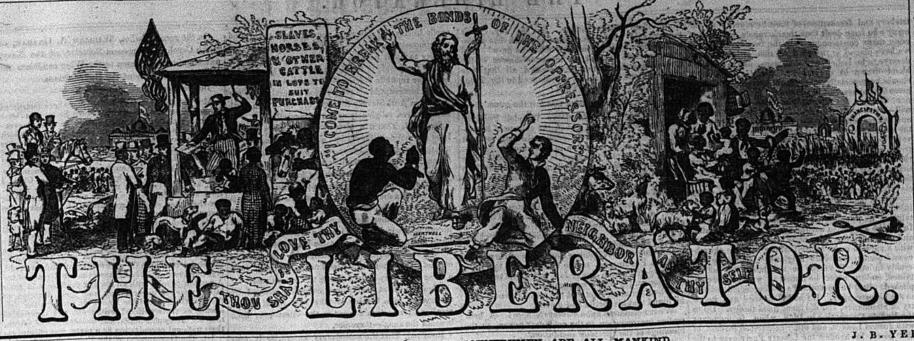
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poter F. Walleut, General Agent. Time-\$2.50 per annum, in advance. Tall remittances are to be made, and all letters of the permiary concerns of the paper are to party is the paper a

The earlies will be sent to one address for TEN. I fee copies and so one addi

Adertisements making less than a square inestimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Areal's of the American, Massachusetts, mit and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auone is receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

farmal Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis famuli Canada Quincy, Samuel Philibrick, first Parties. [This Committee is responsible first raises associal economy of the paper—not for



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding 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 engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMY.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

EX. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

10L. XXII. NO. 26.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1852.

latraded to speak to you more fully on the subnot be Compromise measures than I had an opntion upon this question cannot be over-fibelieve there will be no disposition on a part of the South to press resolutions innecessa-tions to the sentiments of the North. But a serif as much on our side? Will the North not cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional 18 18 not, a breach in our party is inevitable. we those party, and looks at the very existence the confederacy.
The continient of no one State is to be regarded

as the subject; but having fought the battle in its Hamphire upon the Fogitive Slave Law, and sat we believed to be the ground of constitutional net, we should of course desire the approval of the of the country. What I wish to say to es a this: If the Compromise measures are not to gar secured by the Constitution will be trampled dost. What difference can it make to you or ge, shelher the outrage shall seem to fall on South freina, on Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not sents of each equally dear to us all? I will never red to a craven spirit that, from considerations of port, would endanger the Union.

Exercising these views, the action of the Con-tenes must, in my judgment, be vital. If we of the Nath, who have stood by the constitutional rate of the South, are to be abandoned to any ing policy, the hopes of the Democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the Convention; but I assist help feeling, that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendentinputant to the hopes of democratic progress and

FRANK PIERCE.

GEN PIERCE ON SLAVERY AGITATION. In the U. S. Senate, on the 21st of February, 1839, Gea Pierce presented an Abolition petition from New Hampshire, which he accompanied with the follow-

'I do earnestly hope, that every honest man, who las succeely at heart the best interests of the slave and the master, may no longer be governed by a blind and impulse, but be led to examine this subject, so fall of delicacy and danger, in all its bearings; and that when called upon to lend their names and influesce to the cause of agitation, they may remember that we live under a written Constitution, which is the panaly and protection of the South as well as the North; that it covers the whole Union, and is equally a guarantee for the unmolested enjoyment of the do-nests mattation, in all its parts; and I trust further, that they will no longer close their eyes to the fact, that so far as those in whose welfure they express so much feeling are concerned, thus foreign interference as been and must inevitably continue to be, evil, and

HENRY B. STANTON FOR SLAVERY AND SLAVE-CATCHING !!

A great 'monster meeting ' of the Democratic party of New York City, to ratify the nomination of Pierce mi King for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. S., was held in Tammany Hall, on the evening of June 10th. Here is a portion of the proceedings. Julis Iscariot ! what next ?

Senator Syaston, of New York, regretted they sot heard more from the gentleman who had just tikes his seat, and who, as they all knew, had fought well with General Pierce in the valley of Mexico. The Baltimore Convention had presented them with the name of the standard-bearers of the Democracy; ind what was the issue presented for their suffrages a nan supposed that Franklin Pierce was realest man ever born in this country, or the greatgreeral that ever figured in the annuals of America history; but he represented the great Demo-cate principle which had taken this country up country up teen petty colonies along the Atlantic, into Statuenty-five millions of people. Because the Den cratic principle was the principle of progress (hear, bur, and because he represented the principle, it was that they supported him. (Cheers.) The Whigs sold as they did in the Campaign of 1840, keep the pestion of the United States Bank out of sight, to be the United States Bank out of signification of the United States Bank out of significants; but if General Scott were nominated to secessful they would surely see the old United States Bank scheme rising up with high tariff, and a midding scheme of the second states and the states and the second states bank scheme rising up with high tariff, and a midding scheme of the second states and the second states are second states. outs scheme rising up with high tariff, and a reading scheme of improvements, just as they found them after election of Harrison, in 1840.—
One in power, all these worm-catten subjects and seatons would be brought forward, as they were before, when they secured the election of Polk four junt afterwards. (Chapter)

are they secured the election of Polk four lars thereads. (Cheers.)

Again—he represented the grand Democratic idea, that while they faithfully respected the laws and rights of mitions, they never could or would be integrated. ent to the wrong of others, whether Irish, Hunpran or of any other county, or their struggles to prime or of any other county, or their struggles to the world.

these area their chains in any part of the world.

(Leers and abouts.) Another great principle was, the state of the great principle was, the state of the great producer—labor—as they had ever the great producer—labor—as they had ever the total present time. (Cheers.) The Democratic labor is the present time. (Cheers.) The Democratic labor is a state without taking it away from them, and labor it is sufficient from the exclusive grasp of the labor interest, and spread it among the masses awar the suffrages from the exclusive grasp of the landed interest, and spread it among the masses of the people. (Hear, hear.) It was because Gen. Finally Pierce represented these grand ideas that he supported him. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) had opposed Cass in 1848; but if he had been nominated, there was not expected him. (Chevrs.) He (the speaker) had opposed Cass in 1848; but if he had been nominated, there was not a man that trod the soil who would have reported him more faithfully, from the closing of the tourention till the going down of the sain on the day of election in November next. He said this, because it hight come with a better grace than from any of those who had supported him in 1848; but the issue was now past and gone. If they had been, as he was in the convention, and had witnessed the issue was now past and gone. If they had been, as he was in the convention, and had witnessed the issue was now past and gone. If they had been, here, it would not have surprised the friends of Cas that they had fixed upon him as the man to the thing of the delegate from all the States a befint in for General Pierce. befirst in for General Pierce. (Cheers.) The first

the pine corests of Maine to the golden regions of California. They went in united for Pierce and unity—King and victory. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. John Van Buren. The enthusiasm of the meet ing at this point became more intense than ever, and they shouted, cheered, and clapped, with most deafening industry. At length, Mr. VAN BUREN was allowed to speak. He said:

Fellow citizens, that I have not had the pleasure of raising my voice during my past life in Tammany Hall, was caused by circumstances which prevented my doing so until I came to man's estate; and in the atter years of my life, circumstances arose which would have made it disagreeable for me to come here. He had, however, the honor of receiving an invitation to speak here to-night, and he took the opportunity of congraturating them that a victory had been now achieved of the great principles of Democover private interests; and he congratulated them also that he had now the opportunity of ad-dressing them in Tammany Hall. He had never troubled the people by solicitation for power or for place, and if God granted him strength and sense, he never should. He knew Franklin Pierce from his boyhood to be an upright, bold, unflinching Democrat, and, above all, he knew him to be what was above all praise—an honest man. (Great ap-plause.) He knew him to be a man qualified to discharge the duties of the Presidency, to which he would be called. He would support him candidly and zealously. He bore testimony also to the character of Wm. R. King, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and he (Mr. Van Buren) was prepared to residency, and he (Mr. Van Buren) was prepared to stand on the platform laid down at Baltimore. (Great cheering.) New York would stand on that platform, and he would not stop to inquire what vote, or under what influence, it was adopted; but he would say that he most unqualifiedly approved of that platform for this election, (cheers,) and would faithfully and cordially stand upon it.

ordially stand upon it.

He would now speak to them in respect to the difficulty subsisting between them and him. He was prepared to stand with them on an adoption of all prepared to stand with them on an adoption of an the laws of Congress, including even the Fugitive Slave Law. He was perfectly willing everybody should obey the law who would, and everybody sustain it who could. For the present, at all events, these laws were to stand, and be unimpaired, and he appealed to his Southern friends to adopt such a success.

Allow he to say, gentlement, and to is, that no section of the party has been defeated by it—no section of the party has triumphed by it. It was a free, universal, spontaneous suggestion, adopted by the Democratic party to which no individual sect, locality, or creed, could lay any peculiar claim. What, then, ought to be the consequences with us of this nomination? Why should it not be a cordial union. n our ranks? Ought it not to be an entire oblivon of past differences? Ought it not to be time that we should join together?—for my friend from Tennessee hus not directly comprehended the division which heretofore existed between us, in respect to hunkers and barnburners. This is my feeling. to hunkers and barnburners. This is my feeling. We should act upon this principle, and from this day re should remember no man except as a Democrat

as a Whig. (Applause.)
Allow me to say to you, there is one class of my ellow-citizens to whom this nomination of Franklin Pierce addresses itself with peculiar force. They are the young men of the Republican party of the are the young men of the Republican party of the United States. There is no party living, and never was, except the Democratic party, that stood in an emergency like that in which they now find them-selves. The Convention at Baltimore had passed over the great, distinguished, tried leaders of the party, for the safety of the party and of the Union party, for the salety of the party and of the Union, and presented as their standard-bearer a man of forty-six years of age—a young man, new to the public sense, distinguished only by purity of heart, depth of patriotism, and disinterestedness of purpose. This should give the young men new encouragement. This should give then new life. When they found that the high offices of the country were open ound that the high offices of the country were ope found that the high offices of the country were open to men in the prime of life, in the vigor of manhood, and before they had wasted their energies in the struggle to procure position. It would be encourage-ment to them to find that the people voluntarily selected a modest, unassuming man, living in a distant State, to occupy the highest office in the Government. United as we are, on entering upon the great struggle, we yet require all the prodence and caution of the Whig party to carry it success fully. Allow me to tell you, this federal party never ders power without a deadly struggle surrenders power without a deady stroggle to having tain it. Having possession of the offices, having pos-session of the patronage of the public purse, and using it with unscrupulousness never equalled in the history of the world, I say to you here, they may appear to be divided, yet they are sure to maintain a great and severe struggle, and one in which the young men of this country shall be called upon, as they always have been, to do the yeoman's service in the ranks. And it is for New York, the imperial State, as our neighbors call us, to come forward now as she did in 1800, now as she did in 1844, when a distinguished Tennessean was a candidate for the Presidency. New York must come forward, and bare her giant arm, and throwing the sword into the scale, give to it an inclination to the Democratic side. And if this is the duty of New York, ought not the Democracy of the city, which has been always foremost in the contest where radical principles are involved—who take the lead in favor of an ples are involved—who take the lead in tavor of an independent treasury—who took the lead in relieving the country from the oppressive taxation of an unequal tariff—who took the lead in resisting the infraction of the Constitution, for the sake of providing for the enlargement of the canals—ought not New York now to adopt these State right doctrines. presented, and make an effort worthy of her ancient ame? Ought she not to make an effort worthy of her past career, to throw a strength into the contest which will make this old hall resound, as in the days of Jackson and Polk, with the shouts of a victorious Democracy? (Enthusiastic applause, during which the honorable gentleman sat down.)

California. They went in united for Pierce and unity—King and victory. (Loud cheers.)

The President here asked whether any speakers were present who would go outside and address those assembled there, who were auxiously waiting.

Captain Rynders came forward, and there was considerable cheering and calls. He said, he had hoped to speak in the hall, but us the representative of the flat-footed Democracy, (laughter,) he would cheerfully go out and do so.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting Mr. John Van Buren. The enthusiasm of the meet-man as far back as he could remember. He could not remember the time when the name of Daniel Webster was not with him a syngery for all that is great, grand and glorious. He onym for all that is great, grand and glorious. He had read all Mr. Webster's speeches and addresses nad read all Mr. Webster's speeches and addresses for the last twenty-five years, and in them all he had never found a sentence which is not worthy the man who ought to be President of the United States.

Mr. Winslow then alluded to the great respect entertained for Mr. Webster on the other side of the

entertained for Mr. Webster on the other side of the Atlantic. He related a conversation he had some years ago with the Prime Minister of Prussia, who spoke of Mr. Webster as the greatest statesman of the world, and said he ought to be President of this country. If he should be, his confidence in the perpetuity of our republican institutions would be greatly increased.

Mr. Winslow said we need a man for President, not of the third strata, as the geologists say —we want one of the primitive granite, all solid and firm, to sustain the interests of the people of a nation like this. We bear delicate relations to foreign powers, and to ourselves. We are a mighty nation—widespread in territory—with conmighty nation—widespread in territory—with con-flicting interests—all coming under one general government, and all of which must move on in harmony, in order that we may grow up to that character to which this country is destined. Since the days of Washington, the man has not risen who can be compared with Daniel Webster, to meet an oe compared with Daniel Webster, to meet an emergency like this. If he is President for the next four years, Mr. Winslow said, he should feel certain that our country would advance in all its interests—(and, said Mr. Winslow, if he is nominated, I know he will be elected, for I believe that if once fairly brought before the people as a candidate, there is good sense enough among them to elect him); but let him be the President of this counelect hun); but let him be the President of this court try for the next four years, and he will carry it through its formative period—a most interesting and important period. During that period, these great re-lations will be established and settled, and the people will learn what it is to be governed wisely, which, in itself, is no small matter. The key-note will be struck for all future Presidents. The people will find out that it is best to have a first-rate man for President of these United States; they will be made to see that it is best to have a statesman who has proved himself such—who has proved himself to appealed to his Southern triends to adopt such a course. He asked them not to agitate the anti-slavery subject. He asked them not to denounce those who have peculiar views on that subject, and he asked them to stay this discussion on the floor of asked them to stay this discussion on the floor of asked them to stay this discussion on the floor of asked to stand up as he did on the illustrious why was not afraid to stand up as he did on the illustrious day when he made the gre self as an immortal man, that he ever made. A man that can do this in the face of the obloquy which he knew awaited him; that can rise so premely above party feeling, above the intrigues of the mere demagogue; who can stand up and tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that the people are pledged to obey the laws and the Constitution ;-such is the man, of all men, whom wish to honor, and to write his name upon a tablet as enduring as the very granite rocks which gave

But he felt he should be doing a mean act, if he attempted to do anything to add to the lustre of Daniel Webster. His name is already written where no mortal man can take it out of the hands of imortality. It will go down to posterity as the brightest of the constellation of names which do nonor to our country, and it will be honored years hence far more than it is now. For then his ideas and labors in the support of the laws and Constitution of this country will be better understood and appreciated than they now are—that Constitution which is founded on the laws of Heaven, and by adherence to which slone, can this country go on and prosper. We must have a President who will stand by that Con-

must have a President who will stand by that Con-stitution, and Daniel Webster will do it! He has done it, and will continue to do it till the end. He would say but a word more. (Cries of go on.) He came to the meeting because his heart was here; he felt that he could not stay away. His better hal said to him that he must go to this cheers were called and given with a hearty good will for Mrs. Winslow. Mr. W. acknowledged the compliment, and wished that all present, bachelors compliment, and wisned that all present, bachelors and all, might have as good a wife as he had.) Resuming his remarks, he said, if Daniel Webster is nominated, he certainly will be elected, and the result will be, that those who live to see his administration, will see the brightest morning rise upon this ation that has been witnessed since the the illustrious Washington.

Mr. Winslow's eloquent remarks were listened to ith the most carnest attention, and were applauded to the very echo.

Selections ..

From the Madison County (N. Y.) Journal. STANTON'S DECLINE AND PALL

The annals of no faction present an example of more shameful apostacy than has been exhibited by ex-senator Stanton. Commencing his career as a sident in Lane Seminary by an abolition bolt, and participating in the stampede caused by the opposition of the Faculty to the students' anti-slavery society, he at once secured a high place in the anti-slavery conventicles. After that, for years a lecturer and stump speaker for the Liberty Party, contending that it, was a grievous sin to vote for a slaveholder, and stump speaker for the Liberty Party, comending that it was a grievous sin to vote for a slaveholde and that both the old parties were irremediably proand that both the old parties were irremediably pro-slavery and hopelessly pro-slavery, he was regarded as the model young man in the political world.— Wearing no chains and spurning all bribes, the polit-ical integrity of Stanton was more than Spartan.— Petted, caressed and made notorious by the abolition influence and organization, he joined the Buffalo party in 1848, let himself down into the coalition of 1849, and received his thirty pieces of silver in the shape of an election to the State senate.

