Jury of Inquest had discharged their duty, the negroes were taken into custody by the Sheriff, and brought to town, and placed in a black-smith shop to be ironed. The two men were placed in irons by dark, on Wednesday evening last, and sent by the Sheriff to an upper room of the building adjoining the Republican Office, and a guard stationed over them. When the Sheriff was attending to the securing with irons of the woman and boy, a mobentered the room where the two men were confined, rescued them from the guard in attendance, carried them to the bluff, above what is known as the Lower Ferry, and hung them until they were dead.

The Sheriff statted off in pursuit of the mob, as soon as he was apprised of the rescue, and cut the ropes by which the bodies were suspended, immediately upon his arrival, but was too late to save the negroes irom their fate. The Coroner empanneled a Jury of Inquest on Thursday, whose verdict, as we learn, was that the negroes were hung by mob, a consisting of persons to the Jury unknown. The other two murderers were taken to Coffeeville yesterday, and placed in the County Jail to await the due course of law.—Grenada (Miss.) Republican of April 28th.

Serious Afray in Richmond, Va.—The Richmond

Serious Affray in Richmond, Va.—The Richmond Republican. of Monday last, gives an account of a serious affray, which occurred on Sunday, between Alexander Gilliam and Amos R. Harrold, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gilliam. From what we could understand, says the Republican, a difficulty arose between these gentlemen relative to a money transaction, both claiming a hundred dollar note as their property. Mr. G. said it was his, as he could prove from the gentleman from whom he received it Mr. H. also claimed it. G. asked H. if he would swear to the note. H. then asked if G. would, and Mr. H. also claimed it. G. asked H. If he would, and before receiving an answer, said if G. did so, he would not believe him upon oath; whereupon G. knocked him down, when mutual friends rushed up and sepandary of the control of th rated the combatants for the time. After the expiration of a few minutes, Harrold again approached Gilliam, with one hand in his pocket, and said something
about the injury his face had received. Gilliam replied, to which Harrold answered insultingly, when
Gilliam rushed upon him and seized him, telling him
not to draw a pistol from his pocket. In the
last scuffle, Harrold received several very severe
blows in his face and about his head, and Gilliam was
stabbed severely three times—once in the abdomen,
once in the side, and once in the back about the
shoulders. Gilliam seized a chair, and was in the act
of striking Harrold, when a bystander caught it. Gilliam then exclaimed, 'Let me kill him, for he has
stabbed me, and I shall be a dead man in five mintues.' In the fight, Harrold received a cut on one of
his knees, probably from his own knife. It is proper rated the combatants for the time. After the ex utes. In the fight, Harrold received a cut on one of his knees, probably from his own knife. It is proper to say that the combatants had been on the most intimate terms up to the very moment of the fight between them. They are both men of families. Mr. Harrold resides in Nansemond, we understand, and is said to be a very kind, peaceable, friendly disposed gentleman. Mr. Gilliam is well known to our citigentleman. Mr. Gilliam is well known to our citizens as an orderly and charitable man, when not under undue influences, and his numerous friends sadly regret this unfortunate occurrence. We feel satisfied that nothing of the sort would have taken place, had not the parties been indulging too freely in a social glass. We have nover seen a greater manifestation of sorrow and anguish exhibited by any man than we witnessed in Mr. Harrold yesterday. The thought of his family, and the heart-rending despair of his wife, seemed to harrow up his very soul, while the tears of remorse flowed continually down his cheeks. Mr. Harrold has placed himself in the hands of the law, to await its disposition. Mr. Gilliam died about 7 o clock in the evening. o'clock in the evening.

