

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- JOHN QUINCY ADAMS J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

pial its debts.] TH. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

TOL. XXII. NO. 27.

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AIRS,)

UNION.)

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1852.

Bifinge of Oppression.

fin the Louisiana State Republican, Aug. 7, 1850. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES. TOENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT.

mint of Samuel McCutcheon and Rebecca Butler. eased widow.

al alon these presents shall come - queering : Wieros, James H. and Samuel McCutcheon hav-Wires, James II, and Samuel acculture on nav-partased at a sale made by Joseph R. Beard, easier of the parish of Orleans; the two undivid-teds of the property hereinafter described, have relat the Clerk of this Court for a monition or in the Sate of Louisiann, entitled 'An Act

and the State of Louisiana, entitled 'An Act is father assurance of titles to purchasers at feel siles, approved the tenth day of May, eigh-is ladred and thirty-four: So, therefore, know ye, and all persons interest-duces are hereby cited and admonished, in the part the State of Louisiana, and of the Fourth in District Court in and, for the particle of St in District Court in and for the parish of St. the who can set up any right, title and claim in is the property hereinafter described, in conse-and any informality in the order, decree, or forst of the court under which the sale was set of an e court inner which the sale was she or any irregularity or illegality in the appraise-set ad advertisement, in time or manner of sale, set ad advertisement, in time or manner of said, afs an other defect whatsoever, to show canse, rais third days from the day this monition is first metel in the public papers, why the sale so made said at be confirmed and homologated.

Twaid property was sold by Joseph R. Beard, sixteenth day of May, A. D. influen handred and forty-nine, by virtue of an or-ingues handred and forty-nine, by virtue of an or-le afthe said Fourth Judicial District Court in and is in parish of St. Charles, rendered on the twenty-ers ay of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and are and a faith, A. of the successions of the instance McCatcheon and Rebecca Butler, his bessel widow, being No. 72 or the docket of the ind Court, at which sale the said James H. and Sensel McCatcheon became the purchasers of the sething thereof, for the price of one hundred and esty thousand dollars, payable, forty thousand dolrear model and the balance in one, two, three, and ar years, notes without endorsers, secured by mortreach becomenty; all notes to bear interest at fiends of six per cent. per annum from date until manny, and eight per cent. thereafter if not punctuair paid.

Imorption of Property as given in judicial conveyance,

namely : The undivided two-thirds of a certain Tract of Lad, established and cultivated as a sugar planta-ton, stablished and cultivated as a sugar planta-ton, starts in the parish of St. Charles, on the left had of the river Mississippi, at about twenty-four miles above the city of New Orleans, bounded on the opper limit by the plantation of Mrs. Widow Brasin Labranche, and on the lower limit by land bioging to the Catholic congregation of the said prish of St. Charles; said plantation measuring thrity-three argents more or less front on the river with ten argents front at the upper limit, running par tile to the lake Pontchartrain and a double conce closing in the rear of about twenty-three degrees; to-gether with all the buildings and improvements exstagen suid plantation, and consisting principally of a daeling house two stories high, kitchen, hosbarns, brick negro cabins, steam engines, two are side, and railcoads for bagasse, &c. Also, the trop new growing by the roots, consisting of two hundred and twenty-five arpents plant cane, one hun-dred and twenty-five arpents rations, and three hun-ded largets. relargents corn. Also, fifty-one mules, twentyane horses, fifty-seven broke oxen, twenty unbroke the thirty-seren cows and calves, twelve ox carts, fiben horse carts, four wagons, about forty ox and have plows, a lot of hoes, axes, harness, bridles, &c. And the following Slaves, to wit : Cambridge, American negro, 63 years, carpenter ad sugar maker. Herry, American negress, 53 years, house servant 230 000 Linle Moses, American negro, 38 years, field hand Patrick, creole negro, 28 years, driver. Litle Hetty, American negress, 26 years, field Henry Clay, 10 years, ? Datine, 8 years, Hetty, 6 years, Smith, 3 years, her children. Hurry 4 months, Gnory, American negress, 22 years, with her child ULOUS III AD, BY III ANACEA iury bound in your Panaee your Panaee y night. In my hair ceat ting chells iting better iting Adam, American negro, 20 years, field hand. Elvard, American mulatto, 48 years, carpenter and regimeer, having a stomach complaint. ney, American negress, 45 years, seamstress and house servant. Brance servant, Bebeca, S years, Mullar Ann, 5 yrs, old, mah, 14 years old. Edward, mulatto boy, 20 years old, plowman noi feld hand. mence, mulatto boy, 20 years, field hand. Orando, mulatto boy, 18 years, field hand. Heary Carter, American griff, 55 years, carpenter, hepbae, American negress, 38 years, field hand. Dapise, American negress, 38 years, field hand; with her children Josephine, 8 years; and Judy, 12 leary, creole boy, 15 years old. Mison, cracle boy, 15 years old. Mison, cracle boy, 11 years old. Hanah, American negress, 22 years old; with her children Patrick, 4 years; and Eleonora, 11 months. Renhen, American boy, 19 yrs. old, field hand. Mary, American girl, 17 years old, field hand. Jama, American pages, 48 years old, field hand. Jasan, American giri, 17 years old, neid nand. Jasan, American negros, 48 years old, field hand. Jasan, American negross, 45 years old, field hand; in her child Victoria, 7 years old. satas, American boy, 14 years old. Murgaret, American girl, 17 years old, field hand. Choins, American girl, 17 years old, field hand, replied in her, right hand; with her two children, Arma, 6 years, and Emma 1 year old. Theond, American negro, 22 years old, field hand. Diabe, American negros; 38 years, field hand ; as polapus uteri. Frank, American negro, 51 years, cooper; rup-Ra, Bachel, American negress, 47 years, field hand. Mary, American girl, 14 years, field hand. Praca, creole boy, 13 years old. Einheth, 11 years old. Km, American boy, 27 years, having one eye af-American boy, 17 years, field hand. Be Mary, American negres, 60 years, field hand. Duriel, American negres, 60 years, field hand, buriel, American negro, 27 years old, field hand, el plosman. Beaun, American negro, 27 years old, field han Reaun, American negro, 25 years, field hand.