In 1852 we find him, the prescribed, hunted and mobbed abolitionist of 1835, the then colleague of Garrison, Quincy and Weld, admitted within the sacred precincts of Tammany Hall. Henry B. Stan-

Lamentable as these developments are, they serve more clearly to illustrate the swindle which was perpetrated in 1848 and '49, by the Van Burens, Nyes and Preston Kings, of the first part, and the Henry B. Stantons and Joshua Leavitts, of the second, whereby the voting abolitionists were, for a consideration, sold, assigned, transferred, and set over to the Leavittee pro-slavery party. ocofoco pro-slavery party.

friends of 1848 have concluded to surrender, and the managers gave them the most prominent positions.—

John A. Dix. John Van Buren and Henry B. Stanton hastened to show that they had sold themselves, as to Dix and Van Buren, it was to be expected, but H. B. Stanton's summerset surprises a few who have the stanton's summerset sur H. B. Stanton's summerset surprises a few who have not been familiar with his course for the last four years. He was one of the earliest and most cloquent champions of the Abolitionists, and very few in our ranks better understand the nature and justice of our tions of the treachery of Gen. Cass in 1848, and his with the Baraburners, and with them united with the Hunkers in 1849. They put him into the New York Senate, and he was satisfied. Our old lecturer tells regions of California, &c., &c. This Stanton said in '48 that Cass, 'by years of patient exertion, might rise as high as the contempt of an honorable man.' Now

hear him in Tammany :-. He had opposed Cass in '48, but if he had been nom nated, there was not a man that trod the soil, who would have supported him more faithfully, from the closing have supported him more fattifully, from the costing of the Convention till the going down of the sun on the day of election in November next. He said this, because it might come with a better grace than from any of those who had supported him in 1848; but the issue was past and gone.

It seems that Stanton has despaired of Cass's rising

A CONTEMPTIBLE ADVENTURER. It is generally

The N. Y. Herald has, unconsciously, decribed the Democratic Ratification meeting in the Park, and by adjournment at Tammany Hall, in its rue light, as a 'tremendous monster meeting.' contemplate the scene, and view the patriots in juxcontemplate the scene, and view the patriols in jux-taposition—Dickinson and Marcy, par nobite fra-trum; Dix, Van Buren, Stanton, and Mike Walsh, O'Connor, Rynders! A monster meeting truly! Hun-kers, Baroburners, Free Soilers, apostate Abulition-ists, all mingled and commingled—huzzaing for Pierce and King, for the Fugitive Slave Act, &c.— Think of Dix and Van Buren in such company, join-ing in the frantic cry, that 'the war with Mexico... was a just and necessary war on our part?' that was a just and necessary war on our part; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to in-duce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery

are calculated to lead to the most alarming an langerous consequences; and that they 'will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included. Think of Stanton, who once blew, with so much power, the anti-slavery bugle, now cheek by jowl with Mike Walsh and saiah Rynders, resolving that anti-slavery agitation iminishes 'the happiness of the people,' and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions. Poor Stanton! how art thou fallen cal institutions. Poor Stanton! how art thou failed:
I am credibly informed that, after one of these ratification meetings, a distinguished Hunker and an
esteemed Free-Soiler paired off, and most lovingly
slept together—both sober!—[Correspondent of an

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM...THE MIS-SION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The New Hampshire Independent Democrat copies the atrocious 'platform' resolutions adopted by the National Democratic (alias Demonic) Convention at Baltimore, and adds-

Above is the famous 'Baltimore Platform' for the year 1852. Upon that Platform the party styling itself 'the Democratic party of the Union,' has planted itself for the coming Presidential campaign. The first of these three resolutions is an old plank inserted as long ago as 1840. The last two are bran-new. Altogether, they present a lableau of principles as highly seasoned with despotism as any despot could desire. As such, we ask for them the careful examination of every friend of free principles, free discussion and fee groupers.

gentleman who had addressed them was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana; the second
was from Tennessee. They liked this nomination—
to did they, and so did he. (Loud cheera.) It
would break down forever smong the men of New
York the middle wall of partition which had divided
the Democracy of New Hampshire,
see the cole. Lalley, of New Hampshire,
see the delegates to Baltimore, and
would never fall; and as went New York, so would
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never fall; and as went New York, so would
never tivine mission to preach 'deliverance to the cap-tives,' shall prove an obstacle to the 'efficiency' of that Law for the purposes of the man-hunters, the pulpits may be closed. In a word, that Law being made part and parcel of the Constitution, there is no right, human or divine, which has the guaranty of a straw's value, so it conflicts with the 'efficiency' of an act whose attractors provisions would discuss the an act whose atrocious provisions would disgrace the darkest annals of tyranny in the darkest period of the

world's history.

And then, as if this were not going quite far enough, follows the pledge that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, From the Hartford Republican.

THE BARNBURNERS OF NEW YORK.

The obedient rank and file of New York city held a ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, on Wednesday evening, June 10th, and practised shouting the new names, Pierce and King, for an hour or two, in the usual harmonious way. Capt. Rynders, Mike Walsh, Charles O'Connor, Lorenzo Shepard, a Mr. Willard, &c., &c., got up and spoke their pieces with the usual accompaniments, sustaining the nominations of course with big words, though we venture to say three fourths of the crowd had sworn huge oaths over the sacrifice of Gen. Cass. All this was a matter of course, but it seems that our noisy Free Soil friends of 1848 have concluded to surrender, and the managers gave them the most prominent positions.—

his hand on it and live.
Such seems to be the meaning of this pledge. And this is the mission of the Democratic party; to pro-tect, sanctify and eternize an institution which blas-phemes God, imbrutes man, and waters the earth with tears. And this is the party of progress! which asks tions of the treachery of Gen. Cass in 1848, and his tears. And this is the party of preat Christian Rescathing examination of that gentleman's character in a series of articles in the Liberty Press. He staid public of the world, in the eighteen hundred and fiftywith the Baraburners, and with them united with the second year of Him who came to spreach deliverance

Senate, and he was satisfied. Our old lecturer tells the Tammany boys that he likes the nomination of Pierce and King. 'If Gen. Pierce was not known, thank God they would make him known in November next, from the pine forests of Maine to the golden the field. With these watchwords, redolent with the regions of California' to the field. smoke of the pit, they expect to rally the dastrad eons of the men whose rallying cry at Lexington, and Bun-ker Hill, and the thousand other battle-fields of liberty, was, 'All men are created equal.' Will they succeed?

REFUSES THE DOSE.

In the general caving in' of the leading Barn-burner Democrats of New York, it is evident that a remnant' refuse to bow down to the Dough and Siavery' image that has just been set up at Balti-more. The Northern Cilizen, an influential Democratic paper printed at Jamestown, in Western New

Vice President.

Up to the present writing, however, we have not received a full and reliable report of the doings of that assemblage. Yet the image which has been set A CONTEMPTIBLE ADVENTURER. It is generally conceded about here, that Henry B. Stauton has proved himself to be the meanest dog of the age. We trust that in case by any unforeseen calamity Pierce should be chosen, Stanton may not get the office which he has debased himself to obtain. The political rot has spread extensively among the New York Barnburners. Poor souls, let them die!—Essex Confind a place with the multitude. We may not find a place with the multitude. We may not shall not cause us to deviate from the line indicated by principle and duty.

> action. Guided by duty rather than expediency, our path is clear before us. We never desire to interfere with State Rights, but if this doctrine, as defined by the Southern section of the Union must be received by the North as orthodox in making Presidential nominations, we, unpopular as it may seem, shall pro-test against it.

RANTOUL ON AGITATION. Extracts from a Speech of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr.

of Massachusetts, on the Tariff, the Baltimore Democratic Convention, and the Fugitive Slave Law, delivred in the U. S. House of Representatives, June 11, 1852 . .

I have been sitting here since the commencement of this session—ay, and it began before we took our seats here—I have been sitting here listening to denunciations of agitation, and agitators, upon a certain subject, which has been handled a great deal upon this floor. 'Cease this agitation! Quiet the distracted country!' That has been the cry. We were told that we must cease agitation upon that subject, at a meeting of the Democratic members, before we took our seats here—we were told so in a manner tending to promote agitation. We came here on the following Monday, and the first greeting that I received upon this floor, before we went into the election of Speaker, while I was sitting very quietly, as I generally do, being a quiet and peaceable man, was a denunciation of myself individually, by a member from the South, [Mr. Mead, of Virginia,] who spoke of me as an agitator, coming here I have been sitting here since the commencement ginia,] who spoke of me as an agitator, coming here to stir up the nation into strife, to lash the waves of agitation into fury. I made no reply. Very strange for an 'agitator!' Again and again, for at least the twentieth time, have I listened to the same denunciatwentieth time, have I listened to the same demunciations, without replying. I have been taunted on the
floor of this House with being an agitator. By
whom? By gentlemen from the South. All the
gentlemen who have risen here to denounce agitation, and to stir up better feelings by that very denunciation—all, I have to say, have come from the
South. And persons who sit quietly in their seats,
and hear epithets applied to them, which they can
scarcely, as gentlemen, listen to without immediately
resenting them; gentlemen from the North, who
have exercised all this forbestance, are again, and
again, and again, and seemingly without end, taunt-

Well, Sir, after sitting quiet so long, disposed to eave to abler hands the work I am about to underleave to abler hands the work I am about to undertake, I am at last singled out in such a manner, that I cannot, as a man of honor, sit down any longer.— I am compelled to speak by a necessity which I cannot avoid, without the imputation of cowardice, and, as I think, a justly deserved imputation of cowardice, if I should remain quiet. That is my position. I speak, not because I desire it, but because the men who say, 'Put an end to agitation' compel me to speak, and will not allow me to remain silent. That is the reason why I intend at present to discuss this question.

WHOLE NO. 1119.

I said, Sir, that these taunts and sneers came I said, Sir, that these taunts and sneers came from the South, but sometimes they came from gentlemen who happened to be born in the North. By what mysterious dispensation of Providence it happened that they were born there, it is not for me to conjecture. Why, there comes here from a district represented in the last Congress by an Abolitionist—an Abolitionist elected by the votes of olitionist—an Abolitionist elected by the votes of the gentleman's friends—a young stripling, Hon. Colin M. Ingrasolt, of Connecticut, who undertook to introduce Benedict Arnold as a subject of comparison on this floor.

Well, Sir, if Benedict Arnold is to be compared to members of this House, I, for one, claim the liberty to select the member with whom the comparison is to be made. Benedict Arnold, if I recollect

is to be made. Benedict Arnold, if I recollect aright, was born and brought up in Connecticut, and not in Massachusetts. He was a young gentleman of great promise—a gentleman from whom his friends expected something very magnificent, supposing him to be just the man fitted to rise in the world—a man troubled with no scruples. They were very seriously disappointed in that expectation. Benedict Arnold apostatized from the cause of freedom to the cause of slavery, if I have read his freedom to the cause of slavery, if I have history aright. His efforts against slavery did him honor. Ambition rivetted about his neck the collar of slavery, and he was damned to eternal infamy. of stavery, and he was ammed to eternal infamy.—
Well, Sir, when gentlemen from Connecticut choose
to make comparisons of that sort, let them read this
history carefully, and see where a parallel will run;
and not jump to find a parallel where there is nothing but a contrast. But, Sir, (and that is my excuse for occupying the attention of the committee) events have recently transpired, which are perfectly well known to every member of the committee, and there-fore not necessary to be recapitulated in detail at present, which have singled me out, and made it my duty to explain my position. I am about to speak of this process of putting an end to agitation, so wisely conceived by those gentlemen, who must know, if they are sane men, they produce agitation

know, if they are sane men, they produce agitation by the course they pursue.

Sir, when six and a half millions of white men in the South attempt to control the feelings, opinions, judgments, and consciences of thirteen and a half millions of white men in the North—when that process is attempted, and when they undertake to drive it through by threats, by force, and by all those appliances which make men revolt against their dictation, they must understand that they have to do with the descendants of the men who commenced and who fought through the American Revolution, with the descendants of the men who commenced and who fought through the American Revolution, and whose characters have not materially changed—those of them who stay at home—however much those who come here may be corrupted by the influences which surround them here—I say those who remain at home have not very much departed from their original character. I allude to the circumstances which recently occurred at Baltimore, as my It seems that Stanton has despaired of Casa's rising from the depth he spoke of in 1848, and so he has gone down to keep him company. The impetus of the fall has carried him still farther down, for he appears to be looking up to Casa, and we think he ought, for Stanton is irretrievably sunken in the sea ought, for Stanton is irretrievably sunken in the sea

been held in my district for many years—a convention regularly called, according to the uniform usage in Massachusetts for the last twenty-five or thirty years. I was sent there to represent five thousand Democrats, who act with the party in its regular organization. The convention thought proper to disfranchise my district—the only Democratic district in Massachusetts—and thought proper thereby to insult, not merely that district, but the sovereign State of Massachusetts, which was shorn of her roportionate share of representation in the conven-

proportionate share of representation by that proceeding.

They then thought proper to go on and take measures for the union of the Democratic party. Is any one Democrat in Massachusetts bound by what you do in such a convention? I speak not of the take. That is a matter for them to determine. But I ask if any one Democrat in the State of Massachusetts is under any obligation growing out of the pro-ceedings of a convention in which the State of Massachusetts was deprived of her proportionate num-ber of delegates elected by her choice? That is a question for the Democratio party to consider, and for the Democrats of Massachusetts to consider.

As to the district which has been thus disfranchised, why, sir, if there is a district in the United States, from the Madawaska to the Rio Grande—if States, from the Madawaska to the Kio Grande—if there is a district from Massachusetts bay to San Francisco that is, and ought to be Democratic, it is the district that I represent; and I should like to compare its history with the history of any other district represented by any other individual upon this

Sir, in my district is that glorious old town of Sir, in my district is that giorious old town of Marblehead. Elbridge Gerry, coming from the town of Marblehead, was the chairman of the committee that reported the resolutions of the 30th of April, 1783, giving the power to regulate commerce to the Government of the nation—the resolutions that laid the foundation of your Federal Union. It was a citizen of my own native town of Beverly, and district, Nathan Dane, who was a native of my own district, National Pane, was succinitrated in the committee that reported the resolves of the 21st of February, 1787, for calling the Federal convention at Philadelphia—the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States; and that same Nathan Dane, of that same town of

that framed the Constitution of the United States; and that same Nathan Dane, of that same town of Beverly, was the same who drew up the ordinance of 1787, which gave freedom to the broad territory northwest of the Ohio.

Well, Sir, if I stopped there, I think I should have made out a list of claims for my district, which it would not be very easy to surpass. But, Sir, the first resistance to the power of Great Britain in the revolutionary struggle was in the town of Danversatom in my district, and which adjoins my own. On the 26th of February, 1775, before the battle of Lexington, that which was done at Lexington and Concord was attempted to be done at Danvers. The British troops marched upon the town to seize the arsenals and stores of the Americans, but they were turned back. They were met by a collection of the farmers and mechanics of Salem, Beverly, and Danvers, so strong that Col. Leslie, who commanded the British troops, turned back discomfited from his purpose, knowing that, unless he did so, he and his party would be made prisoners-of-war. Danvers, far distant from Concord, and in a different county, had more men killed in the Concord fight than any other town after the morning massacre. Beverly, my native town, sent her sons further than any other town on the 19th of April, 1775, to strike in the first battle for liberty; and I have seen the garment, stained with his blood, in which he was killed on that

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day. The first Continental flag hoisted upon the occasion, in defiance to British supremacy, was the flag of the schooner 'Hannah,' fitted out from my own lown of Beverly. The first commission given by Washington to the commander of any cruiser against Great Britain, was issued to Captain Manly, of Marblehead, in my district. The first in the long list of naval heroes; the first man who poured out his life's blood in that great war against slavery, crying, as Lawronce afterwards cried, 'Don't give up the whip,' was Captain Mugford, of Marblehead, on the 19th of May, 1775.

There is the material out of which to form a

no union with state stavence

on the 19th of May, 1775.

There is the material out of which to form a Democratic Congressional district. It is a district that has bright revolutionary glory—historical glory thickly clustered around it. It is not to me that the insult has been offered, but it is to that district which

I have described to you.

Why, I ask, is it that this insult has been offered. examined that case, when they asked me if I would pledge myself beforehand to agree to the resolutions which might be adopted by that which might be adopted by that convention, 'I do my own thinking, and do not allow any convention to do it for me.' That is the reason. Well, now, do gentlemen suppose there are not some millions of white persons at the North, who do their own of white persons at the North, who do their own thinking, as well as myself? If they suppose any such thing, they are grievously mistaken, and by and by the consequence of that mistake will begin to appear, a little more clearly than they now appear. It is because I determined to think for myself, and adhered to that determination, upon a great question of constitutional law; and thought it a duty incum-bent upon me to avow the conclusions at which I had

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

THE BROADEST PLATFORM VET. Narrowness is the chief objection we have hear Narrowness is the chief cojection we have hear urged against platforms, whether in politics or in religion. But Daniel Webster, when recently permited to re-enter Fancuil Hall, proposed a platform of such magnificent breadth, that we see not why the three worlds may not stand on it, though it is very modestly offered for the acceptance of only 'all the country.' Here it is:

"I propose to you, and to my fellow citizens throughout all the country to day, no new platform but the platform of my life and character."