Murder in New Orleans—Attempt to Lynch the Mur-derer.—Great excitement was produced yesterday, by a very bloody affair which occurred at 1 o'clock, at the corner of South Market and Leves street. It apon in court, that Collins concered in part of the Collins and the prisoner was safely Christian brother—his Minister, MUR-him away from the policemen; but they did not succeed in their object, and the prisoner was safely housed. After this, the crowd returned to the scene

ously sympathize with the mob, or else are so cow-ardly that they find excuses for the worst outrages. We observe that the newspapers, after detailing such scenes, generally throw in a hypocritical regret that 'our fellow citizens were so much excited,' and then add that 'the circumstances were such as to render an outbreak of public indignation unavoidable, &c Now this is all villanous stuff. The motive of a Lynch mob is not love of justice, but a thirst for human blood: that destructive passion which is always found in debased human nature. When a man, by a murder, or other outrageous crime, has deprived him self of the ordinary protection of organized society, such men, in ill-regulated communities, know that such men, in ill-regulated communities, know that they can indulge their passion without fear of pun-ishment. This is the whole truth in a nutshell, and no smooth words or enumeration of palliating circum-stances can make it indifferent in the eyes of sensible and honest men :-

A shocking murder was perpetrated on Sunday the 4th inst., by one Sharkey, who was a stranger in Lavaca, and the muydered man was Mr. James P. Fulkerson, the sheriff of that county, and a man universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. Mr. Fulkerson was from St. Charles county, Mo., but resided for some time in Cape Girardeau, till 1839.

when he came to Lavaca.

Augustus Sharkey, the murderer, is a late emigrant from Mississippi. He provoked a quarrel with a peaceable citizen of Lavaca, and attacked him with a best shot in the State. He then made an attempt to escape on horseback, but was seized and ironed.

A town meeting was called to consider the matter A town meeting was called to consider the matter, and it determined to let the law take its course. During the sitting and throughout the day, while intense excitement prevailed, Sharkey manifasted the most reckless spirit—told them he had killed three men in Mississippi, and if he got away, he would kill four others in Lavaca—and in every way defied an indignant and deeply afflicted people, while the blood of his victim was yet warm. Under such circumstances, and in a community where the deceased was beloved and in a community where the deceased was belove by all, the sequel to the bloody scene, though an out by all, the sequel to the bloody scene, though an out-rage, will not appear surprising. During the night, the guilly man was seized and dragged from the hands of the officers, and in the morning was found suspend-ed to the limb of a tree near by.

A Court dispersed by a Mob.—Some time ago, a Mr. Bacon, a Methodist Minister, was violently assaulted in the county of Grayson, Va.

It was alleged that he had stirred up the negroes to a rebellion. The charge, all sober-minded men knew to be false, as all slaveholders would be ready to admit; for insurrections are not created, and could

to admit; for insurrections are not created, and could not be started by any such instrumentality.

Of this opinion was Cornut, a slaveholder, but an emancipationist, and he said so. The Lynchers, in secret inquisition, hearing of his speech, resolved to punish hum. They gathered round him in force, when Cornut quietly but very firmly told them his opinion. He was then most brutally flogged, and tar-

latter tried the case, both should have a coat of tar and feathers. This notification was given in writing, and in official form.

The court did not heed the threats of the Lynchers, and met at the appointed time. The lawyers were all present, too. And it was known that Cornut's case would be tried when it was reached on the docket. The Lynchers thereupon appeared, fully armed, marched round the court-house; fired their guns by platoons; and then dispersed the court amid great confusion!

From the Louisville Courier.

Terribly Bloody and Fatal Affray—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.—We are indebted to a friend for the following details of one of the bloodiest and deadlies: affrays that ever took place in Kentucky.

Sunday Morning, March 14, 1852. 
I hasten to give you intelligence of one of the bloodiest, and most fatal affrays, that ever occurred in this State.

Lancaster, Ky.,
Sunday Morning, March 14, 1852. 
I hasten to give you intelligence of one of the bloodiest, and most fatal affrays, that ever occurred in this State.