American negross, 23 years old, field hand ;

with her two children, Dick, 3 years old, and Melinda. 4 months old. a. 4 months old. Page, a negress, 49 years old, field hand. Essex, American boy, 26 years, field hand. Carey, American boy, 24 years, field hand. Fontane, American boy, 20 years, field hand. Little Stephen, 47 years old, driver.

Mary, 45 years old, negro cook. Argue, 13 years old. Stephen, American negro, 22 years old, plowman. Joe, creole negro, 17 years old, field hand. Will, American negro, 64 years old, stock minder. Tracy, American negro, 58 years old, nurst, Abraham, American negro, 27 years, field hand. Little Abby, American negro, 41 years, no account Will, 22 years old, plowman, &c. Abel Farmer, American negro, 17 years, field hand. Nathan, 43 years old, gardner. Celly, American negress, 36 years old, field hand ; Julian, 9 years, Julian, 9 years, Isabel, 2 years, and Carter, 6 months old, Envily, American girl, 14 years old. Martha, 14 years old, field hand. Bob Tracy, American negro, 38 years old, plow-

1	man and field hand.
Е	Winney, American negress,33 years old, field hand
L	Bob, 9 years, 2
ł	Tracy, 7 years,
1	Nelly, 5 years, her children.
÷	Abby, 3 years, {
L	
Ŧ	Annah, 6 months, 5
1	Cornelia, 12 years old, field hand.
1	Big Moses, 68 years old, cooper.
4	Hannah, 63 years old, poultry minder.
Т	Aaron, 26 years old, plowman.
1	Clarisse, 24 years old, field hand; with her chil
4	Rosette, 2 years old.
1	Horace, 17 years old, field hand.
1	. Forester, 53 years old, coachman; ruptured.
1	Eliza, 10 years, field hand,
1	Bill Taylor, 30 years, field hand and ox driver.
1	Ponny, 30 years old, field hand ; with
4	Bill, 9 years, {
	Nancy, 6 years,
1	
	Cornelia, 1 year old, 5
	Harry, 11 years old.
	Louisa, 18 years old, field hand.
	Abel Miller, 41 years old, field hand.
ż.	Adam, 45 years old ; ruptured.
22	Allen, 29 years old, field hand and plowman.
	Bill Manchester, 39 years old, field hand.
	Edmond, 40 years old, field hand.
	Ellick, 60 years old ; ruptured.
-	Ellis, 28 years old, field hand and plowman.
	Big Frank, 37 years old, field hand.
	Little Frank, 37 years old, field hand.
f	Little Henry, 37 years old, field hand.
	Isham, 56 years old, stock minder.
ł	Bis Los 52 genes old field hand
r	Big Jim, 53 years old, field hand.
'n	Little Jim, 27 years old, field hand.
	John Yard, 40 years old, ostler.
v	John Henny, 37 years old, field hand and plowm
5	Jesse, 44 years old ; dropsical.
d	Lewis, 38 years old, plowman and field hand.
g	Leonard, 53 years old, carpenter.
r,	Leon, 30 years old, field hand.
r	Emanuel, 35 years old, field hand, plowman
3-	en gineer.
8	Big Stephen, 63 years old, field hand,
	Sam Scott, 38 years old, field hand and plown
	Lusiada 40 years ald Gald hand