And here are some of the planks forming the won-derful mosaic of that tri-cosmopolitan platform:

Mr. Webster's early Plymouth speech, hurling vengeance against those who should intermit their denunciation of the slave trade; and his especial efdenunciation of the slave frace; and his especial efforts, when Capt. Tyler's Secretary of State, to maintain the sanctity of that traffic. His speech to arouse his constituents to help free the Greeks; and his speech urging them to 'conquer' their 'prejudices' against kidnapping Americans. His Faneuil Hall speech in behalf of Free Trade; and never so many subsequent speech for the prohibition of sight trade. subsequent speeches for the prohibition of such trade. His speeches, first against, and then for, and finally against, a National Bank. His exhortations to the young men of Massachusetts to establish a 'North,' and his speeches against establishing a 'North.' His Senatorial speech praising Massachusetts' legislative remonstrances against Southern aggressions; and his Senatorial speech blowing her up for that same legislation. His Long Island, bullying, horse-back speech, full of drunken sublimity, in the Harrison campaign; and his speech to the Ladies at Rich mond, commending a scrupulous observance of 'the commandments,' as well in politics as elsewhere. His Marshfield speech against 'Old Zach,' declaring his 'nomination was not fit to be made; and his Bridge water speech calling upon all the people to suppor that nomination 'with alacrity.' His Boston speech full of Native-Americanism; and his Buffalo speech population.

Such is the platform of my life and character.

politically considered. And said we not truly, that this is 'the broadest platform yet'?

From the Essex County Freeman. VOTE FOR SLAVERY!

Or, in other words, vote for Pierce and King. There is no difference. To vote for Pierce and King is to vote for slavery. Does any sane man, with a single sane idea in his head, doubt this? Of course not. Every man in Massachusetts know that to vote for Pierce and King is to vote for slave ry. Pierce has always ranked himself among the most desperate of the old hunkers. He has always opposed every liberal and progressive movementhat had any air of freedom about it.

The God that made New Hampshire Taunted the loftyland with little men. I found by thee, O rushing Contocook! The jackals of all the negro-holder.

So sings Ralph Waldo Emerson—not very musically, perhaps, but very truly—and Pierce has always been upheld in New-Hampshire by just those 'little men' described—men with little souls—whose highest ambition has been to be 'the jackals of the negro-holder.' And now that they have placed Pierce upon the man-hunting platform manufactured at Baltimore, said 'jackals' are in hopes, with the aid of the 'negro-holders,' to elevate him into the seat once occupied by that true democrat, and therefore haler of slavery, Thomas Jefferson.

rce has proved his devotion to slavery in times past, by opposing every anti-slavery measure, of whatever kind, without regard to its propriety, reasonableness, or constitutionality. He made war against the sacred right of petition. He was on the side of Slavery Extension. He tried to smother and kill John P. Hule, because he was so manly, spirited and decent as to throw off the yoke of the slave pol-He tried to smother and iticians. He caused the repudiation of John Atwood, because he was too democratic to serve the corrupt purpose of the old Hunker clique in New
Hampshire. So Pierce's antecedents are all bad.

As for his associate on the ticket, King, it is
enough to mention, that he is so intensely Southern,
sectional and pro-slavery, that even the compromises
are not had arough to within. The Fucility State iticians. He caused the repudiation of John At

are not bad enough to suit him. The Fugitive Slave Law, that monster of iniquity, comes short of his

Besides being thus pledged to slavery by their personal associations, and past political career Pierce and King are presented to the people as the Pierce and King are presented to the people as the exponents of principles which, as set forth in the Baltimore platform, are as odious and execrable as have ever been proclaimed. We can never consent to speak in any other terms than those of contempt and abhorrence of a platform which includes the perpetuity of the Fagitive Slave Liv, and the we allow discussion of the slave question. When we allow a padlock to be put on our lips, and turn slave-catcher for Southern nabobs, then we may go for Pierce and the man-hunter King, and no Free Discussion. But if we ever go down to that dead level, we shall certainly cease to call ourselves Democrats, and preperpetuity of the Fugitive Slave Law, and no certainly cease to call ourselves Democrats, and pre-fer to be called by some name more suitable to a ser-vile and abject tool of the Slave Power.

From Frederick Douglass' Paper,

PRINCE JOHN AND H. B. STANTON.

'Pul not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help.' Next to the advantage derived from knowing who are our friends, and who are entitled to our confidence, is that derived from knowing, beyond all question, who are our real

Of all stabs, save us from those which are made Of all stabs, save us from those which are made by the hands of professed friends; they are deadlier, more grievous and shocking, than the assaults of an open foe. Malign and atrocious as were the repeat-ed attacks of John C. Calhoun, upon the anti-slavery movement during his life-time, they were compar tively innocuous; for he was an open foe. He did not profess to believe in liberty with his lips, and yet build up slavery with his hands. His hands and lips moved together. His was not the sneaking, miserable policy, which crawled up upon the defence-less negro in the name of philanthropy, to stab him ander the fifth rib, nor need we say, just now, whose which crawled up upon the defence

It has been the fate of the anti-slavery cause to have to grapple mainly with secret foes. Its history is marred all along, with treachery and betrayals,— Masked with fair seeming professions, ambitious men have, at different stages of the anti-slavery movement, sought to ingratiate themselves with the sin-cer friends of the cause, for selfish and other base ends. It is to be deeply regretted that they have too often succeeded. They have run well for a season, secured the confidence of a sufficient number of freedom's advocates to make them available and influential with the pro-slavery parties, and they have basely sold themselves for honors and emoluments. fluential with the pro-slavery parties, and they have basely sold themselves for honors and emoluments, leaving their betrayed and bewildered victims to share the disgrace and shame of their apostacy, or to find their way back, as best they may, to the path of duty from which they have been seduced by the

But the sequel of this story is yet to be told. The master had cut the notches, and knew that on the 14th of May, James would have served out his time in the prison. He was on the ground with his posse-comitatus of constables and commissioners ready to do his bidding, backed by the United States army and mavy, to seize James as soon as the door of his cell should be opened, and 'save the Union.'

But while the master was drinking his champagne, and smoking his segars, waiting for the 14th to fully come, the Vigilance Committee of New York sent Dr. Pennington to the Guvernor on the 13th with a petition from Judge Jay and others to pardon the criminal [?] which was granted.

When the master entered the prison the next day, he found that his victim had gone. than we, for he was an advocate of our cause be-fore we had flung off the chains that bound as in slavery. He has been the superintendent of overy movement (since he gained a position with the abo-

litionists of this country) to relax and destroy the vi-

tality of its principles, testimonies and measures.— In '39, he sought to cut the throat of the Liberator.

and to silence the voice of William Lloyd Garrison, with a view to make himself strong with the churches and ministers of New England. In this, he mis-

plished. Still be maintained a distinguished position in the Liberty party. He had bloquence and industry in abundance, and did many good things. Up to the Buffalo Convention in 1848, when, in company with Joshua Leavitt, and other celebrated leaders of that party, he handed the Liberty Party over to the guidance of Martin Van Boren and Benjamin F. Butler; leaving only a remnant of three thousand

out of seventy thousand, who refused 'to bow the

For all this, however, there was some excuse.—
There did appear to be a determination, in the Boffalo Convention, to make a stand against the slave

power of the nation. It was a mighty gathering in numbers, and in the spirit that seemed to animate it,

numbers, and in the spirit that seemed to animate it, and gave promise of important anti-slavery results. It, however, turned out wretchedly in this State.—
The 'Barnburners' got control of the movement; and Liberty Party men became confounded with

them, Stanton all the while leading the way. The

next step was to effect a reconciliation between the 'Harnburners' and the 'old Hunkers.' The high

priests of this reconciliation were H. B. Stanton an

Finallyt the last scene in this eventful history is

the landing of Stanton and Van Buren upon the infamous platform of the Baltimore Democratic Con-

vention. John Van Buren is reported to have said

New York would stand on that (the Baltimore

would faithfully and cordially stand upon it. He was prepared to stand with the South on the adoption of all the laws of Congress, including even the

' For this election ! Could the devil himself ask

this declaration, he has written himself down, before all Israel and the sun, a traitor to human liberty—a

wily demagague, to be shunned and detested by ev-ery lover of justice and of sound political morality.

the power of Van Buren and Stanton to mislead an-

throughout, maintained their consistency and integ-

rity: but to those who, in an evil hour, from a de

ples : nail its banner to their mast-heads, and re-

powers of the Constitution and laws have been exer-

cised for the utter extirpation of slavery from this

An acknowledgment of past mistakes may be a sore trial to that pride which is so natural to as all

much faith in the Free Soilers generally to believe that they will follow Messrs. Stanton and Van Bu-

ren in the piratical and slave-hunting expedition upon which they have set out.

NATIONAL POLITICS

The Cleveland True Democrat (a free soil demo

cratic paper.) is shocked at the Baltimore platform.

'The N. Y. Evening Post is out for Gen. Pierce!

and treat it with the contempt the coward sometimes

He has been the embodiment of it in New Hamp-

shire, and has done all he could to arm the South

with powers which should enable it to bound the fu-gitive at the North, and plant the curse of Slavery on

Free Soil. Yet this able and leading Barnburner press, with all like it, rallies to his support!

'Nor does the platform of the Democratic Nation-

al Convention disturb the Post. It is not binding, it says. What folly! What mockery of justice! It

is as binding, unless repudiated, as a creed can be upon any party. But let us be patient! The coun-

try, we trust, will not always tolerate this servility

nor sustain parties or papers that uphold or practise

SERVILITY SHOWING ITSELF.

In the New Hampshire House of Representa-tives, last Friday, a bill to repeal the act of 1846, for-bidding police officers in that State to officiate in

the surrender of fugitive slaves, and the use of jails for their detention, was passed to a third reading, and comes up on the question of its final passage tomorrow [Tuesday.] This is done to show how grateful the New Hampshire Democracy are that

poor a bone as the nomination of Frank Pierce.— We suppose old Hunkerism in that State will get on its, knees and solemnly swear by its idol, the Fugi-

The act proposed to be repealed has been an eye-sore to the Hunkers of the Granite State ever since

it was passed, although we believe some forty of them voted for it, among whom was Samuel Buller-field, the father of the editor of the N. H. Patriol, and

From the Cincinnati Christian Press

A PRISON PREFERRED TO SLAVERY.

· It is just possible that the floor of the State's Pris-

There was quite an excitement in some parts of

v a member of the Governor's Council.-Lowell

'No Hunker, in all Christendom,

is as binding, unless repudiated, as

crat says:

nounces that part of it which relates to the

speech at the ratification meeting in Tamma-

John Van Buren.

Fugitive Slave Law.

erably failed. The favor he sought for was not obtained, and the object he aimed at was not accomplished. Still he maintained a distinguished position

What a comment upon slavery is here! A man prefers incarceration in the cold dark prison, to the

plessings of the 'peculiar institution' Yours for Righteousness, C. The Liberator.

BOSTON, JUNE 25, 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 of 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 strongly 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

As the 4th of July, this year, occurs on Sun platform, and he would not stop to inquire under what vote, or under what influence, it was adopted: but he would say that he most unqualifiedly apday, the celebration will take place on MONDAY, the 5th. but he would say that he most conficiency, (cheers,) and proved of the platform for this election, (cheers,) and proved of the platform for this election, it. He

A special train of cars will leave the Old Colo-Railroad Depot, Boston, at half-past 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely. This will allow ample time for our friends in Essex, Middlesex and Worcester counties to reach the city by the earliest trains, in season for the excursion. Returning, the train from Abington will leave so as to arrive in Boston as early as 7. P. M.

more than this? What wants he of us, but present services? This, in Mr. Van Buren, is a soft bed thrown out to break his fall. But it won't do. By Among the speakers expected to be present or the occasion are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quiney, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Fos ter, Miss Sailie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Chas. L. Remond, and Nathaniel H. Whiting. The spell is broken, the deception has vanished, and Should the weather prove unpropitious for as-

ti-slavery voters is ended. The lesson is full of insembling in the Grove, the meetings will be held in struction, not only to Liberty Party men who have, the Town Hall, immediately adjacent to the Grove. The fare, by special train, will be half price sire to obtain a partial end, lowered their platform to but, to ensure this, one hundred passengers are necaccommodate such short-legged gentlemen as were unable, otherwise, to mount it. If they are now true essary. As many as intend going from Boston and the vicinity, are requested to leave their names at the to themselves, the Free Soilers will again rally round Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, seasonably. The the standard of Liberty Party; re-affirm its princihalf fare arrangement will extend to passengers from solve, anew, never to give up the ship until all the both ends of the road, and to those coming by the

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by he Board, the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration :- Francis Jackson, Samuel May, Jr., Lewis Ford, Thomas J. Hunt, Briggs Arnold, Elbridge Yet, how much more noble is such a course than that which could justify or cover up the past, by con-structing a new party, instead of returning to the old path. Whatever else may be done, we have too Sprague, Philander Shaw, Samuel Dyer, M. H. Pool, Bourne Spooner, Nathaniel B. Spooner.

South Shore railroad.

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

MEETINGS AT FOXBORO'. A very kind invitation hav ng been extended to us by the pastor of the Universalist Church in Foxboro', Rev. H. SLADE, to occupy his pulpit twice on Sunday, 13th instant, to plead the cause of the millions who are held in captivity at the South, we thankfully accepted it. To us, the visit Compromise as basely servile to the slave power, and a damning treachery to freedom. The Demowas truly gratifying, and we trust it was not wholly in vain for the oppressed. The attendance was much larger than we anticipated, as we were strengthened by the presence of many of our co-laborers comin-Every paper of the Barnburners hurrals over his nomination. 'Tis strange! When the South sees from a distance of five or ten miles, in various direc nomination. 'Tis strange! When the South sees' such 'yielding,' is it surprising that it should threaten nullification, secession, or what not? Is it not natural that they should consider the North a coward, tions, whose faith and zeal are steadfast and intense rising with every emergency. Mr. SLADE gave a most practical discourse in the forenoon from the text, ' Ex cept your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and pharisees, ve shall in no wise enter pro-slavery than the nominee of the Democracy - into the kingdom of heaven, which was thoroughly animated by the living spirit of reform, and imbued with a divine love for suffering humanity universally With him the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhoo of Mankind are not mere theological abstractions, but vital truths, to be proclaimed and exemplified after the manner of Him who 'came to seek and to save that which was lost.

A PULPIT ABBIEL.-The excellent letter from Canastota, on our last page, is from the independent occupant of a free pulpit in that place, who is neither ashamed nor afraid to declare what he regards as 'the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, lead where it may. To that pulpit the noble GEORGE THOMPSON, of England, was most cordially welcomed by Mr. STICKNEY and his people; and a very kind reception he experienced at their hands. We were also cordially invited to accompany him at the same time but were too ill to do so. At some future day we hope to make them a visit. In the mean time, we shall b glad to receive for the Liberator such communication the South should grant them even the picking of so as Mr. S. may find time to contribute, touching any o the great questions of the age. What a world-wide difference exists between a mere clergyman, employed tive Slave Law, that New Hampshire never was the birth-place nor residence of an 'abolition fanatic.' truth, whether men will hear or forbear! professionally, and a bold and faithful witness for the

MEETINGS AT WORCESTER. On Saturday evening, and Sunday afternoon and evening, 19th and 20th inst., we attended the annual meeting of the Worcester County (South) A S. Society, which was held in the beautiful and spacious Horticultural Hali, at Worcester, and the official re port of the proceedings of which may be found in subsequent column. Notwithstanding a very limited notice, the attendance was highly encouraging on may have a magic charm in it, that may save the and the interest manifested such as the present crisis fugitive, if he can once entitle himself to a place in there. — Wendell Phillips's Speech at the Anniversary of carnest, solemn and impressive. The speakers were Miss Sallie Holley, of Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. William B. Stone, and his sister, Miss Lucy Stone, of the city of New York to-day, (May 14,) by the news West Brookfield, and the Editor of the Liberator. It the city of New York to-day, (May 14,) by the news that a slave had escaped, and was wending his way to the land of freedom. The circumstances, as I learned them, are these: James P. Snowden escaped from Maryland in April, 1849. He hired himself on board of a vessel that run between Proviself on board of a vessel tha dence and Albany. For some reason, the Capta in had decided to go South with his vessel. James, ascertaining this fact, concluded that he would prefer to stay at the North. He was urged to go; but the palmetto groves and sunny South had no charms for sive; her method of presenting the claims of the in the official report to which we have alluded. Her paimetto groves and sunny South had no charms for him. The Captain, however, determined that he should go, and kept him on board the vessel, and chored out in the harbor, while he stopped a short time at New York. James, however, watched his opportunity, and borrowed the boat belonging to the vessel, and made his way to land.

The next day, the Captain took James with a warrant for stealing the boat and other things. He

to the groupe in of a state of marketing frequency building and the state of marketing and the state of the state of

trickery and fascinations of their betrayers. Of the many who have dealt thus treacherously, we know of none more conspicuous than the two whose names we have placed at the head of this article. They deserve to be lashed with scorpions, and to have the blood drawn at every blow. Mr. H. B. Stanton should be especially marked out by the anti-slavery press for the severest castigation. He is not a sinner through ignorance. He knows his master's will—hone better than he. Have not all our hills and valleys rung with his eloquent denunciation of the slaveholding national parties? When did slavery look so dark and hellish, or the Democratic tear party so satanic, as when the said Stanton held them up to public view? He knows all, and more than we, for he was an advocate of our cause be-fared with the blood and the mater has confessed all that was entenced to the Penital and incorruptible is the position maintained by the American Anti-Slavery Society, of 'no Union with Slaveholders, religiously or governmentally.

Court of all further trouble. But Mr. Jay, Sima's conclied insurery in one compact—the ground unanimously occupied by the Southern enslavers, that fidelity to their fiendish system of slavery, on the part of the people of the North, is the sole bond which holds the republic together—all demonstrate how vital and incorruptible is the position maintained by the American Anti-Slavery Society, of 'no Union with Slaveholders, religiously or governmentally.