Last evening, Russell Hill, Isaiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isaac and Frederick, were returning homeward from Teetersville, accompanied by Dr. O. P. Hill, of this place. Just as the party got opposite to a tobacco house, (which had been fortified) on Scott's Fork of Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russell Hill fell, mortally wounded. His brothers and nephews hastened to his assistance. The fire from the house still increasing, he romarked, 'You can do me no good, boys; they have killed me; do the best you can,' and expired. The Hills then charged upon the house, and Isaac Hill was killed just as he was getting over the fence. The door of the house was forced by the remaining Hills, and the fight continued with short arms and bowic knives.—John Sellers was shot by a son of Isaac Hill, (12 or 14 years of age) and fell and expired after having received five other shots through the head. William John Sellers was shot by a son of Issae Hill, (12 or 14 years of age) and foll and expired after having received five other shots through the head. William Crisman was shot by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inflicted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers (of the house party) were alignity avounded. lers, (of the house party) were slightly wounded.

Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded with rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical

P. S. Since writing the above, Dr. Burdett has arrived from the ground, and confirms the news of the death of Russell and Issiah Hill, John Sellers and William Crisman.

A Desperate Negro.—A negro\*lave belonging to Col. John Broward, of this county, named Beliast, having committed some thefts and other depredations about Christmas, look to the 'bush' to elude punishment.— From that time up to last Sunday night, a regular aystem of thieving and robbing was carried on by Belfast, and another runaway, whom he had induced Belfast, and another runaway, whom he had induced to join him. On last Saturday evening, Mr. Broward having been informed by some faithful negroes that Belfast and his associate would make a visit to his plantation that same night, took immediate steps to ed. Preserve their associates

secure their arrest.

He and his two sons armed with shot guns, and two trusty negro slaves, John and Brutus, concealed them-selves where it was known the runaways had to pass. They soon appeared, and Mr. B. called on them to surrender, or he would shoot them. They immediatesurreneer, or ne would shoot them. Hely immediately turned and fied, pursued by the whole party. Brutus first overtook Belfast. As soon as he laid his hands upon him, the villain quickly and unexpectedly drew a long sharp pointed butcher knife, with which he inflicted what is considered a mortal wound

on Brutus. on Brutus.

The negro John next came up with the desperado, and had scarcely seized him, when he received his death wound. The weapon entered the chest between the collar bone and the first rib, and took a downward. direction for five inches, towards the heart, dividing the main arteries, and producing almost instantaneous death. The two sons of Mr. Broward were now in imdeath. The two sons of Mr. Broward were now in im-minent danger, the murderer brandishing his bloody knife, while their guns, from some cause, would not go off. But fortunately, at this moment Mr. B. arriv-ed, and ended the villain's career by blowing out his

A coroner's jury sat next day over the bodies, and found a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and declared Mr. Broward justifiable.—Jacksonville (Fla.)

Atrocious Murder — Summary Justice. — We learn from the Lavacca Commercial, that a very atrocious murder was committed in the quiet town of Lavacca, on the 4th inst., by a man named Sharkey, who, without cause or provocation, killed a Mr. Fulkerson, the then sheriff of the county of Calhoun. The offender is said to be a man of very bad character, and Fulkerson a very inoffensive man, a cripple, and had a wife and four children dependant upon him for support. So exasperated were the citizens of Lavacca, feeling that the lives of their fellow-men were not secure while the murderer was in their midst, and secure while the murderer was in their midst, and being without the means of confining him, persons being without the means of confining him, persons unknown and securely disguised, at midnight, took Sharkey out of town, and administered to him such speedy justice as they believed he deserved. He was found next morning hanging to a limb of a tree, from which he was taken down and buried.

We are constitutionally and religiously opposed to the administration of 'Judge Lynch;' but we can imagine a case where our conscientious scruples would yield to the call of just and speedy punishment, even though Lynch should pronounce the terrible flat.