Lucinda, 46 years old, field hand. Milley, 51 years old, washerwoman. May, 43 years old; prolapsus uteri. Little Tom, 37 years old, field hand, Little Charles, 41 years old, field hand. Nancy, 6 years old, no value. Patience, 63 years old. Peggy, 52 years old, field hand. Feggy, 52 years old, new nand. Sarah, 53 years old, a cook. Little Sarah, 27 years old, field hand. Pitman, 12 years old; ruptured. Lucy, 53 years old, negro cook; crippled Kitty, 64 years old; crazy; no value. Polly, 12 years old. Polly, 12 years old. Flora, 41 years old, field hand. Rhoda, 22 years, field hand. Delcey, 48 years old, field hand. Cynthia, 37 years old, field hand. Darkey, 12 years old. Big Charlotte, 43 years old, field hand. Betsy, 41 years old, field hand. Big Ann, 43 years old, field hand. Catharine, 11 years old. Tom Paine, 43 years old, field hand. Gninea William, 40 years old; ruptured. William Som, 48 years old. White, 53 years old; ruptured. William Brown, 48 years old, field hand. York, 43 years old, field hand, ruptured. Ned, 43 years old, field hand and cooper. Clina, 22 years old, field hand, Sarah, 19 years old, field hand. Richard, 48 years old, field hand. Frederick, 15 years old. Clinton, 15 years old. Virginia, 11 years old. Gilbert, 15 years old, house servant. Elen, 12 years old. Mathilda, 39 years old. seamstress. Big Henry, 53 years old. Big Henry, 53 years old. Little Henry, 64 years old, house servant. John Nantz, 32 years old, a cooper. Sophia, 28 years old, a field hand; with her children Louisiana, 9 years old; and Joe Wilkinson, 1 year old. Little Harriette, 33 years old, a field hand; with er children, Zachariah, 9 years, Milly, 4 years, Sukey 2 years, and Scott, 2 months old. Dilly, 27 years old, field hand; with her children. Isham, 4 years old, and Henrietta, 17 months old. Candis, 33 years old, field hand ; and her children Fanny, 9 years old, Cambridge, 6 years old, George, 13 months old. Charlotte Ann, 27 years old, field hand; and her hildren, Emanuel, 4 years old, Dick, 2 years old, and Wilson, 2 1-2 years old. Little Hannah, 27 years old, field hand; with her shild Lucy, 3 years old. Charloue, 24 years old, field hand; and her child Stally, 2 years old.
Corinne, 28 years old, field hand; with her children,
Molly, 4 years old,
Bloomfield, 2 years old,
Liddy, 1 month old.
Mary, 30 years old, house servant; and her child
Forrester, 6 years old.
Sec. 5. There may be Local Lodges of the League of Freedom, State Lodges, and a General Lodge. This last shall publish a newspaper, which shall be at to every member who desires it, in return for his annual subscription. Locturers may be appointed by the State Lodges, and there shall be debates, so-cial meetings, public festivals, and whatever else italit tend to bind together and increase the League.
THE WAY IT WILL WORK.
I is will place all the North on the side of Freedom.

Selections.

From the National Era.