Resolved, That if a system which utterly smailing the committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention, and legalizes incest, for nication, adultery and rape, on a wholesale scale, is compatible with Christianity; then were the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah a Christian people.

But the sequel of this story is yet to be told. The master had cut the notches, and knew that on the 14th of May, James would have sorved out his time in the of Sodom and Gomorrah a Christian people.

ants of Sodom and Gomorrah a Christian people .-That if a system which gives over to unrestrained outrage and plun der millions of our fellow-creatures, is in accordance with the teachings of the Bible; then in the same volume may all pirates find an unlimited license for their deeds. That if a system that transforms into beasts and marketable commodities men women and children, is compatible with the worship of God; then there is not, and never has been, such a thing as idolatry known among the human race.

Resolved, That slavery was accurately defined by the revered John Wesley as 'the sum of all villanics, and 'American slavery as the vilest ever seen beneath the sun; -therefore,
Resolved, That the anti-slavery enterprise is pre-

eminently a Christian enterprise; and that those who refuse to give it their cordial support, are not the followers of Christ.

Whereas, both the National Whig and Democratic Conventions, at Baltimore, have entered into a diabolical covenant, in behalf of their respective parties, that they will resist every attempt to repeal or essentially modify that most barbarous and revolting enactment, the Fugitive Slave Law; that they will henceforth give no countenance whatever, either in Congress or out of it to any effort or proposition for the abolition of slavery, or to prevent its unlimited extension, but will exert themselves to suppress all discussion of the subject, and thereby seek to eternize a vast system of unparalleled villany, pollution, oppression and soulmurder; therefore,

Resolved. That to those conclaves of daring spirators against the supremacy of God and the equality of mankind is singularly applicable this language of the prophet- Wherefore, hear the word of the Lord, ye scornful men that rule this people : Because ye have said, We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at agreement; when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us; for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves : therefore, thus saith the Lord God, Judgment will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding-place; and your covenant with death shall be annulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand. . . . Wo to the rebellious children, said the Lord, that take counsel, but not of me; and that cover with covering, but not of my Spirit, that they may addesin to sin; that go down into Egypt, and have not asked at my mouth, to strengthen themselves in the strength of Pharaoh and to trust in the shadow of Egypt; therefore shall the strength of Pharaoh be your shame, and the trust in the shadow of Egypt your confusion ;-for the Egyptians are men, and not God; and their horses flesh, and not spirit. When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is holpen shall fall down, and they shall all fail together.'

Resolved, That of the Conventions alluded to, it is to be affirmed, in the language of another prophet-They be all adulterers, assemblies of treacherous men : and they bend their ongues for lies, but are no valiant for the truth; they proceed from evil to evil, and they weary themselves to commit iniquity; they lay wait, as he that setteth snares; they set a trap, they catch men; they are waxen fat, they shine; yea, they overpass the deeds of the wicked; they are not ashamed when they commit abomination, neither can they blush.

Resolved, That, openly committed as are the two great political parties in the land, with their Presidential candidates, against God and his governmentagainst the cause of more than three millions of their enslaved countrymen, and through them the cause of human liberty throughout the world-against every principle of justice, honesty, merey, and righteousness-it is as morally impossible for any man to be identified with them, or to vote for any of their candidates for the Presidency, and not reveal himself to be in religion a dissembler, in morals a profligate, as pertaining to suffering humanity a ruffian, -as it was for those who bowed down and worshipped the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar to have been, at the same time, the servants of the Most High God.

Resolved, That the adoption of the 'Compromise agitate and convulse the whole country, more and place, though circumstances were unpropitious, more; instead of suppressing the kindling flames of Fancuil Hall, when Fancuil Hall was open—if liberty, will only be as fresh fuel to the fire; instead of strengthening, will effectually help to subvert the monstrous system of slavery; instead of discouraging of Union Whigs of the United States. Why, he ask monstrous system of slavery; instead of discourag-

Resolved, That nothing is settled by these 'Compromises' but the transcendant villany of those by whom they were adopted, or who give to them their

GEN. SCOTT THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY!

A DANIEL come to judgment - yea, a DANIEL," and tried, sentenced, and summarily executed! VERILY, HE HAS HIS REWARD.

YOU THAT HAVE TEARS, PREPARE TO SUPP THEM NOW 'The die is cast.' The expectation of the Great The die is cast.' The expectation of the Great pass them, and condenn the false philanthropy and Apostate and Chief Northern Slave Hunter perishes fanaticism of the day, and expatiated generally on the Apostate and Chief Northern Slave Hunter perishes forever! Daniel Webster is never to reach the Presidency of the United States—that station, for the attainment of which, he has sacrificed honor, justice, manhood, a vast reputation, the plaudits of posterity, and all that is precious in liberty or glorious in the destiny of mankind! So utterly has he been abandoned, even by the tyrants whose favor he so assiduously and so basely songht to secure, that, of all the Southern delegates in the National Whig Convention, not one of them had the magnanimity to bestow a solitary ballot upon him, even as an empty compliment, through more than fifty ballotings!

Now let him and his idol-worshippers gnaw their tongues for pain! tongues for pain!

- 'So round and round we run, And ever the right comes uppermost, And ever is justice done!

'The die is cast.' After fifty-three ballotings, the Whig National Convention of Baltimore determined on the last balloting that Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT should be the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the following result:-

Maine 8 Scott; New Hampshire 5 Scott; Ver-mont 5 Scott; Mass. 11 Webster, 2 Scott; Rhode Island 1 Webster, 3 Scott; Conn. 1 Webster, 3 Fill-more, 2 Scott; New York 1 Webster, 7 Fillmore, 25 t; New Jersey 7 Scott; Penn. 27 Scott; Del. 1 t; Maryland 8 Fillmore; Virginia 6 Fillmore, ott; North Carolina 10 Fillmore; South Csro-8 Scott; North Carolina 10 Fillmore; South Carolina 8 Fillmore; Georgia 10 Fillmore; Ala. 9 Fillmore; Miss. 7 Fillmore; Louisiana 6 Fillmore; Ohio 23 Scott; Kentucky 11 Fillmore, 1 Crittenden; Tennessee 3 Scott, 9 Fillmore; Indiana 13 Scott; Ill. 11 Scott; Missouri 6 Fillmore, 3 Scott; Arkansas 4 Fillmore; Michigan 6 Scott; Plotida 3 Fillmore; Texas 4 Fillmore; Iowa 3 Fillmore, 1 Scott; Wis. 1 Scott, 4 Webster; California 3 Scott, 1 Webster. Total.—Webster 21; Fillmore 112; Scott 159.

The average vote for the three competitors, during fifty-two ballotings, was about the following :-Scott, 134-Fillmore, 133-Webster, 29!!!

Mr. Ashmun rose and said—I have been instructed by the committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report which I hold in my hand, and I beg leave to say, that after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most conciliating spirit, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire, unanimity. (Applause.) And, Sir, by the leave of the Chair, I will, owing to the hasty manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present.

instructed to present.

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the President's chair, and read the resolutions, as follows:—

The Whigs of the United States, in Conventi The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self government, and their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as their political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which, their national organization as a party was effected:

1st. The Government of the United States is of

limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2d. The State Government should be held secure to their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional power, and that the Union should be preserved and watched over as the palladium of our liberties. imited character, and it is confined to the exercise

palladium of our liberties.

3d. That while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of this Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own stand upon foreign ground—that our mission, as a republic, is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institu-

tions.

4th. That, as the people make and control the government, they should obey the constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect; and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign expenses.

oreign powers.

5th. Revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of the government, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports and not from direct taxation; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all parts of the country.
6th. The Constitution vests in Congress the power

to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruction from navigable rivers, whenever such improvement are necessary for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States—said improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7th. The Federal and State Governments are parts

of one system, alike necessary for the common pros-perity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of each are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, State, and individual welfare.

Sth. That the series of resolutions known as the Compromise, including the Fugitive Slave Law, are

received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and sub-stance—a final settlement—of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace; and so far as the Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, we will maintain the same, and insist on its strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of future legislation against evasion or abuse, but no impairing its present efficiency; and we deprecate all future agitation of the slavery question as danger-ous to our peace; and we will discountenance all efforts at the renewal or continuance of such agita-tion, in Congress or out of it, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made, and will maintain this system of measures as a policy essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

These resolutions were first adopted by the Southern delegates on the evening preceding the opening of the Convention, and adopted by that body by large majority, though sixty-six votes were recorded in the negative. The Whig 'platform,' therefore, is as deeply stained with blood, as that erected by the Democratic party.

During the proceedings-

There were loud cries for 'Choate,' 'Choate,' when There were loud cries for 'Choate,' Choate, when amid the almost general call, Mr. Rufus Choate rose, and said that he did not clearly apprehend the exact terms of the last resolution, to the reading of which very anxious attention was paid, but he understood, in general, that it affirmed the finality of the Compromise, deprecating any further political agitation on the subject of slavery. And if he rightly understood it, ise, and than ing, will certainly stimulate the friends of the anti-slavery cause to strike heavier blows and make greater sacrifices in its behalf.

Declard The action of the great national parties which divides the people, but unites the Union—for he held that great national parties, when wisely and morally administered, are among our most efficacious instrum talities of union—so declare? Why should not organ make haste in a form of phraseology distinct, explicit and unequivocal, to declare it is the meaning of the Convention that the agitation of slavery henceforward shall be excluded and forbidden in the national politics of America? (Long continued ap-

plause.)
Why should we not, here and now, with all alacrity, as a party of Whigs, declare the finality of the Compromise measures—(demonstrations of applause.) Was there a human being who did not begin to agree, whatever he may have thought before the 7th of March, 1850, that a great necessity demanded that they should be passed at first?

He thanked God that there was courage enough to

try, which would have the effect of allaying the spiri of strife, and securing the peace which we now richly enjoy.

Among the reasons adduced why the Compromi

measures should be sustained, was one that no man of honor might go out and advocate the support of the hominee, on the ground that by his election agitation another should advocate his eletion, on the ground that agitation would be increased. Would not every man having a heart in his bosom regard with contempt a Whig going into one region, and from the northern side of his mouth say no platform agitation forever—and then going into another, and blowing out of the southern side no platform, but a letter in every man's breeches pocket? (Ap-

Now, of that he remarked, if you love me, 'lead us Now, of that he remarked, if you love me, 'lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from that cvil.'—How much better to run up to the mast-head the flag bearing the words 'the 17th of June—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable,' and if the ship is to go down, let it to be to the music of the national anthem. Even so, I hope that all the resolutions, and more especially the eighth, concurring in the Compromise measures, will be unanimously and the Compromise measures, will be unanimously ar authoritatively adopted and promulgated by this co-

vention of Whigs.

Mr. Choate was frequently vociferously applauded in the course of his remarks, of which the above is a hasty notice, written amid the heat and confusion of

O, base and servile Rufus Choate!

Lattice Street Committee Committee and Committee Committ

CLEAN HANDS.

It is with great eatisfaction we publish the following It is with given comparing Prof. Parkellin of Obeles, fully exculpating Prof. Parkellin of Obeles, letters, fully exculpating Prof. FARREBILL of Oberia, from a serious charge incidentally brought against his at the late New England A. S. Conventies, during a discussion relating almost exclusively to Pres. Mars. —a serious charge, we repeat, but not in populars. timation, not according to the recognized standard of timation, not according to the American Church, (for inheriting bolders, picty in the American content of the children of God u property, is not deemed a criminal act either by the property, is not declared, but only in the judment of such as believe that no man was ever created to be the property of another, and that started ing is a heinous sin against God. As the injusting done, in this instance, to Prof. PAIRCHID, WH WILL out design or malice, so is the very first opportunity improved to make reparation. All such minutes in much to be regretted, while their correction is ere as occasion of unalloyed satisfaction to every spright occasion of unanayed scale of the spirit exhibited by Prof. P., is his length heart. In spirit the slightest taint of biter. ness, and worthy both of praise and imitation. We ness, and worth, and Slavery Standard, Pennylus nia Freeman, and the Ohio Bugle, will cherisly allow his statements, (so honorable to Mrs. F. and to himself,) touching the slave property inherited by her, a place in their columns.—Ed. Ltb.

PROP. PAIRCHILD-CORRECTION.

West BROOKFIELD, June 22, 1852. PRIEND GARRISON :- Will you please gire the secompanying letter, from Prof. PAIRCHILD, of Obella, a place in the Liberator? It is due to him, and to the truth.

The statements, which I am glad he is able so fully to disprove, were made to me by a theological student of Oberlin, in whose veracity I have the fullest confidence; but who, it seems, had been misinformed, or had misunderstood the facts.

Prof. FAIRCHILD thinks I should have inquired of him as to the truth of such a 'slander,' before I made it public. The event shows that it would have been better; though, from the character of my informant I believed it, just as I should if the same statemen had been made to me by Prof. FAIRCRILD himself, relative to another. Up to that time, I had had great respect for him, and heard the statement sadly, feeling that we all need to pray, ' Lead us not into tempt tion'-for,

Find but in flight their safety.

It was not from 'ill will' towards Prof. Farecum. for I have none; nor from a desire to injure the institution with which he is connected, for I have no such desire; nor did . the excitement of the momer betray me into a mistake.' The whole subject, relative to Oberlin, was incidental; growing out of the infamous letter of President Manan, that appeared in the Glasgow Examiner. What I said was designed as added proof to that which undeniably exists, thatit is not without reason that the agents of the Anti-Slavery Society find fault with the church of Oberlin. I am glad that the fact I stated is not a fact, as well for the sake of Oberlin, as for the slave's sake; for Oberlin has now, more than it can ever answer to the slave, in its fellowship of those who fellowship slaveholders.

> Yours, for truth and justice, LUCY STONE OBERLIN, June 15th, 1852.

MY FRIEND, MISS STONE:

It was with surprise and sorrow that I read in a recent number of the Liberator, a charge brought against me, by Mr. May, on your authority and in your behalf. You seemed grieved that such a thing should be true of any one connected with Obrin. You will, therefore, be relieved when I tell you, that,

statement is utterly false. But let me ask. Miss Stone, whether, considering the relation we have sustained to each other, I had not a right to expect that you would communicate with me, in reference to such a slander, before you took the responsibility of publicly proclaiming it Fidelity to truth might require of you the exposure of such a sin, but certainly, not until you had used the most simple and direct means for ascertaining the facts.

notwithstanding your 'perfectly good authority,' the

You and I have differed in opinion on some que tions, but I was not before aware that we had doubted each other's integrity. An idle rumor, howers plaurible, would not justify either of us in assuming that the other was a hypocrite. Suspicion is a counsellor; the wisdom of charity is better."

The facts, so strangely perverted, are these. By the laws of Louisiana, half of my father-in-laws estate was divided among six children; the other half went to the widow. This divison could be fected only by a public sale of the property. I directed our attorney, there, to bid off at the said ! young slave, if my wife's share should be sufficient, and forward him to Ohio at our expense. My wife share amounted to \$125. Of this sum, \$150 were paid for a young girl, between five and six years old and the balance, \$75, saved to pay for her transports tion to this place, and for her support and education after she reached us. You can judge, yourself, whether it was more than adequate.

Beyond this, we have not received one fathing from the estate, and have no claim upon it. The ' two colored women' that fell to my wife never had an existence.

My first house was built by myself,-by mose which my own father gave me. The second 'larget and better one, as you are pleased to call it, was obtained in exchange for this, and by money which I saved myself on a salary of \$400 per year, without doing injustice to any one, and, as I hope, without meanness. Mr. Foote's suggestion, in reference to contributions of students, was a misapprehension of his, though kindly meant. No such contributions were ever made to me personally. A society of students and Alumni made contributions to the college, for the payment of my yearly salary. Every dollar of their contributions was credited to the

The facts as above stated, are known to all my friends, and could be substantiated, if necessary, in any court of justice. I have done nothing in the case to conceal—nothing to publish. The most I could do was to be just-less than this I did not think that me! one acquainted with me would suspect me of doing The Anti-Slavery Standard, by a blunder of Ed-

mund Quincy, ('D. Y.') makes Prof. Hadson the guilty one. You certainly will acquit him. This misrepresentation does not affect me personally, is cause I have no public reputation to sustain, and, at home, justice will be done me. It affects more, and was apparently designed to affect, the school with

which I am connected.

You can decide for yourself, whether a correction is due from you. I have written to Mr. May, of Sencuse. Perhaps he will make the proper correction I did not then think of writing to you; but, an further consideration, it seemed to me right that you should be informed of the facts. It would have been more agreeable to me to give the facts in answer to an inquiry from yourself. Beyond these explantions to yourself and Mr. May, I shall not probably mate

any effort at correction.

I have not been able to believe that you were in. fluenced by any feelings of ill-will towards me. excitement of the moment betrayed you into a mix-take, which you would not justify upon more mains reflection. Sincerely your friend,
J. H. FAIRCHILD.

* Prof. Pairchild has mistaken Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, for Samuel May, Jr., the much esta-General Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society. uprigi is less of bitte on.

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REPUBLICANISM IN EU-

Tolano, (Ohio,) June 16, 1852.