The remedy is simple. Let the authorities in every county hasten to furnish themselves with good, safe and secure jails, and 'Lynch' will at once disappear from our midst.—San Antonio (Texas) Ledger.

from our midst.—San Antonio (Texas) Ledger.
Sharkey was from Mississippi, and is said to be a son of Judge Sharkey, our present Consul at Havana.

On last Saturday, a white man and negro were lodged in jail at this place, by the Sheriff of Washington county. They were travelling through that county together, when apprehended. Upon being questioned, the white man gave his name as William H. Johnson, and said he had stolen the negro from a gentleman named Matthews, living near the Upper Peach Tree, in Wilcox county. He further stated that he is an Englishman by birth, and was on his way to Texas.—Grove Hill (Clarke Co.) Herald.

The interesting individual mentioned shows were

The interesting individual mentioned above, was marched into our town last week, chained negro he had stolen. We gave a description of him in our last paper. The Grand Jury, then in session, found a true bill against him, to which he pleaded guilty on Thursday morning last. He was sentenced We gave a description of him to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Latest New Orleans Murder .- The painter, Anthony De Lisle, has made confession that the robbery of the house of Mr. Chevillon, at New Orleans, was planned by himself, his brother Louis, and Jean Adam; he engaged the last two to enter the back side of the house, while Anthony engaged the servant girl in noise, and went in. Adam has been arrested, and made deposition that he and Louis having got the money from the ormorir, (or clothes press) were retiring, when the girl came and acreamed out; when Louis held her hands, and Adam cut her throat with a razor. They divided the money, a part of which has been recovered. Adam also implicates Henry De Lisle, another brother, as accessory before and after the fact. All are in prison except Louis De Lisle, who had not been found.

Shooting and Stabbing .- A very serious affray occur-Shooting and Stabbing.—A very serious affray occurred at Lancaster, Clay county, Ky., on the 27th ult.,
between Stephen Robertson and Graham Bowling, in
which Robertson was slightly stabbed, and Bowling
was shot in the abdomen, and died in about twentyfour hours. Eli Bowling, who interfered, was shot in
the breast, and his wound will probably prove fatal.
Robertson fired four times, two of his shot striking as
he intended, the others slightly wounding a man and a boy who were watching the progress of the fight.

Attempt at Murder.—On Monday last, John Revely, well known in Lynchburg. Va., as the proprietor of the Gabell House, entered the boarding-house of Mrs. Revely, (his wife,) where he had not been for two or three weeks previous, and attempted to shoot with a three weeks previous, and attempted to shoot with a pistol a boarder who was entering the room. Being prevented by having the door closed, and by the interposition of Mrs. R., he turned upon her, and discharged the pistol, the ball taking effect in the right breast. He immediately made his escape, but was overtaken and arreated. Medical aid being immediately summoned, it was ascertained that Mrs. R. had received a painful, though, we are happy to say, not fatal injury.

Shocking Murder.—The Marlborough Gazette gives an account of a most fiendish murder committed in Charles county, Md., upon Mr. James N. Johnson, by tying him to a fence, placing fuel under him, and setting it on fire. This extraordinary barbarity was committed by two men, named Smith and Osborne, who have been arrested—their unhappy victim having barely survived long enough to denounce them as his murderers.

Election Riot.—A despatch from St. Louis says, that at the city election on Monday, there was much excitement, and a fearful riot occurred between the Americans and Germans. Six persons, it is said, were killed, and a large number wounded. Three houses were set on fire. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the city was in a fearful state of commotion. The military were called out. The 'German Artillery' were said to be on the ground to resist the military.

Murders in Platte.—A man, named Williams, has been committed to the Platte county jail, to await his trial for the murder of Mr. Alfred Spencer, whom he shot near his own house a short time since.

A mar, named Burgess, a citizen of Platte, was also found murdered, a few days since. The knife, with which the deed was committed, was lying near him.