To the Editor :

DEAR SIR-I send you herewith a sketch of an Dran Sin-I send you herewith a sketch of an Anti-Slavery League on a new plan, which I wish to have published in your paper, for the consideration of leading anti-slavery, men throughout the United States. I have stated this plan in conversation with individuals, and have found many who highly approv-ed of it, and wished it to be brought before the pubtherefore have drawn up the following statement in as concise a form as was consistent with making its principal features intelligible. I should be glad to hear through your paper the opinions of the judicious concerning it, whether in approval or in criticism and objections.

Yours, very truly,

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE. Meadville, Western Penn., May, 1852.

PROPOSALS FOR THE FORMATION OF A NEW ANTI-SLAVERY ASSOCIATION.

The present condition of the Anti-Slavery cause seems to indicate that some new and general effort is needed in order to give concentration, union and nim to the existing convictions of the friends of freedom. During the last two years, we have seen a vast conspiracy against the rights of man formed and carried forward by the union of political parties and leaders, previously the most hostile to each oth-er. The leaders of the Whig and Democratic par-ties of the North have united with the Slave Power to give to slavery new guarantees and securities. We have seen Clay and Cass, Webster and Buchanan, Fillmore and Foote, working together, and eulo-gizing each other. We have seen the patronage and power of a Northern Whig President put forth to quell all opposition to these compromises with evil. We have seen the greatest intellect of the land pros-tituted to the task of making conscientious men de-spise and reject their convictions of duty. We have seen the respectable journals of the North forgetting seen the respectable jointnais of the North lorgering their ancient gentility in their rage against the men who stood up for the law of God. And we have seen great multitudes of well-meaning but soft-mind-ed people persuaded that this effort was all necessary to save the Union from some supposed danger. The result has been, that apostacies from the cause of Exceden have been numerons. But still the worst Freedom have been numerous. But, still, the wors has been done, and great multitudes stand firm for the law of God and the rights of man. Now the question comes, how shall they take advantage of the coming reaction, and so organize their efforts as to do the most service in the cause of Freedom?

Three movements have hitherto included nearly all of anti-slavery effort-the first exclusively moral, the second partly moral and partly political, the third mostly political. The first is the original Garrisonian movement, which is still continued. The sec-ond, that of the Liberty Party, which was absorbed into the Free Soil Party in 1848, at Buffalo. The third is the Free Soil Party in 1940, at Bulaic, The third is the Free Soil Party. This last is a political party, with its regular nominations and newspapers, and with the machinery and policy of a political

All these movements have done good-all are doing good-but all, we believe, are deficient. To William Lloyd Garrison and his friends will ever belong the merit of awakening the public mind to the ong the merit of awakening the public mind to the gnilt of slaveholding, and the duty of emancipation. They proclaimed the Law and the End—the way and means they did not indicate. The Liberty Par-ty endeavored to be at once a political party and a

Suppose that in a Congressional district, where par-ties are nearly balanced, 1500 Whiga and Democrata should belong to the League. Both parties are then certain that, to elect their candidate, they must take one who agrees with the Leaguers on these points. Sooner or later, they will all do so. So of Governor, so of State larged large of the state of t

so of State legislators, so finally of President. 2. It will furnish a bond of union and co-operation

2. It tell furnish a bona of union and co-operation to genuine anti-slavery men of all parties. The pledge is a no-voting pledge, and therefore detaches no man from his party. The Whig is not asked to vote for a Democrat, nor the Democrat for Whig. He is only pledged to abstain from voting when his own party candidate is an unfit one. Thus the anti-slavery element is not taken out of the Whig and Democratic parties, but is made efficient to bring both right. 3. It will prevent political corruption among anti-

fort. The above is a hasty sketch of the plan. Its de-tails may have to be aftered. But its main feature of a no-voting pledge is the essential thing, and by means of this a new movement may be commenced, which shall not cease until slavery be rooted out of the

May I ask the friends of freedom to consider this plan, and to speak their minds concerning it?

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE DEFEAT OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

A delicious day, this twenty-first day of June! I ell deserves to be the longest day of the year, if e not-quite. It should ever be noted with white mark in every honest man's calendar. One crowded hour of such a day-say, the hour

rom half-past one to half-past two—were well worth n age of vulgar days. O that you could have seen was flashed over the wires, that Scott had got the nomination! Hogarth hunself would have broken down in the attempt to portray them. What looks rage and mortification were cast at the blue flag under the Star-Spangled Banner on the top of the Old State House, that signalized the political death of the man State street had bought, and had paid for so many times over! O, it was an exquisite pleasure o look upon them! Too good for every day. It s well that there is not a chance for such ecstao look cy oftener than once in four years—if, indeed, more than once in a life time. It might be fatal, if too often repeated.