BEST VOCENT, London : of lotter, it has been common, the past fifty as linear in advocates of liberty in Great and Ireland, in France, Italy, Poland and as in France, in country, Foland and as in point the tolling and oppressed masses, and depois of Europe, to the American Redoe the despote of the practicability, the efficienand of a constitutional government based on of all tolling and equality. Often have I Wa. Lorett, and many other advocates Wm. Larett, and many other advocates to sap the est clade to this country as a nation where a nation where signed bear rue; as the same ritan, pours the oil and is at, as a good pour the oil and artisting theres and robbers have inflicted Would that the toiling millions of seprets are parting and struggling for deliverance sho are partial and political despots, who, in the as relativistical and postucest despots, who, in the serie fed, of patriotism and order, perpetrate evaluations and outrage on human beings, of his understand the real character of this rehis lasthsome to hear this nation talk of jusis lostnessed it is disgusting to hear the Amerimean and clergy, as a body, talk of God, of as dark and times? at usi here they are and must ever be mere byreds ords of scorn and contempt to every just about mind; for they are used to consecrate all to be seen and pollutions of slaveholding a senses, arong and posteriors of stavenoiding of putered, a few weeks since, in Boston, to pray, per und perch, and talk of God, of Christ and his leds, did homage to the Fugitive Slave Law, as it said in Daniel Webster, its author and exene; the commander-in-chief of slave-hunters. by sharred their solemn Conference to meet and at the shrine of a slave-huns faye, praise and preaching were abandoned select and hurrans for the great champion of sheeters God, Christ and the Gospel were

speed for Daniel Webster-Inchibering is an advertisement taken from marely newspaper, called the Louisiana State belies, and dated 'City of Lafayette, Wednes-1 1gat 7, 1850. Dear friend, read this through necession of American religion and republicanir all the crimes and atrocities indicated by it atcooned by both :--

Sengret that, for want of room this week, the incan the advertisement here referred to, in congates of its great length, must be deferred to gapent number of the -Liberator. It offers for a the settlement of an estate, a plantation, with amos of cane, corn, &c.; also, sundry mules, horses on own, calves, wagons, horse plows, hoes, &c. is, no hundred slaves, men, women, children and has been sixty years old down to a single monthenca crippled, others as ruptured, and others of no good The list is a curious and revolting one. -11 UA Her the contents ! Ponder well the details ! Study

be is their relations to the religion, the governset the Constitution, laws, and Declaration of Ininvolence; and to the social condition, the public estant, and national power and character of this makir. What a fearful record ! Two HUNDRED lacron men, women and children in one notice fixed and sold with 'mules, horses, oxen, cows, cim, certs, wagons, plows, hoes, axes, harnesses, hide ke ke. Mark the names and the titles; they as American boys and girls. Mark the ages ; many d'them are innocent, helpless infants, but a few weeks smaths old, and all unconscious of the doom to which recognized Christians and republicans have assigned them. Mark their employments and diswes. Mark too, that children are never mentioned ammetion with the father; only in connection with the mother. One sixth of all the children born a the ration know no fathers. Their fathers are sometiled for; and they are not considered as havin fathers in our church or civil courts.

What an appalling picture of American society besthis advertisement present! The religious and palital newspapers, in one half of the States of this Union, weekly go forth teeming with such and similar sirenisements; and the churches, priests and politicius, the literature, religion, government, and social tendion of the country, instead of openly rebuking. publicly consive at and sanction the practice Where are the conscience, the humanity, the sense of justice, of honor and of shame, in the people that on this quietly and approvingly see their fellow-bemied and sold with brute beasts and things: Get the London Advertiser, Chronicle, and Toses, the Glasgow Argus, and all the papers of Great leitan and Ireland, of Paris, of France, of Prussia, dastris and Russis to publish this advertisement, and bill it up before all classes, tyrants as well as others sa tree mirror in which the national character and pair, the religion, literature, and social condition of republic can be seen; for slavery is a national engand the staple commodity in the market is ETMANITY-men, women and children.

Here are two other advertisements in the same pa-

NOTICE -Was committed to the public jail of the count. E.—Was committed to the public jail of the circl Lafsrette, as a runaway, on the 23d of July, 186, the black slave man, who says his name is July, and says he belongs to Mr. L. Bicknell, of the public of the public state of July, and says he belongs to Mr. L. Bicknell, of the public state of the pu and take him away S. CALDWELL, Capt. N. Watch.

AVIS.-A ete ronduit a la prison de la ville de depete, comme marron, le 23 Juillet, 1850, le ne-ramme JOHN, se disant appartenir a Mr. L. Rose, de la paroisse St. Jean, le dit esclave a cinq and l'spures de haut, est age d'apeupres 22 ans. Apprendate est requis de retiree le dit esclave et lapria fra.

8, CALDWELL, Capt. de la Garde.

NOTICE Was committed to the police jail of th As the base of the police of t he exert is requested to come forward, prove prolem, protarges, and take him away.

S. CALDWELL, Capt. N. Watch.

ATRA ete conduit a la geole de police de le has a the conduit a la geole de police de la state Lasytte, le 19 Juillet, 1850, comme marron, la me medire WILLIAM, qui se disant appartenir la lasytte, de la Nouvelle Orleans. Le dit sant à piels ? pouces de haut et est age d'apeu-mai sa, et a une cacatrice sur la tempe droite. Le meditate at reune de le recire, at de naver les frais. associare est requis de le retire, at de payer les frais.

Lord them! Two men in jail, solely because they sept to scape from slavery to liberty. This i stand all over the nation, in all the States. Men a prisoned solely for seeking to be free, and fo tares to freedom. And on the continuance this practice depends the existence of the Repubat pricts and politicians being witnesses. These ements are all printed in the English and hand languages, many French being residents in

Here is mother notice in the same paper :-

a mother notice in the same paper:—

LOUISY TATIH. The necessity for a day of rest was small by God on the organization of the human barded by God on the organization of the human barded at mind before he instituted a Sabbath on the same tenness in that living record still. God same and it stands in all its original and same tenness in that living record still. God same and intellectual degradation, disease and passed dath, to reaseless, anxious toil.

Instanded human ballows advertised and rank

In handred human beings, advertised and rankver beaus and chattels, and sold in close connec-

be bought and sold, but the Sabbath must not be desecrated. God looks carefully after rites and institutions, but cares not for his children, especially his black children. But such is political and religious character and condition in this boasted land of liberty, republicanism, and Christianity. There is no people earth among whom such notices could be put forth as they are here. Yet our Websters and Clays, our priests and politicians generally, and your Kossuths Mazzinis, and other advocates of popular freedom, are ever pointing to this nation as free, enlightened, honorable, noble, humane, just and Christian. God help us! What do the crushed and innocent victims of our tyranny and savageness think of these culogies that are piled upon their oppressors? I can but close in the impressive language of Jefferson, himself slaveholder, and though a President, his offspring being this hour in slavery, held and used as ' mules, bocs and axes' are held and used :- I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest.' God and Humanity are against this Union. It must fall, and great and desirable will be its over-Yours, truly, throw.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

WORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLA-VERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held in Horticultural Hall, Worcester, on Saturday evening and Sunday, day and evening, June 19th and 20th. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing vear. viz:-

President - Effingham L. Capron, of Worcester. Vice Presidents-Josiah Henshaw, of West Brookfield; Adin Ballou, Milford; Clark Aldrich, Upton; Daniel S. Whitney, Boylston; Moses Sawin, Southhoro'; Joshua Spooner, Worcester.

Recording Secretary-Emily Loveland, Worcester. Corresponding Secretary-Martin Stowell, Worcester Treasurer-John M. Fish, West Brookfield.

Executive Committee-Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester E. D. Draper, Milford; Sarah H. Earle, Worcester; Eliza A. Stowell, do.; Olive Loveland, do.; Joseph A. Howland, do. ; Henry Carpenter, Upton.

On Saturday evening, addresses were made by Miss Sallie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) and by Mr. Gar-On Sunday afternoon, Mr. Garrison offered a series

of resolutions, in behalf of the Business Committee, which were taken up for discussion. Rev. Wm. B Stone, Miss Lucy Stone, and Mr. Garrison, addressed the meeting with their usual force and earnestness. In the evening, the Hall was filled to overflowing

many going away, unable to obtain seats. The presence of Miss Holley was a great help to the meetings. From what had been heard of her reputa tion as a speaker at the West, much was expected, and we doubt if any were disappointed. Her speeches, on both evenings, were very able and impressive, and evidently produced a deep effect on all who heard them. She possesses a power of description, a clearness of thought, and a faculty of reaching the hearts and consciences of her hearers, which we have seldom seen equalled in any man or woman. Her descriptions of the horrors of slavery, and her thrilling appeals to the humanity of all, brought tears to the eyes of many. The friends of the slave must be truly thankful for the addition to their number of one so gifted and so true.

Mr. Garrison made one of his best efforts. His illustrations were very happy, and exactly to the point, and told with great power on the audience. He showed that the slaveholders and their abetters notwithstanding the great physical power they possess .- with the church and the government on their side, are, nevertheless, great cowards. Like other thieves, they tremble at every rustling of the leaf. They affect to treat the anti-slavery cause as of no consequence, as too insignificant to be noticed-and then get together, and resolve that the voice of the abolitionists must be silenced, or the Union will be dissolved. They declare the question settled ; and then, before their words are cold, meet again, and reiterate the same declaration, and extort new pledges of fealty to the Slave Power. Daniel Webster's command to 'stop this agitation' reminded him of a sleepy old Judge, who was awakened on one occasion by a heavy clap of thunder, and cried out at the top of his voice, 'Silence in the Court!' God is thundering with his truth in the ear of this guilty nation, and Daniel Webster cries out, 'Silence!' It Daniel Webster versus God!

The thanks of the Society are due to the Society who meet at Horticultural Hall, for their kindness in giving way to our Society in the evening, (it being a regular service with them.) and to Rev. Mr. Thurston, of Natick, who filled the desk for Mr. Higginson, for the interest he took in our meetings; and also to the Choir, for the service they rendered on the last evening.

We do not remember of ever attending a larger or more spirited county meeting in Worcester than this. It was another effectual broadside of truth fired into the camp of slavery.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

EMILY LOVELAND, Secretary.

MEETING AT GEORGETOWN.

DANVERSPORT, June 20th, 1852.

BROTHER GARRISON :- I see, by the Liberator, that

the annual meeting of our Essex County Anti-Slavery Society is to be held at Georgetown, on the 26th and 27th inst. Georgetown is a beautiful place, and a pleasant ride from our cities and towns; and I hope there will be a full attendance on that interesting oc-Abolitionists of Essex County, arouse from your

slumbers, and come forth and battle for the right! Be not content to pay tithes of mint, anise and cummin of political action, while you neglect the weightier matters of the law; but let us give to the world the assurance, that the spirit of liberty is yet alive in our hearts, and that we are determined to agitate this question of slavery as long as the foul system exists, in spite of all . Compromises . that a fiendish Congress may see fit to enact, and call laws. Our cause does not depend so much on its numerical strength, as on its own intrinsic merits; nevertheless, let us act as though the whole success of the cause depended on us. Let us not throw the heat and burden of the day upon a few tried veterans of the cause. Let us shake of the grave-clothes of indifference whereby we are bound, and prove to the world that we are worthy to enjoy the liberty wherewith God has made us free .-Finally, let each one of us resolve to be at his post in Georgetown on the 25th and 27th.

Yours, for the Slave and Freedom. JOSEPH MERRILL

Tribute to Lucretia Mott .- A correspondent of the Delaware County Republican, in giving an account of the recent Woman's Rights Convention, says : But the master mind of the Convention was the

of our own Lucarria Morr, a woman whose tower-ing intellect and benevolent heart, combined with every other virtue that can make life more pure and holy, have rendered her an object of admiration and reverence throughout the Christian world, wherever there is a spark of God-like benevolence to sympa-thize with human progress, or admiration of that which is good. Though ostracised in a measure by the conservatism of the religious society to which she belongs, and though occupying in some instances what tair minds may perhaps regard as rather extrem ground, the influence of Mrs. Mott in the promotion of truth and right far outweighs that of a thou tion of truth and right far outweigns time of a sand whose religion consists only in going to meeting and ages yet to come will appreciate her worth.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Several of the papers have published, under the name of the 'Response of New Hampshire' to the nomination of Franklin Pierce, an account of a meeting at Concord. The real response to that nomination was made in the deed which is chronicled in the following paragraph :-

Ter In the New Hampshire Legislature, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1836, forbidding State officers to officiate in the rendition of fugitive slaves, and the use of jails for their detention, was passed to a third reading, and Tuesday, 15th instant, (June), assigned for its final consideration.

Look at that, and learn how despicable human

ngs can become. Can servility farther go? Talk of the severity of Abolitionists! of the extrarag their language! When did they ever describe, or charge upon men, such baseness, such stony-hearted-ness, such shamelessness, such depravity, as the Legslature of New Hampshire, and the majority of it people, have here written down as their own charac-One anti-slavery law, one enactment in harmony with freedom and with an honest democracy, had found its way upon their statute-book, and had stood there for several years. The nomination to the Presidency of one of their own citizens comes, and come as the act of Slavedom in general, and of Virginia in particular. Forthwith these New Hampshire legislators, (what should we do without these human governments !), expunge from their code the law which de clared that no officers of theirs should turn slave-catch ers on New Hampshire soil, no prisons of theirs be used to hold the man flying from the most cruel oppression. They expunge the law, and loudly proclaim to their Southern masters their entire readiness to aid, to any possible extent, in kidnapping and sending into slavery any man they shall please to designate. New Hampshire soil, in their opinion, is just the place for hunting and catching human beings, and making slaves of them. We must accept their own estimate of themselves; while we call upon the true and faithful friends of liberty yet remaining in New Hampshire-a Spartan band-to deal with the pro-slavery about them as it deserves. S. M., Jn.

'SINE QUA NON.'

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Puritan lecorder makes the following remarks upon the recent election of Rev. Dr. Edward Humphrey to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, &c., in Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. H. is the son of Dr. Heman Humphrey, farmerly President of Amherst College, and now, as ever, an assiduous advocate of the Colonization scheme :-

. Some have expressed surprise that the Genera *Some have expressed surprise that the General Assembly should have ventured upon placing a New-England man at so important a post. But it must be remembered that while Dr. Humphrey is of the very best New England extraction, having inherited a name which his venerable father had made illustrious, he has lived long enough at the South, not only to be-come familiar with, but in some sense conformed to Southern views and habits."

'In some sense,' says our correspondent, judiciously leaving an opening for explaining away, if he hould be hard pressed by an anti-slavery commentator; but Slavery is too keen-sighted to bestow her offices upon any thing less than active and practica conformity. The receiver is in good standing and full fellowship with the thief, but he must be really and distinctly a receiver, or there is no admission for him to that church. So a popularity of many years standing in the office of pastor in a slaveholding church is as good evidence of faithfulness to The Cause as if the man were a slaveholder himself.

Allegiance to slavery is the one thing needful for preferment in Church as well as in State,-c. K. W.

'MEYER'S UNIVERSUM,' is the title of a handsomely got up Anglo-American periodical, in New York, to be issued on the 1st and 15th of every month at 25 cts. number-12 numbers complete a volume. It is to contain four elegant steel engravings, with descriptions of each, embracing the most noted views in the United States. This number has a graphic view of the Horse Shoe Fall (Ningara :) Hohanesberg, the Fortres for State Prisoners in the kingdom of Wurtemberg the Tower of London; and Fingal's Cave, Ky. Emi nent artists are engaged on nearly one hundred North American views, for this work. Published in New York. For sale by Redding & Co. 8 State Street

SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND LIFE IN THE SPHERE Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. Price 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York, and No 142 Washington street, Boston.

In this age of inquiry and progress, it will hardly atisfy the thinking mind to deny the truth of any proposition, because it conflicts with old idea ished though they may be by a thousand asso and supported by an array of great names which have given them an odor of sanctity. — Author.

· Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book re lating to Spiritualism that has been published. If regarded only as a psychological romanee, it is better worth perusal than any novel now current. Having found some of the works of this school decidedly hard reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to reading, we took this in hand rather out of regard to the author, (in whose integrity we have all confidence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till finished; and we would advise all outsiders, who would like to know what these 'Spiritual Manifestations' are, and whither they tend, to procure 'Supernal Theology,' which covers but 112 pages, and costs but a quarter. Fowlers & Wells publish it.—N. Y. Daily

THE INVESTRATED HYDROPATRIC EXCYCLOPEDIA: A complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work with over 300 engravings, embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body : Hygienic Agencies, and the Preservation of Health ; Dieteties and Hydropathic Cookery ; Theo ry and Practice of Water-Treatment ; Special Pathology and Hydro-Therapeutics; 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 \$2 50. Published by FowLERS AND WELLS, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street Boston.

For popular reference, we know of no work which can fill its place. Without any parade of technical terms, it is strictly scientific; the language is plain and simple; the points explained are of great importance; devoted to progress, the editor is no slave to theory; he does not shock the general reader by medical ultraisms; while he forcibly demonstrates the benefits of modern improvements. Of all the numerous publications which have obtained such a wide popularity, as issued which have obtained such a wide popularity, as issued by Fowlers and Wells, perhaps none are more adapted to general utility than this rich, comprehensive, and well-arranged Encyclopedia. — New York Tribune.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYRS: or, the Duty of Disobedi ence to Wicked Rulers. A Discourse by J. G. Forman, to which is added a Private Letter to a Pro-Slavery Parish. Boston: Crosby & Nichols.

The following are a few of the notices the Pres nas taken of the pamphlet:

· It is a Discourse marked by abundant research scholarly finish, and an unexceptional tone and temper. —Hon. John G. Palpher, in the Commonwealth.