Affray and Death.—In an affray at the county seat of Bullit county, Kv., May 3d, between Samnel N. Smith and Ward Philps, the latter was so badly wounded that he died the following morning. The difficulty grew out of an election for police judge, which was progressing that day. Ward struck at Smith with a chair, when the latter inflicted a mortal wound with a small knife. Smith was tried, and at once acquitted. They were both good citizens, and had always before been quiet and peaceable men.

Baltimore, March 25.—Nancy Hupford, recently acquitted of poisoning Mrs. Engle, at Cumberland, is now suspected of poisoning three husbands, who died suddenly. The last husband died in Somerset county, three years ago. His body has been disinterred, and it was found that he was poisoned.

Baltimore, April 10.—Duel Prevented.—The Hon. Edward Long and the Hon. J. V. Crisfield, both Whigs, of Maryland, were arrested at Princess Anne, on Wednesday, and put under \$10,000 bail to prevent them from fighting a duel. Judge Spencer gave the information that led to their arrest.

Baltimore, May 13 .- This morning, on the corne of Fayette and Calvert streets, Mr. Sesgue, a merchant of this city, leveled a double-barrelled rifle at the breast of Joseph Creamer, a young man who seduced his daughter, and a few weeks since married another lady. One barrel shattered the stock of a revolver in the breast pocket of Mr. Creamer, and the other grazed his breast, and passed through his right arm. The seduction has been the town talk for several days and the research days, and the rencontre has been generally antici-

Mr. Segaue, who on Thursday shot Creamer for the abduction of his daughter, has not been arrested. Public feeling is strong against Creamer, and League avows his intention of pursuing him till he eccomplishes his death.

Samuel A. Smith was shot dead in Amelia Co., Va., recently, by A. L. Tucker. Smith opened his bosom, and told him to shoot, when Tucker took him at his word. Both were sons of respectable parents, but intemperate.

James Burroughs, an old citizen of Marksville, Louisiana, was murdered by a slave a short time Another murder has been committed in New

Orleans, a man named Dichson having been stable by Mr. Foyle, an engineer in his employ. The Vicksburg Whig reports another tragedy in Mississippi—a mannamed William M'Kay being sho by his step-sons. The mother of the murderers was witness of the deed.

Louisville, March 9 .- Fatal Quarrel-Mr. W. W. Miller, produce dealer, was killed by his partner, Mr Phillips, this morning, during an altercation on busi-ness affairs. Phillips has been bound over for trial.

Savannah, April 13.—During an altercation on Saturday, at Marietta, Captain Sissman, formerly of the schooner Exit, running between Savannah and Charleston, but for ten years past located in Georgia, was shot dead through the heart by Mr. Patten, whose brother is married to Sissman's daughter.

Fatal Affrays at the South.—William C. Marshall, re-cently a candidate for Congress in Brecken county, Ohio, was shot dead last week in a fracas with a hotel keeper in Brockville, named Wilson.

On the same afternoon, James Marshall, a cousin of William, had a difficulty with a hotel keeper at Mays ville, named Ball, and shot him dead.

F A bloody tragedy took place in Danville, last Friday morning. It seems that Dr. Frank Cowan and the family of the Shelbys had a difficulty. They met, draw pistols, knives, &c. Nine shots were fired, Dr. drew pistols, knives, &c. Nine shots were fired, Dr. Cowan receiving a severe shot in the leg. Joseph Shelby received several shots, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes .- Louisville Time

John H. Haven was killed, a few days since in a street affray by Wm. Dobson, editor of the Jack-son (Miss.) Star. Dobson was arrested, and, after an examination, acquitted.

In an affray at Hickman, Ky., last a few weeks since, between Drs. Winter and Patten, the former received some pretty severe blows from a cane, and the latter was shot in the left arm.