. T.s bliss but to a certain bound ; Beyond, 'tis agony 1'

t was a pleasure skin to that we used to be taught at Andover, awaited the Blest in Glory, of looking down over the battlements of Heaven, and chuckling over the forments of the damned in the bottomless pit. For, though we do not profess to be eminent Saints, yet sure are we that if the torments of the no hell on earth, at least.

There they were—the Retainers, the Signers of shall at any rate enjoy their repeated downfalls. Webster Letters, the Getters-up of Union meetings. the men whose apprentices formed the Sims Brigade, the 'Fifteen Hundred Scoundrels,' as Wendell to Marshal Devens to help him carry poor Sims from the chained Court House to Pearson's Slave Shipthere they were, disappointed, disgraced, scorned, spit upon, their hopes a delusion, and they themselves spit upon, their nopes a delusion, and they themselves the haughing-stock and derision of the whole coun-try! O, it was a good sight! An instructive and edifying sight! To see their inflamed eyes, their flushed checks, and to hear their curses, both loud and deep, and their impotent threats against the candidate of their party, was too exquisite an enjoy-ment! It is not often that one sees poetical justice so perfectly done as in this case. These Boston men had risked their all upon a single stake, and that stake the elevation of another man, and they lost Not even the miserable satisfaction of a it all. Not even the miscrable satisfaction of a chance of being beaten was vouchsafed to them.— They had denied everything that they had bragged of in former times. They devoured their former words by accres and by hundreds, they made the lowest and most disgraceful prostrations to the Slave Power that had ever been made, and had done the dirtiest work that had ever been demanded of human hands, and all they asked of their Southern masters was the poor boon of the nomination of the man they owned, and they were refused so much as a single vote for him! A fit ending for what was begun on the seventeenth of March, 1850! Daniel Webster offered himself in market-overt to the South. ster offered nimeri in market-overt to the South He has diligently done their work and humbly bow-ed himself before them ever since, and in return he gets not a vote beyond the Potomac! And but six out of New England! Never was wickedness more disgracefully defeatd-never were the instruments of Divine Justice ed-never were the instruments of Divine Jactice more fitly chosen. Those who have read the columns of this paper for the last three years can bear witness that what is now History, has been prophesied here ever since that gigantic Treason was committed. We always told the world that slaveholders would We always told the world that slaveholders would never trust Daniel Webster. They might use him (and they have, gladly,) but they would never let him use them. The snare he laid for them was set too openly in the eyes of such crafty fowl as they. The openly in the eyes of such crafty fowl as they. The dough-face Fillmore was material better adapted to the manipulation of their plastic hands, than the cast-iron villany of Webster. A bitter aggravation of his mortification to have one, whom he must so cordially despise, preferred to him by those for whose favor he had sacrificed everything. In Ambition as in Love, it is no mean embitterment to see a meaner rival carry away the prize.

- Behold From the safe shore, their floating carcasses And broken chariot-wheels !'

It is no unboly triumph that swells one's heart in view of such an event as this defeat of Daniel Webster. It is the joyful accepting of the truth, that Congress is not Omnipotent to dethrone the God of Congress is not omnipotent to terturine the title heaven and earth, and that He still maketh the wrath of Man to praise Him. Great villanies are sometimes permitted to prosper. We often see wickedness exalted to the High Places, and flourish-5. It is the present positical corruption among anti-slavery men. As the League will nominate no candidates, no ambitions office-seekers will have any motive to make themselves prominent in its movement. Nor can any charge of office-seeking be brought against its active members. tan any charge of office-second its active members. 4. It will give a prodical aim to moral effort. The object to be accomplished is to get new sig-matures to the pledge, and new members to the League. But, in doing this, the whole subject of slavery and its evils, of freedom and humanity and slavery and its evils, of freedom and humanity and slavery and its evils, of freedom and intellectual ef-termine is opened up for moral and intellectual to the devin, it is went to see that he does not get his pay! And those who thought it glory enough to follow their leader into any measure of infamy, it is good to see them, too, joined with him in his grace and disappointment. And of both these satis-factions, this day has been the witness. Be it long remembered as one full of warning to traitors and to