"It is a Discourse which it does one's soul good to read—strong, manly, and imbued with the genuine protestant spirit, fearless and fervid. Mr. F. stands in the front rank of that small band of Christ; true ministers, found faithful in troublous times. - Nation

We have read both the Sermon and Letter with great satisfaction. They have awakened in our minds the sincerest admiration and respect for the author The pamphlet ought to be sold on every anti-slaver; counter, and be extensively distributed and read.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price 15 cents a copy, or \$1,50 per dozen.

Shipping a Slare.—On Saturday last, the British brig Sylph left this port for the West Indies, and soon after she sailed, a colored boy belonging to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Jeffers was missed. Circumstances had occurred which caused it to be supposed that he was on board the Sylph. Accordingly, officer Mo-Allister was despatched in pursuit of the vessel in the steamer Sun, which had been chartered for that purpose, and overtook her off Annapolis. Capt. Smith, commander of the Sylph, afforded the officer every facility to search his vessel, and expressed entire ignorance of the boy being on board, but the fugitive was finally discovered stowed away in the forecastle under the floor, and brought back to the city. The Captain was also arrested and brought to the city, and on Sunday night had a hearing before Justice Ruley, who committed the slave to jail, and released the Captain on security to appear for further hearing. The slave, whose name is John Francis, was formerly employed on board a pilot boat, and was a valuable hand. He was shipped by a colored man named Alexander Johnson, who procured him at the instance of Thomas Coward, a shipping master. The oaths and formality necessary before shipping a negro had all been properly observed before a magistrate.

A further hearing was to have been had yesterday evening before Justice, Ruley, and the parties were called together for that purpose, but after consultation, it was concluded to let the matter rest entirely with the grand jury, who will be in session to-day.

Capt, Smith has employed Z. Collins Lee, Esq., as his counsel; W. H. Collins appears as counsel for the colored man Johnson, and C. J. M. Gwinn will conduct the prosecution for the State. The claimant of the services of the slave and prosecuting witness is Zachary Clark, who, together with John Guyether, accompanied officer McAllister in making the arrests.

William Wells Brown. The following paragraph, says the National Anti-Stanery Standard, from a letter.

William Wells Brown. The following paragraph, says the National Anti-Slavery Standard, from a letter from a gentleman in England to a friend in Boston, will interest the many friends of Mr. Brown in this country:

'John Scoble, the Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in pursuance of his plan
of calumniating all members and friends of the American Anti-Slavery Society, has been, for some time,
striving to injure William W. Brown. Mr. Brown,
we hear, has recently called Mr. Scoble to account.
It may prove something like 'calling spirits,' &c.; the
important question being, will they come when you
do call for them. Scoble, having recently backed out
in a discreditable way from an interview with Rev.
Edward Mathews, (the gentleman who was so nearly
drowned, and otherwise basely used, in Kentucky, by
some slaveholders,) will be slow to put himself in any some slaveholders,) will be slow to put himself in any new position where his shuffling course will be ex-

The Boston Hunkers held a Pierce and King ratification meeting in Fancuil Hall on Thursday evening of last week. Col. Heard presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Peabody, of N. H., S. H. Ayer, Speaker of the House of Representatives of N. H., Mr. Wells, President of N. H. Senate, B. F. Hallett, J. H. Prince, and Charles L. Woodbury. A letter rom Dickinson was read.

The Maine Liquor Law in Minnesota .- The Liquor Law recently adopted in Minnesota was put in force for the first time at St. Paul's, on the 30th ult. Four thousand dollars worth of the liquor was seized, and the owner tried and found guilty. He appealed, and gave the required bonds to prosecute his appeal. In the meantime, the liquors are in charge of the Sheriff. There was no opposition to the enforcement

Maine Liquor Law Defeated in Connecticut.-The Maine Liquor Bill was lost recently in the House of Representatives of the Connecticut Legislature, by a

New Hampshire. - The New Hampshire House New Hampshire. — The New Hampshire House passed the liquor bill on Friday, 173 to 105. The Senate voted in the evening that if the people voted to suspend the act, its operation should be indefinitely postponed, instead of for one year only. The House non-concurred—144 to 133; and the Senate laid the bill on the table. The Legislature adjourned on Satur-

Frederika Bremer having received, since her return home, so many letters and parcels from strangers in America as to make the heavy postage thereon a se-vere burden to her, begs that such persons will send

The Crystal Palace has been purchased for about to an appropriate site at Sydenham, near London. It s to be placed in the midst of a park of 150 acres, which is to be planted with a specimen of every tree which can be grown in the open air in England. The building is to contain a winter garden of eighteen

Extraordinary Speed. By an arrangement which went into operation on Monday of last week, between the Hudson River Railroad and the N. Y. Central line to Buffalo, the Queen City is now brought within less than fifteen hours' ride of New York—including half an hour for dinner at Utica.

Travellers may now leave New York at 6 A. M. b

the Hudson River Railroad, arrive in Albany at 101-4. Utica at 1 1-4. Syracuse at 3 1-4, Rochester at 6 1-4, and Buffalo at 8 1-2 to 8 3-4, in season to take the evening boats up Lake Eric, which leave at 9, P. M.

The Excavations at Nineveh. Private letters from The Executions at Ninevel. Private letters from Ninevel state that Col. Rawlinson, who is now conducting the excavations, accompanied by Mr. Layard, has opened out the entire place of sepulture of the Kings and Queens of Assyria. There they lie, we are told, 'in huge stone sarcophagi, with ponderous lids, just as they were deposited more than three thousand years ago.

Assault by a Member of Congress. Fayette McMul-len, a member of Congress from Virginis, has been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer an assault held to bail in the sum of \$1,000, to answer an assaut upon Mr. Fitzworth, recently on board the steam-er Trenton, coming from Tacony. Fitzworth had oc-cupied McMullen's seat in the cars during his absence by placing his lady in it. McMullen threatened to take his seat by force, but Fitzworth vacated it at the take his seat by force, but Fitzworth vacated it at the desire of the lady, calling the Congressman no gentleman. They afterwards met on the boat, when Fitzworth refusing to recall the epithet, McMullen broke his cane over his head.

No Accounting for Taste. The Baton Rouge Gazette says:—A negro on the plantation of Mrs. Duplantier who was supposed to be a dirt eater, was fast wasting away, had become a mere skeleton, and all hope of saving him was given up, when it was found that instead of eating dirt, the negro was eating rags. He mould eat his clothes, blankets, and every description would eat his clothes, blankers, and every description of cloth, would sell his 'rations' for old clothes to eat, large pieces of woolen, cottenade, &c., were taken from him, and we learn since he has been deprived of them that he has become quite healthy; he gives no reason for his singular taste, which seems now to have left

New Motive Power. A Mr. Force, a young man of Washington, has invented and patented a new motive power, which he thinks will supersede the use of both water and steam. It is said to bring the atmosphere into use as a new and important agent, amounting almost to independent self-action; that this new momentum can be so increased as to propel the largest ocean steamers, or adapted to the delicate movements of the watch.

Attention, the World!—The Boston Times announces, authoritatively, that the name of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is pronounced Peerce, and not Purse, as most people are in the habit of call-

The New Candidate.—The Detroit Free Press flies a The New Candidate.—The Detroit Free Press flies at its mast head the name of Gen. Franklin L. Pierce, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. The Toledo Republican goes in strong for Gen. Franklin A. Pierce. The Madison Democrat, on its part, hurras lustily for General Franklin W. Pierce. CONCORD, N. H., June 16.

U. S. Senator from New Hampshire.—A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, held last evening, by a vote of 86 to 63, postponed until the November session the choice of a U. S. Senator in place of John P. Hale, whose term expires on the 4th March next.

New Hampshire Legislature.—The bill for the repeal of the act for the further protection of personal liberty, was finally passed to-day, without debate or division. The Rev. John Atwood, late the Free Soil candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, has declared for Pierce.

The National Era of the present week contains a complete history of the Congressional career of Gen-Franklin Pierce, showing conclusively, from the re-cords of both Houses, that, from his first chtrance into the House in 1843 to the close of his term in the Senate, he was foremost among the tribe of Northern Serviles. The South knew what she was about when she selected him for a Presidential candidate.

Convention of Free Colored People in Maryland.—A circular addressed to the Free Colored People of Maryland, has just been issued by a meeting of colored persons in Baltimore, who are in favor of a Convention to take into serious consideration [their] present condition and future prospects in this country, and contrast them with the inducements and prospects around to them! in Liberia or any other countries are considered to the serious consideration and the serious contrast them with the inducements and prospects around to them! in Liberia or any other countries are considered to the serious contrast them. pects opened to [them] in Liberia, or any other cour

This Convention it is proposed to hold in Balti-more, on the 25th of July. It is to be composed of delegates from the free colored people in all the coun-ties of Maryland. The circular says:

'As the object for which this Convention is called is one of vital importance to the free colored people of Maryland, it is greatly to be desired, and confidently expected, that a full attendance of delegates will be present on the occasion, who will calmly, deliberately, and intelligently consider the object for which they have been called together, and that each delegate. delegate will come prepared to contribute his portion of information, and fully and freely to express his views on the great subject of our future destiny.

It is reported that Gov. Boutwell nominated Seth J. Thomas, Eq., of Charlestown, to the office of Prison Inspector, imade vacant by the death of Wm. Sawyer, who was killed, recently, on the railroad,) and the Council rejected the nomination. Mr. Thomas was counsel for the owner of the slave Sims, who was reclaimed as a fugitive by his master in Georgia. It is said the Governor's Free Soil friends were greatly surprised at the nomination of Mr. Thomas.

Impostor. — A correspondent of the Providence Journal, at Kingston, R. L., warns the public against a colored man who has taken up the fugitive slave business, and has been driving it with considerable success, in that quarter. He says he is lately from Baltimore, where he left a wife and children; that he had letter from Large Meaning to Challes Pers. of Baltimore, where he set a wise and emidren; that he had letters from Isaac Hooper to Charles Perry, of Westerly, and Dr. Tobey, of Providence. But neither of the gentlemen named has the honor of his acquaintance, or at least knows no good of him.

LF A correspondent of the Abington Virginian, writing from Jonesville, Va., says :- On Sunday last, a man, who says his name is Charles Terry, and a citizen of Vermont, was arrested here upon a charg of advising certain s aves to abscond from thei masters, and committed to jail.

Belton Young, of Greenbush, Wisconsin, offers his house and farm, all his property, for the recovery of his child, two years old, which was probably stoler by Indians while its mother was washing at a brook.

The Columbus Twins .- We saw yesterday, at the Carolina Hotel, two fine looking negro children, who are quite a match for the Simaese twins, whose exhibition created so much attention some years ago They are connected by the vertebra, the present or the most extraordinary freaks of nature on record. We learn that the proprietors will carry them to the North for exhibition—commenc —Wilmington (N. C.) Journal. -commencing at Petersburg,

A Bold and Daring Act .- On Saturday night last Mr. Edward Bacon, who resides in Mendon, near Milford, returned home about 10 o'clock, and found a these words: 'Edmund, you are domed to see death!'
A few minutes after, while Mr. Bacon was sitting by his chamber window, a piece of wrought iron, dis-charged, it is supposed, by a gun, struck his hand and lodged in the wall. Mr. Bacon has offered a reward of \$50 for the detection of the offender .- Mi

Cholera on the Plains .- Fourteen of Major Stearns's company of recruits for the army in New Mexico, had died of cholera on the plains, previous to the 20th

Free Soil National Convention .- A call for a National Free Soil Convention has been prepared in this city, and will be issued immediately, under the name of Samuel Lewis, Chairman of the General Free Soil Committee. The Convention is to be held at Pitts ourg, on the 11th of August. Friends of the Buffald Platform are earnestly requested to send delegates.

Death of John Randolph's Body Servant.-We learn Death of John Randolph's Body Servant.—We learn from the Troy (Ohio) Times that John, the faithful body servant of the late John Randolph, of Virginia, died near that place recently, and was buried on the grounds of the Randolph Colony, on Stillwater, in Miami County. John went to Ohio with the rest of the manumitted Randolph slaves in 1846, but failing to possess themselves of their lands in Meson county. Marcus Spring, No 22 Broad street, New York, (post paid) to be forwarded in some less expensive way—and all persons writing to her will do well to use thin silk paper. [Newspapers in different parts of the country will oblige Miss B. by copying this.]

Miami County, John went to Ohio with the rest of the manumitted Randolph slaves in 1846, but failing to possess themselves of their lands in Mercer country silk paper. [Newspapers in different parts of the company was dispersed over the several counties of the Miami, and John returned to Virginia, where he remained up to last fall, when he again visited he remained up to last fall, when he again visited Ohio, where he soon sickened and died at his son-in-

> A New Power Press .- The Lebanon, N. H., Whig states that Mr. A. H. Cragin of that town, who has been at work for the last year upon a new power press, has completed one which works admirably, and is has completed one which works admirably, and is capable of throwing off from 1500 to 2000 impressions per hour. It is entirely now in its construction, simple and compact—being less than seventeen feet in length, by four feet wide, and is to be afforded for about \$500. The Whig considers it one of the greatest inventions of the age. Mr. Cragin will secure a patent and claim the reverse of forced by Geo. Brane patent, and claim the reward offered by Geo. Bruce, Esq., of New York City, of \$1000, for the best press capable of throwing off 500 sheets per hour, with the ordinary labor of two men, and which shall not cost

Munificent Gift .- We understand that Geo. Peabody Esq., the eminent London banker, has given to the town of Danvers, which is his native place, the muni-ficent sum of twenty thousand dollars for the establishment of a lyceum and library, and the crection of the necessary buildings. The letter, containing the an-nouncement of this donation, was read at the Ainner table on the occasion of the centennial celebration a few days since, and the gift called forth the warmest expressions of gratitude on the part of the inhabi-tants.

The Rockingham (Va.) Register states that Mrs. Diedrick, wite of Mr. John Diedrick, residing near Mount Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, threw a tree-frog upon her lap, which began jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

A Brave Feat.—A negro boy about 10 years of age, belonging to Charleston, (S. C.) being desirous of paying Wilmington a visit, got under the guard of the steamer Gladiator, just aft the wheel, and placing his feet on the spondyle of the boat, (a large beam near the water line, designed to keep the craft upright and steady,) and clasping a brace which stood consciously near contents. and steady, and clasping a brace which stood con-veniently near, got over safely. The distance is about one hundred and seventy miles, and the nigh was quite tempestuous. On being asked whether has slept during the night, he replied, 'Golly! no, mas sa, didn't have no time.'

William Hughes, the pedestrian, accomplish the feat of walking seventy miles from sunrise to sun set, at Cambridge, on the 12th inst. He had nine minutes to spare.

Centennial Celebration at Danvers.—The one hun dredth anniversary of the separation of Danvers fron Salem, and of its existence as a distinct municipa corporation, was recently celebrated in a spirited and patriotic manner, by the citizens of that town, and the friends from the surrounding region. Kossuth .- It is stated that the amount of money re

alized by M. Kossuth in the country is about ninet Frank Jackson.-It has been ascertained that Fran

Jackson, who was kidnapped, last year, from Wester Pennsylvania, is now held in slavery in Campbel county, Va. Suits have been commenced for his free dom, against his former, as well as his present claim ants. This we learn from the Free Presbyterian.

Another Anti-Slavery Novel.—Tappan & Whitte-more, of Boston, 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 said to be a work of a very exciting character, exhibiting the operation of slavery at the North, as well as the South, got up in handsome style, and illustrated by Billings. Fatal Railroad Accident .- A young woman, about 2

Fatal Rathroad Accident.—A young woman, about 2: years of age, threw herself before the engine of the Northern mail train of cars from Burlington, due her Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, when it was passing through Enfield, N. H., at considerable speed and was instantly killed. She was shockingly man gled. Name not known. She came from Vermon only a few days previous.—Journal.

The New York Tribune says- Gov. Kossut has removed from the Irving House to the private boarding-house of Mrs. Cornell, No. 52 East Sixteenth street, where he will probably remain until he start

A Green Old Age.—The Auburn Advertiser chronicles the marriage of Asaph Morse, of Moravia, in Cayuga county, a revolutionary soldier, aged 91, to Cynthis Whitaker, of Locke, in the same county, aged 82, a relic of the same glorious period.

APPEAL FOR AID.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Material Aid for American Figities.—Prom last October to the present time, a train of operations has been systematically put forth in this city for aiding fugitive slaves. Meetings have been held under austices of the colored citizens, who, having contributed their mite, would gratefully acknowledge the aid which benevolent friends in Rochester have tendered them as almoners for God's hunted poor.

Many fugitives have been helped to Canada, and the cry is still they come. To respond to these appeals is a heavier burden upon Hochester than other places east, for they generally strive here destitute—the charities bestowed along the route having been merely from hand to mouth; on reaching us, they rely upon a full quota for conveyance to freedom's land. If friends in the several localities would be sure to place fugitives upon the cheapest route, and, in giving, would have an eye to the entire length, the Vigilance Committee in Rochester will feel more encouraged in well doing.

Vigilance Committee in Rochester with the encouraged in well doing.

At a meeting held on Monday evening, May 24th, in Zion church, a committee was appointed to solicit donations from friends here and elsewhere in furtherance of the fugitive slave mission, pledging themselves to a prompt acknowledgment and faithful appropriation.

W. C. NELL. Sceretary.

LLOYD SCOTT, Committee. Secretary.
W. Moore,
Rochester, May 25th, 1852.

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 7 1-2 o'clock. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, and C. L. be in attendance.