Melancholy Affray.—A difficulty occurred at Edge-field, (S. C.) on the 2d ult., between Mr. Eldred Glo-ver and Dr. Samuels, which resulted in the former be-ing shot through. He died the next day. Mr. Ebenezer Chamberlain also received a sever

wound in the forehead, inflicted, it is supposed, by a blow from the pistol. Mr. C. is thought to be doing well, and it is hoped that he will speedily recover .-Edgefield Adv.

A Murder and a Mob .- Thomas M. Bingham, of Gro A Muraer and a Moo.—Inomas al. Bingham, of Gre-nada, Mississippi, was murdered on the 22d ultimo by four negroes, all of whom were arrested, and two of them soon after were seized by the mob and exe-

An Overseer Whipped by Staves.—Mr. Richard Porter, an overseer of Wm. H. Gaines, Esq., of Warrenton, Va., was severely whipped on the 1st instant, near Brentsville, by four slaves belonging to the latter gentleman. It appears they stripped him, tied him to a tree, and inflicted upon him such a whipping with hickory rods as it is thought may result in his death.

James McGowen, residing in the western sec tion of Baltimore, was recently murdered by his brother-in-law, Allen Atkinson. They quarrelled in the evening, and the next morning Atkinson entered M'Gowen's chamber, and struck him on the head as he slept with a bar of iron, causing instant death. The

Let A cold-blooded assassination was perpetrated last week at Round Top, on the person of Mr. Peter Townsend, an old man of Payette county, by a person named Vaughn.

A fight took place at Sherburn Mills, Fleming county, Ky., on the 6th ultimo, between Matthew Wilson and Robert Bailey, in which the latter was so badly wounded, by a pistol shot, that he died on the Sth. Bailey, it appears, had been talking ill of the wife of Wilson, and B's refusal to retract. W. sho him down. The case was undergoing judicial inves-

Cincinnati, March 4,-An Affray.- A fight occur Cincinnati, March 4.—An Affray.—A light technical red at Nashville last week, between General Zollikoffer, editor of the Banner, and Mr. Brabsan, a member of the legislature. Pistols were used, but neither was injured. Both were arrested.

Affray at St. Louis .- Mr. Foster, one of the editor of the St. Louis Times, was attacked by a man in his office, on the 23d ultimo. Mr. F., during the affray, fired a pistol at his assailant, the ball passing through

Sentenced to be Hung.—A negro girl has been sentenced to be hung in Giles Co., Va., for the murder of an old negro woman. The girl had stolen some things from her master, and being informed on by the old woman, she revenged herself by murdering her, striking her several times on the head with an axe.

TA bloody affray took place, Saturday week, Lagrange, in this State, between James and Georg Dallas, and James and Peter Cottrell, in which a four were more or less injured, while Peter Cottrel was severely cut by a knife in the hands of Jame Dallas,—St Louis Times.

E. The negro Brasmus, belonging to the estate of E. Pharr, deceased, tried last week for the killing of another negro, was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced by the jury to thirty-nine lashes, and to branded with the letter M in the hand. The sentence has been executed.

The trial of a negro belonging to the estate the late H. S. Atwood, for murder, was postponed the next term of the Circuit Court.



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### GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HU-MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY BE PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA. DR. PORTER, -- Dear Sir :-- I feel in dury bound in Dn. Ponten,... Dear Sir:—I feel in duty boud it tender you my grateful acknowledgements for its benefit I have received from the use of your Pasari I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a semilous humor, principally affecting my eyes and het My eyes were much inflamed and very painful thought sometimes I should lose my sight. B. humor affected my head so much that my hair manner off. All who saw me knew that my confident humor affected my head so much that my hairess nearly off. All who saw me knew that my coedia was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting betts, tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of this physicians, but all without any relief. My evapi-sician finally advised me to try your Panace. a gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonishms. I tried another bottle, and found great help. I hair began to grow, and is now fully restored. I we taken twelve bottles, and am entirely cured of hamor. I can recommend it to the public ss rub-able medicine. I believe your Panacea far norma-every other Panacea.

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