JAMES N. BUPFUM. President. ELIZA J. KENNY, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON. Anti-slavery meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Abington, on Sunday, July 4th, at the usual time, with special reference to the question, whether time, with special reference to the question, whether moral or political action, or both, can be best used for the abolition of slavery.

Among the speakers on the occasion will be Ab-by Kelley Foster and Nathaniel H. Whiting.

LECTURES BY DANIEL FOSTER. DANIEL FOSTER, of Concord, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of Four Lectures, already delivered in numerous places with excellent effect, at

READING

commencing on Sunday, June 27, at 5 o'clock, P.M., and continuing on the following Three Evenings.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will attend a meeting in Spencer, at the Town Hall, on SUNDAY, June 27, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and continuing at the customary hours of second and third meetings.

NORTH BROOKFIELD, (Worcester Co.) SALLIE HOLLEY, of Rochester, N. Y., and LUCY STONE, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in the lower Town Hall, North Brookfield, on SUNDAY next, 27th instant, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M.

THE FAST-SAILING PLEASURE-BOAT, MOBY DICK.

AUSTIN BEARSE, MASTER, Lying at the North side of Central Wharf, Boston, IS READY, AT ALL TIMES, FOR Pleasure Parties.

—or— PISHING EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOR. J. B. SMITH, 16 Brattle street, the well-known and popular Caterer, is prepared to farnish such sup plies as may be desired, for these Excursions.

REFERENCES. Marston & Sampson, head of Phila-delphia Packet Pier; Cook & Wood, head of Long Wharf; Norris & Hallett, Eating-House, head of Central Whf.

Water Cure at High Rock.

A SA SMITH has leased of Jasse Hutchinson his beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cure

Establishment.
This cottage stands on a romantic hill, almost in the centre of Lynn, some 200 feet above the city, and overlooking the finest scenery on the coast. The water is most excellent, and the location a very desirable and pleasant one. Terms from \$6 to \$10 per week, payable weekly.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor.

Miss L. A. SMITH, Physician.
Lynn, Mass., June 16, 1852.

A NEW HISTORY.

THIS is one of the most valuable works that was over written for Schools and Families, and inever written for Schools and Families, and in-tended to remove the prejudices from Whites against the Colored and Indian people in the United States. 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 Charts of all the different nations and countries, with engrav-

ings. Giving,
lar, The Males and Females of all nations, with their complexions and costumes -- in Maps. 2np. The Circle Girdle Belt or Band, with the five 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 patallel 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, Sens, 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.

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

The first great lesson we are taught is to get learning—the key of knowledge, the standard of truth, the foundation of every good virtue, the most useful art ever taught by mankind. Learning is the true source of knowledge, and this we derive from books. Without them, we should be an ignorant, superstitious and degraded race. And what can, be more interesting than the study of History? The most learned men of all nations have obtained their information, skill and science from Books and Historical works.

I have selected from hundreds of the hest authors.

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

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.

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly:
Usy Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper \$1;—
in cloth \$1,50. A Defence for Fugitive Slaves, against
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. 25 cents.
The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by the same author,
50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass,
25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacols, Florids, for
aiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cets. The
Anti-Slavery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Watson, ajFugitive Slave, 12 1-2 cts. Walker's Pricture of
Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Walker's Brief View of
American Chattelized Humanity, 6 cts. Auto-Biography
of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the
Woman's Rights Convention, held at Warcester, Mass,
Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Slavery; Letters
and Speeches, by Horace Mann, 75 cts. Children, their
Hydropathic Management, in Health and Disease. By
Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia,
by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2,50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by
Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Salo by Bela Marsh,
25, Cornhill.
may 7 3 mos.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS, LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CORNELL.

From the Voice of the Pugitive. THE MIDNIGHT WAIL. Borne on the breath of the midnight gale, List to a deep, mysterious wail ! It tells of anguish and heart-felt woe. Coming with accents dread and low-

It cometh not from the distant strand Of Afric's dark and benighted land; It cometh not from the peopled shore Lull'd by the boundless Pacific's roar.

It cometh not from the ancient towers Of Europe's dark and oppressive powers, Where the Russian serf to his lord must kneel, Or the lonesome life of an exile feel.

'Tis not a sound from the ocean wave. A's some hapless crew find a wat'ry grave, And sink far down through the unknown deep, For aye to rest in their long, long sleep.

But it comes from a land of trees and flowers, Where gentle zephyra enchant the bowers, Where the orange blooms 'neath a Southern sky, And earth is decked in her fairest dve.

'Tis the wail of millions of wretched slaves. Who toil where America's proud flag waves, For no gleam of joy on their path is shed, And the last star of hope from their sky hath fled. 'Tis the wail of the fugitive over the land,

Who must not be effected by a friendly hand, And the hunter follows his stealthy track, To fetter his limbs, and bear him back. 'Tis the wait of the self-freed, in bondage again,

Bound down once more by the galling chain;

Torn from his friends and his own dear hearth, From liberty-dearest to man on earth. In ' the land of the free and the home of the brave,' The heel of oppression has crushed down the slave, And the bondman sighs for his lonely grave,

Where America's 'star-spangled banners' wave-Ay, more, for the strong arm of law is stretch'd forth. Unlifting the South, but degrading the North, Compelling her freeman to lurk for its prey,

And hunt down the fugitive fleeing away. O Liberty ! hast thou forever fled From the land where thy heroes and patriots bled, Where they once to the breeze thy flag unfurled,

And back o'er the waters oppression was hurled Have thy sons grown degenerate, haughty and proud, On the fields that their forefathers' cannon have

plowed; Forgotten their deeds, when for freedom they bled, Till the proud British Lion in infamy fled?

Has thy emblem, the eagle that soars up on high, Spread his wings far away, in some friendlier sky, No longer his pinions in grandeur to wave, Where man boasts of freedom, and treads on his slave

Americans, rise ! fight for freedom again ! Gird on for the battle, and march to the plain; No longer cry peace, while enthralled by your chains, And over our nation vile tyranny reigns!

O listen, I pray, to the poor bondman's cry ! It has pierced thro' the clouds, it ascends up on high ! And the God who will answer the captive's prayer, Will grant you success in the contest there.

Our Union is dear,' not in chains and in woe ! And God in his vengeance its wreck shall strew On a crimson sea, from our children's veins, If she free not the captive from slavery's chains !

Let the taunt no longer come o'er the sea,

'Three millions of slaves in the land of the free! O wipe the foul blot from America's name, That now fills her true sons with sorrow and shame

Then the millions of Afric's sable race, With full hearts of gladness your deeds shall retrace, When all are free, and our flag shall wave O'er . the land of the free, and the home of the brave.

A TEMPERANCE CALL. BY E. B. PLACE.

Wake, sons of heroes! Will ye slumber? Behold the tyrant, 'neath whose rod, All red with blood, a swelling number Of wretched victims press the sod!

Lift up the cry-arouse to duty! Speak now for truth with every breath Save manhood's pride, and woman's beauty; Save all from woe and brutish death!

Let him who boasts that Britain's Lion Was driven to his sea-girt lair. Now prove himself a worthy scion, Now for a noble cause declare.

We hattle for each home and altar. God, and our country's periled life : We cheat the poor-house and the halter, We brenk the venomed tooth of strife

Let Mammon dole his melting story

Of wilted trade and rotting ships A noble manhood is our glory ; Not traffic's gain, nor workman's chips. Is gold so godlike, man so lowly,

hat we stand poising chance with chance? Watching the beam revealing slowly, . This will starve profit; that, enhance !

What ! do we dare, before th' All-Seeing, To weigh, in th' rusty scales of trade. Immortal welfare for a being The Owner of us all hath made?

Shall we be told, our wives and daughters At Mammon's altar must be slain, And homes be drowned in 'fiery waters,'

So Avarice clutch his wonted gain? Shall false conjecture, scarce asserted; Shall phantoms of unpeopled marts, And wharves to pastures green converted,

Turn back the purpose of our hearts? Get thou behind us, idle prater ! Be this our answer to thy speech : Not man, but God, is our dictator !

Not gold, but virtue, makes us rich! But if, in Heaven's wise rule and pleasure, By all the soul's uncounted treasure,

We must decide 'twixt man and trade; The die is cast! our choice is made!

TRUE PRIENDSHIP.

If scandal or censure be raised 'gainst a friend. Be the last to believe it, the first to defend; Say to morrow will come, and then time will unfold That 'one story's good till another is told!' A friend's like a ship, when with music and song The tide of good fortune still speeds him along; But see him when tempest hath made him a wreck, And any mean billow can batter his deck; But give him the heart that true sympathy shows, And clings to the messmate, whatever wind blows. And says, when aspersion, unanswered, grows bold Wait- One story's good till another is told !

SPEAK OUT.

Though an honest thought, outspoken, Lead thee into chains or death-What is Life, compared with Virtue? Shalt thou not survive thy breath?

The Liberator.

COMPROMISING WITH SLAVERY.

MR. GARRISON I regret that it was not in your power to address us, on your return from Rochester, in May. It would have given great satisfaction, I have no doubt, to all the true friends of the slave in this quarter. However you may differ from many of us, in regard to your views of the Constitution, yet all genuine reformers must agree with you as to your cardinal doc-trine-' No union with slaveholders'-no political or ecclesiastical union with those sustaining slavery. With your construction of the Constitution, yours is the only position that can be reconciled with the principle of Christion integrity and political justice. It is truly amazing to see men, professing to take, as the basis of action, the Christian code, and yet recognizing the validity and binding obligations of what they are pleased to term the compromises of the Constituclaim to have arrayed themselves against the Slave Power, and organized themselves into political parties for its overthrow, this monstrous inconsistency, and crime against the rights of the slave and the mo rality of the gospel, generally prevails. In the celebrated platform, laid by the Free Soilers at Buffalo, this crime against humanity and Christianity was palpably admitted and incorporated. The advocates and supporters of that platform went before the country and the world pledged to the support and ratifica tion of this monstrous immorality. They admitted the damning taint, claimed by slaveholders to exist in the Constitution, and fully consented, not only that it did exist, but gave the South solemn pledges, all they could ever, as slaveholders, ask, that the leprous spot should be held sacred, in the discharge of their political trusts, in fulfilling the pro-slavery guarantees of the Constitution. Certainly, their Southern brethren were the most exorbitant of all men, in demanding the servility of Northerners, so far as guarantees and pledges could go, to demand more than these Free Soil men pledged themselves to pay. The pound of flesh, to be cut out of the slave's heart, was acknowledged to be in the bond; and nearly all that was demanded of the South, in return, was, that they should not draw blood where blood was not to be found. Leaving doomed more than three millions of human beings in the chains and dungeons of slavery, they only insisted that the Slave Power should not plant their Bastile on the virgin soil of our territories. Was ever before so great an inconsistency practised, by men claiming to aim at the removal of a colossal wrong? It is worse than a political blunder. It is heaven-daring crime against three millions of men, to whose continued degradation and slavery they gave their consent, and their political pledges. Yet even men, standing as high, in the estimation of the antislavery political reformers, as Dr. Bailey, at Washington, give almost unitedly their powerful support to this criminal claim set up by the Slave Power. Alike with Mr. Greeley of the Tribune, and the editor of the Commercial Advertiser, Dr. Bailey, in a late article in his paper, fully endorses the claim of the slave--gives over to the tender mercies of slavery the millions now in chains; and, after having seen the utter discomfiture of their party, broken to pieces and scattered, or swallowed up in the great maelstrom of slavery, there is now another cry raised to rally the dispirited legions of the Free Soil army, on to another platform kindred to that at Buffalo, endorsing,-so far as we can predict, whatever else it may repudiate, -the same enormity, and adopting the same suicidal

With Dr. Bailey's view of the Constitution, and those affiliated with him, I should be compelled to exclaim, if called to support it, or swear to its alleged pro-slavery guarantees, ' How can I do this thing, and sin against God?' How can I become infidel to that Higher Law, written before and above all Constitutions, that natural law of justice, irrepealed and eternal, that declares it blasphemy to hold property in man? You, then, Mr. Garrison, and the Liberty Party, who

make this their cardinal doctrine, in politics and reli gion, it must be acknowledged are acting consistent with those great principles which lie at the basis of every reform that involves the universal rights of humanity-liberty for all men, injustice for none-ne compromise with slavery-swearing only to do justice and to love mercy.

You will be gratified to receive a visit from Miss

Holley, and listen to her able advocacy of the cause of the oppressed. I had the pleasure of hearing he several times, and have no doubt but her labors have been attended with a very salutary effect. The most bitter opposition to her labors, in this quarter, has universally come from ministers and members of the race from their influence to drive one portion of the race from their homes, and all that man churches. At Wampsville, through the influence Mr. Cooper, the minister, she was denied the privi lege of speaking in the church, but found a very respectable and attentive audience in the school house You will not be surprised at the closing of the church doors, when I inform you that its occupant had but just returned from that grave-yard of morality and humanity, the city of Washington, where, within sight of the dungeon of Drayton and Sayres, and amid groups and tears of bondmen, he sat in solemn conclave with the buyers and sellers of souls, and received the emblems of Him, who came to deliver the oppressed from hands red with the blood of slaves. Yet, it is impossible, notwithstanding all the blighting power and opposition of the false priest and Levite, and truckling politicians, to keep down forever the rising, struggling impulses of humanity. Such noble women as Miss Holley will, by the power of truth and by the eloquence of feeling, prove too powerful for the dumb dogs, living in the kennels of slavery, and opening their sluggish mouths only to bite and deyour the friends of the bondman.

W. STICKNEY. Canastota, June 11, 1852.

PRIENDLY INQUIRIES.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: Permit me to inquire What of the night?' or rather of the day, for the night of ignorance and superstition seems to be pass ing away. Dear brother, how are thy faith and hope The cause of suffering humanity, for which you have so long and fearlessly contended, seems at first view to be surrounded with dangers and obstacles almost insurmountable

The cause of MAN seems last and least in the minds of the people. The great cry is, 'Who will show us any good for the body, for the moment, for ourseloes ! -how shall we circumvent and defraud our neigh-You have no doubt succeeded in detecting this

monstrous development of the age, so fraught with woes and sorrows to the family of man. How shall this foul demon be overcome? This is the great question of the age, and one in which you have been deeply interested. My present object is not to counsel, or discuss this question, but simply to speak a few words to you and others interested in the same inquiry. was, for several years, a resident of the Old Bay State, and have lost none of my former interest in the anti-slavery and other kindred reforms. There are many whose names and countenances were once familiar to me on the anti-slavery platform, who seem to be missing from the ranks. Allow me to eall the roll, and see if they will answer :- Jose Harriman, Josse P. Harriman of Danvers, Richard Hood, bro. Endicott, (I have forgotten his Christian name,) bro. Cutler, Joseph L. Noyes, and a host o others in old Essex county, of whom I now hear nothing. Where are those once active friends Have they (in vulgar phrase) 'backed out' of the enterprise, or are they still in the ranks, doing faithful service? Bro. Hood will remember that I have particular occasion to remember him.

hey speak to you words of encouragement? I know ot, but I seem to have a premonition that they have forsaken or forgotten the poor slave, whose lac erated image and heart-broken cries once inspired them with zeal and courage for his defence. If such is the case, I would I could speak a word to call them back, and stimulate them to renewed exertion-

Friends, the cause of the slave is still pending, his fetters still unbroken, his cries for succor and deliver ance are still heard, enhanced by long years of unutterable anguish, until it has become well nigh the wail of despair. Oh, my God! who of all thy children can forget the pining bondman! Speak, inanimate nature! Ye silent rocks and lofty mountains, ye mighty rivers and smiling flowers, oh speak your mighty silent reproof to such ! 'Be of good cheer,' friends, for we shall overcome. 'They be more that are for us than that be against us.' The day of the slaves' reredemption is at hand. Oh! picture to your vision the glorious results of this mighty conflict, not of arms, but of deeds, nobly done for the imbruted bondman. Oh, eternity, eternity, thy boundless limits alone can unfold the result!

Friend Garrison, although I am poor and low in the world, yet my heart beats with tender emotions for hose doomed to the prison-house of bondage. My blessing, my 'God speed you,' (and all who are laboring for the slave's emancipation,) though an humble offering, is heartily rendered.

Let us all be faithful in this cause, and hopeful in he promises of God and the power of truth; and although we may be surrounded with obstacles and danger, the victory will be ours. We are too apt to be discouraged as we lose sight of our resources. hear some talking of failure, as though that were possible. Let God undo his mighty work, and blot out creation with its myriads of created beings, ere ve talk of failure in any moral reform. Success is inevitable; in it, our happiness will be proportioned o our fidelity.

Yours, for the cause, J. H. SWETT.

Milford, N. H., May 23, 1852.

QUERIES AND INCONSISTENCIES.

1st. Is it not inconsistent for a follower of Jesus Christ to take his fellow by the throat with the strong arm of civil law, exclaiming, 'Pay me that thou ow est,' and at the same time pray, 'Father, forgive me my debts, as I forgive my debtors?

2d. Is it not inconsistent for us to say we love God then we hate our brother? 3d. Is it not inconsistent for the man who hates hi

enemy to say, 'I walk in love, as Christ also hat 4th. Is it not inconsistent for the followers of the

Prince of Peace, (or peace men,) to elect commanders-

in-chief of the army, navy, and militia of the State and the United States? 5th. Is it not also inconsistent for the followers of the Prince of Peace to elect representatives, with the power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, to raise and support armies, to provide and

maintain a navy, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia? 6th. Is it not inconsistent for professed Christians to expel a man for stealing hogs and sheep, when they retain men who steal boys and girls?

7th. Is it not inconsistent for a man to appear be fore a magistrate for the purpose of coolly and deliberately swenring that he heard his fellow-man swea n great anger, or by force of habit?

8th. Is it not inconsistent for a disciple of Christ to wear legally, when Christ tells him plainly, 'Swear not at all '?

9th. Is it not inconsistent for a follower of the meek and lowly Savior to dress up in the regalia of secret societies, and shut his light under a bushel, behind parred doors and sentinels?

10th. Is it not inconsistent for professed Christian hurches to expel a man for robbing white freemen, while they retain other men in full connection who laily rob black men, women and children of all they have, and all they carn ? A. P. B.

GREAT MEN AND GREAT SINS. PLYMOUTH June 13, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

Shakspeare, in his celebrated play of Richard III. makes the Duke of Gloucester utter this sentiment : Great men have great sins.' When we think of the osition now occupied by the leading statesmen and lergymen of our country, pledged, as they are, to keep in chattel slavery three millions of poor despised beings, whom God made, and for whom Christ diedduring the term of their natural life'-willing, as they offirm, to lend their influence to drive one porolds dear on earth, we can truly say, the great poet has spoken a great truth. A great many new reruits, from the ranks of the clergy, have recently nlisted to fight under Webster, for the prize of the residency. A long and tedious battle is before hem. That they may never see Webster President, sincerely pray, The sins of these 'great men,' so called, are great indeed. Look at it; this country's cknowledged ministers of Christ now engaged in (the hopeless task !) trying to elevate to the highest office within their reach, the greatest apostate to liberty in the country. May they be rewarded according to their deserts. Yours, for continuing agitation,

WM. H. BARTLETT.

UPERNAL THEOLOGY AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES Deduced from Alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen G. Warren. The Introduction and Nar-rative Portion of the Work by one of the Medical Paculty. Powlers & Wells, Publishers, 142 Washstreet, Boston. 1852. 112 pp.

Nothing has emanated from the press, in regard to Spiritual Manifestations,' (so called,) more remarka le, or more interesting, than this pamphlet. It is evidently no catch-penny affair, as it comes forth well authenticated. The author (who says he was for ome time utterly skeptical on the subject) says-In our study of this matter, we have arrived at the

ollowing results:—

1. That the medium is passive, and that whatever

emonstration is made, is without his own volition.

2. That with a well-developed medium, it is no requisite to form a circle to obtain communication with spirits, but a circle is often required to make

such communication easy.

3. That the identification of spirits, by exhibiting the walk, manner, or appearance of the individual, is made as easily through a medium who has never known the spirit, as through one who had been

equainted.

4. That the manifestations are made as well whe the medium is asleep as when awake.

5. That the manifestation is as often made when the mind of the medium is occupied by other and engrossing subjects, as when directed to the re-

sponses.

6. That through a good medium, spiri's can move innimate objects, and exert great physical power.

7. That it is possible for spirits to magnetize the eyes of a medium, so far as to render themselves

8. That they can magnetize the ear, so that the

voices will be sudible to the medium.

9. That they can magnetize any susceptible person (of medium-like physique) so that their touck can be distinctly felt. 10. They do often assume in the dark a dense orm, by which they can produce manifestation form, by

The following is taken from Chapter V. :-Soon after this sitting, one evening, when there were present only two persons besides our family, the spirits being unusually communicative, a lady, (deceased twenty four years,) sister to one of those present, proposed to give us an account of her entrance into the Seventh Sphere.

On this evening, Mary seemed in the best possible condition for a medium; and the spirit—whom

we will call Tempe—spoke so readily through her, that she decided that she would give the whole secount viva roce, and not write it, as had been first intended. At this time but little had been spoken through Mary's voice, and the effect surprised us. The following is the account written down from her words as she spoke?

angels to guide them on their way.

On all sides around me were angels that smiled in welcome, and each bore in his hands a golden harp. Birds and flowers and all beautiful things were around me, but above me was light ineffable. This sight was worth all the rest, for it seemed to be the

sight was worth all the rest, for it seemed to be the gateway to Heaven!

As I sped onwards, I thought of all my friends on earth, and how happy they would be if they were with me on my journey, and reaching a resting-place. I approached the Seventh Sphere, and then it seemed that I was about to open the door and walk into eternity.
I now parted with my mother and James. They

could follow me no farther; but they will soon rise and then I shall go to welcome them. I promised to come down and see them often, and then they one beautiful step in the ladder that reaches to Heaven-and the seventh is the most beautiful of all. When we go thence to that glorious realm— which is the Throne of God—we shall be happy for

I had now passed the Sixth Sphere—and the seventh opened before me. I reached one step, and I was there. My journey was ended, and I was at

Then thought I, 'Oh, that my sisters were with me!—my precious Maggy, my darling Sarah, and my dear Nancy!"—but I was supremely happy in the thought, that we should soon be re-united. I was there! I fell on my knees in gratitude to

God. The light above me grew larger—larger— and more perfect. My heart was filled with love. I prayed that when my darling sisters came, they should have just such an entrance as I had.

and wore wreaths of roses, like crowns, upon their heads. Oh, Margaretta, my happiness was greater than words could express! While Matty and Margey showed me their beautiful bowers, many birds sang sweetly around me—and two, that sang very joyfully, seemed to know me. One was your beautiful covers, Dick, and the other same was a support of the covers. ful Canary, 'Dick,' and the other was Margey's little bird.

Words cannot tell how happy I was when I arriv-I had been surrounded by loving and beautiful spirits, all the way, in countless numbers, and now all seemed to love me. It was like the first arrival of a renowned singer to a country-but you could not ive her so great a welcome as the spirits gave me.
I felt that I had arrived at a place of rest, and I

knew that it was a place of happiness. All was life, but above me was the light glorious beyond expression. I looked up—the light seemed to grow still brighter—and I saw what seemed to be the form of God; and around on all sides seemed the bright spirits who are the messengers of his love. Many spirits dearly beloved came to greet me.

All were happy, and all wished to show me their gardens. Matty's was a beautiful spot. He loved it so, that he visited it every day. Margey showed me her little garden, and Mary Ann Pollard conducted me to mine, and said, ' Dear Tempe, let me call you my sister.' When I looked at my garden, and the beautiful domain that was to be my future home, I thought I

had never seen anything so perfectly beautiful in all my life. Oh, the flowers!—oh, the flowers! The wonderful trees! The canary birds and the humming birds all singing in my garden! One that you would call a weeping willow, I called the tree of joy, because it was filled with joyous and beautiful birds. There was one particular tree, the most beautiful of all. It was called the tree of God. Among its branches are twenty-three birds. They are called the birds of love. They sing songs of love expressthe birds of love. They sing songs of love express-ed in words, and the burden is, that we must love

and serve God. One of these birds is worth all the and serve God. One of these birds is worth all the birds on earth. The plumage, as you would call it, is golden velvet, tinged with crimson. Each has a halo around it, because it is sent from God; and on its head is a radiant star. To you, it would seem brighter than the sun. That is what is called the The tree is green with leaves, and of graceful form. The effect of its appearance, filled with these starry birds, chanting their heavenly songs, is that of

a concert-room lighted up, where birds are carolling on every side, and a beautiful singer singing. Then my friends took me to the governor of the

Then my friends took me to the governor of the sphere. As I approached, he said to me, 'Welcome. my child, to this glorious sphere! He took me by the hand and kissed me, and said again, 'Welcome, sweet Tempe, to the threshold of Heaven!' He told me, that soon I should enter into eternity—for the time, though long, as years are counted on earth would seem short to me. He told me that he was John, the disciple that Jesus loved, and that he leaned his head on Jesus' breast at the Last Supper.

His countenance was so lovely, that I fell on my face before him. He said, 'Rise, my darling Tempe; do not kneel to me—but to God and our Saviour.' Then I took his hand in both of mine, and Saviour.' Then I took his hand in both of mine, and kissed it. Oh, his countenance was so bright and to you a picture of its purity and beauty.

I returned to my home, and commenced my duties.

First, I put my garden in order, and arranged it ac-

cording to my taste. The domain in which are my garden and my home is extensive, with variety landscape, with woods and water, and everything that the heart could wish. It is surrounded by an open-work wall of roses.

My bed is of roses—and when I recline, the birds

sing joyfully around me, and mingle their music with pe perfume of the flowers.

Oh, it is very beautiful! I cannot convey to yo

an idea of the glory and loveliness of my home. Imagine that, from the burning sun and the oppression of a tropic moon-day, you could recline on a bed of roses beneath a grateful shade, where the carol of the birds of love and the fragrance of immortal flowers lulled the senses in a blissful dream! All that could delight me filled my soul, until it was intoxicated with its happiness, and could ask no more

Tempe's account being finished, we questioned he concerning many things appertaining to the Seventh Sphere; and to our various questions she answered in substance as follows:— The homes of the spirits there are arranged i

order, in separate estates, along what might be call-ed avenues. There is an entrance-way to each, and over it is the name of the occupant. The spirit retains the same dwelling during its stay in the

She said, that the space allotted to her was as large as the city of New York. It is open to the sky, there being no other spheres over it, as in the lower ones. It is in Swedenborg Street. She judged the Seventh Sphere to be five thousand miles distant from the earth, but said she could only guess at the distance. It required but an instant of go at the distance. It required but an instant to go there. She said, she could not rise in space above her sphere more than about a mile.

The duty assigned her is to teach children. She teaches Matty, (her nephew, eleven years of age,)

especially. She has stated hours to be at home, that her friends may find her.
She has teachers in French, and Italien, and

music, whose names she gave us. She sings, and has learned to play upon the harp.

Over the entrance to her home is written, T. Dunman,—the sirname being that of her natural partner.

Upon asking her of her more immediate move ments and occupations on her arrival there, she nar-rated the following:—

that she decided that she would give the whole second tries to the count vira voce, and not write it, as had been first intended. At this time but little had been spoken through Mary's voice, and the effect surprised us. The following is the account written down from her words as she spoke it.

Tempe Dunbar's Advent to the Seventh Sphere.

'The time of my probation in the lower spheres was ended, and I was prepared to rise. Two angels that came to conduct me, stood on each side of me, bearing lamps, and guided me on my way. James (my eternal mate) and my mother accompanied me to the outer verge of the Sixth Sphere. With them and my angel guides I commenced my flight.

As I rose, I saw all around me roses and all beautiful flowers; and bands of music hailed the new spirit's approach to that sphere.

I rose slowly—I wished to linger on the way, it was so beautiful! My guides were special messengers, and the lights they bore were sent from God. On every side of the lamps was written, 'God.' God always sends a welcome to the entering spirits, and angels to guide them on their way.

On all sides around me were angels that smiled in welcome, and each bore in his hands a golden harp. Birds and flowers and all beautiful things were around me, but above me was light ineffable. This

lare with us, for now I shall not have to go to the Sixth Sphere to see you. Then I said, 'Matty, dear, don't you wish your mother were here to enjoy this meeting, and be with us?' and he said, 'Dearest aunty, tell her of all this, and she will be happy.'

Then I resolved that I would tell you, dear Maggy, and the Doctor, and Mr. W., because I knew you would be pleased to hear it.'

In connection with the above account, it should be borne in mind, that the medium through whose voice this was spoken, was a child, who had but a few this was sporen, was a canad, who had one a few days before passed her ninth birth-day—that her edu-cation had been almost entirely received from her mother and elder sister. She had been taught the doctrines of the Bible, and, to our certain knowledge, she never had read or been taught any idea corres she have had reach over taught any loca corresponding with the peculiar revelations of the spirits. She had certainly heard the replies to our enquiries relative to the occupations, habits, and customs of the spirits. She knew that they taught us that there were Seven Spheres belonging to the earth and that spirits gradually ascended from the lower to the higher; but the description given on that even ing conveyed the first ideas any of us had ever had of the ceremony of passing from the Sixth to the Seventh Sphere, and of the singular appearances there described.

While this whole account was given, the utterance

was slow and distinct-without hesitation, (except for the peculiar spasmodic mode of utterance oftentimes so rapid as to force the amanuensis to ask the spirit to pause, to enable him to keep pace with

should have just such an entrance as I had.

I looked around me in wonder and delight on all that met my eyes. Beautiful spirits were near me; some were plsying upon harps—some were teaching children to play—and some were welcoming me.

First came Matty and Margey to welcome me to their perfectly beautiful home; and with them came all other friends that I had met in the lower spheres; with music—music—the most exquisite music! All were dressed in magnificent robes for the occasion, the wish that her sister could be present and witness the beauty and holmess by which she was surrounded, the child turned to her mother, and uttered the words in a tone of such sweetness and

tered the words in a tone of such sweetness and affection as to draw tears from the eyes of all present. CASE OF CLAIRVOYANCE. The New Orleans True Delta gives the following particulars of a sin-gularly interesting case, which has lately come to

light in that city:-It appears that a female, about eighteen years of It appears that a female, about eighteen years of age, who occupies the position of house servant in a respectable family in ______ street, (by request we omit the name and number,) while engaged in the performance of her duties some weeks ago, was, on a sudden, attacked with a violent headache. She was immediately put into a bed, when her eyes became strangely glassy and rolling, and were wholly inca-pable of performing their normal functions. Bright bjects and lights were passed before her eyes, but he optic nerves appeared to have lost their cunning,

no indication of an impression on the retina bein

After a while, the mind of the patient became dreamy and wandering, and she spoke as if in converse with her ordinary associates. Eventually her eyes closed, and with their close the 'mind's creative eye awakened to the possession of more than its accustomed powers. The dreaminess was gone, and though the eyelids remained closed, the sense of sight returned with a keenness wholly incompatible with all our commonly received notions of the laws of vision. Not only could she see every thing in the room, and sew the finest cambric with her eyes clos-ed, but, with a clairvoyance unparalleled, she could extend her vision, through some super-ethereal medium, into the great Beyond, and correctly describe facts and events transpiring squares and miles away.

After remaining in this condition for several hours. the young woman retired, by an easy transition, into her normal state; but almost every day since, she has passed, as on the first occasion, into the clairvoyant condition, during the continuance of which sh has been a psychological and pathological marvel to

A Scene at the Gallows. The following horrible scene occurred at Northampton, England, recently :-

A woman named Elizabeth Pinchard, aged 72 postoned her sister-in-law, a woman ten years older than herself, and was sentenced to be hung. The evening before her execution, while she was receive ng the visit of a clergyman, she fainted. All efforts to restore her to consciousness were unavailing remained insensible, and the next morning, a the hour of execution approached, the sheriff, think ing her dead, called in a physician to decide as to her condition. She was pronounced still living, an the execution was ordered to go forward. The the execution was bruced to go on a carried senseless body was placed upon a carr, and carried to the appointed place, where a crowd of spectators was assembled; two hangmen assistants lifted her upon the platform; a third put the rope about her neck ; the drop fell ; the majesty of the law was vindicated; the unhappy woman, whose years had already brought her to the verge of the grave, was killed without knowing it; the final punishment was

no punishment to her. It would be difficult to imagine a spectacle mor evolting than such an execution

From the Burlington (N. J.) Gazette. I AM ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD TO-

The attention of many of our citizens has doubtle been arrested by the appearance of an old colored man, who might have been seen sitting in front of his residence, in East Union street, respectfully raising his hat to those who might be passing by. His attenuated frame, his silvered head, his feeble movements, combine to prove that he is very aged; and yet comparatively few are aware that he is among the survivors of the gallant army who fought for the liberties of our country, 'in the days which tried men's scale? On Monday last we stopped to speak to him, and

On Monday last we stopped to speak to him, and asked him how he was. He asked the day of the month, and, upon being told that it was the 24th of May, replied, with trembling lips, 'I am very old—I am a hondred years old to-day.'
His name is Oliver Cromwell, and he says that he was born at the Black Horse, (now Columbus,) in this county, in the family of John Hutchin. He

enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Lowery, attached to the 2d New Jersey Regiment, under the command of Col. Israel Shreve. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, at which latter place, he told us, he saw the last man killed. Although his faculties are failing was be also many interesting us, he saw the last man killed. Although his faculties are failing, yet he relates many interesting reminiscences of the revolution. He was with the army at the retreat of the Delaware, on the memorable crossing of the 25th of December, 1776, and relates the story of the battles on the succeeding days with enthusiasm. He gives the details of the march from Trenton to Princeton, and told us, with much humor, that they 'knocked the British about lively' at the latter place. He was also at the battle of Springfield, and says that he saw the house burning in which Mrs. Caldwell was shot, at Connecticut Farms.

Danvers Celebration.—The first centennial celebra-tion of the separation of Danvers, from Salem, and its erection into an independent town, was attended at Danvers on Wednesday, of last week, by a procession, appropriate exercises, a public dinner, &c. Every thing was done well, and in accordance with the taste and enterprise of the people of that sacient and respectable town. The procession was very large, and had incorporated in it, military, primary school and other aids.



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thought sometimes I should lose my sight as
humor affected my head so much that my hair as
nearly off. All who saw me knew that my confision
was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting letter. was a bad one. I despaired of ever getting tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the physicians, but all without any relief. My evap sician finally advised me to try your Passes, gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my astonish. I tried another bottle, and found great help. I tried another bottle, and found great help. I tried another bottle, and found great help. I taken twelve bottles, and am canitely cared of taken twelve bottles, and am canitely cared of humor. I can recommend it to the public as a humor. I can recommend it to the public as a ble medicine. I believe your Passes for supplementary other Panacea.

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