remembered as one full of warning to traitors and to such as put their trust in them. It is very true that General Scott will be as bad as Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore could be. He has been hardly held in from from blurting out his pro-slavery zeal, by the prodence of those of his advisers who knew there was a very small North to be blind-ed by some decent hypocrisy. It is true that he prejudiced his prospects and nearly lost his chance by his indecent rendiness to make the kolou to the Sourcein Power. But he was not in Congress to by instance on reachings to make the kolou to the Sovereign Power. But he was not in Congress to contrive and monld the Accursed Thing. He was not in the Presidency to give it life by his touch. He has been withheld from giving it his open ap-proval. And his premature anxiety to do it was what most endangased his hones. It shands as well as it most endangered his hopes. It stands as well as it could do. The Abomination was fastened upon the people by men who did it in the hope of mounting to the highest post in the country by its means-Every man that had any hand in making the Com promise, or who was swift to acknowledge its divi nive, both Democratic and Whig, has been rojected, and two men selected on the very ground that they were not in anywise identified with it. If we are to be cursed with the thing itself, at least, we shall not be insulted by the presence of any of the men who be insulted by the presence of any of the men who did it, or who gloried openly in it. And that is much. It is a good lesson in the School for States-men. The Great Rascals never get the great prizes. They do the work, and the smaller fry come in and devour the fruits. There is Mr. Clay, who has been all his life doing mischievous and rascally things for it has been doing mischievous and rascally things for the Presidency, but dies without the sight. As he is dying, the only part he has to play in the drama (and a very good one, too, were it not for the malice) is to trip up the heels of his old rival, Webster, pit. For, though we do not protess to be eminent Saints, yet sure are we that if the torments of the damned were not endured in Boston to-day, there is no hell on earth, at least. If Ambition will not be schooled by experience, we

E. Q.

fugitive slave; but not a voice was heard in favor of this enslaved freeman until we were told this morning of the very generous and liberal action of certain gentlemen of Maryiand, whose sympathy was called forth by the humane interposition of Commissioner McAllister, of Harrisburgh, a notorions slave-catcher there, against whom the contempt and scorii of the people have been directed in consequence of his sconndrelism in sending men to bondage without proof, and without observance of the process of law. But it was thought necessary for him to do some-thing to atone for his iniquities, and the release of this freeman from slavery is made the cause of lis glorification, as well as that of several slaveholders. But how many free men of Pennsylvania are now in this enslaved freeman until we were told this morning But how many free men of Pennsylvania are now in lavery, we know not. Yours.

WHOLE NO. 1120.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

At half past 11 o'clock, the House proceeded to the order of the day, being a bill to repeal the law of 1846, known as the 'Act for the restoration of Per-sonal Liberty.'

sonal Liberty.' Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, moved the indefi-nite postponement of the act reported by Mr. Bart-lett. Mr. Sargent, of Wentworth, hoped the motion would not prevail, and that a law, so repugnant to the Constitution, and which places New Hampshire in the Constitution, and which places New Hampshire in an attitude hostile to the General Government, would be no longer upon our statute book, and that the House would promptly pass the bill now before it. Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, who advocated the law of 1846 a year before it passed, and who voted for it when passed, felt bound to resist the repeal of that statute, and proceeded to address the House. Mr. Preston read from the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, and the writings of Madison, McDougal, Upshur and others, deprecating slavery, and earnestly opposed the repeal of the law of 1846.

Mr. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, felt bound, not only Mr. Bartlett, of Portsmonth, felt bound, not only through the conviction of his own feelings, but also from having advised the introduction of the bill from the Committee on the Judiciary, repealing the act of 1846, to say a few words. Mr. B. proceeded to speak in favor of the repeal of the Act of 1846, and with the strength of argument and cogency of rea-soning for which he had so long been distinguished; and hoped that as one citizen has already been nom-inated for the Presidency, and another might be the present week these dentlemen would not stand before the country in the humiliating position of being natives of a State upon whose statute book is a law which arrays us against the country and its Constitu-

which arrays us egainst the country and its Constitu-tion, and is a blot upon our fair name. Mr. Gove, of Weare, with the zeal and fervor which mark all his public addresses, resisted the re-peal of the law of 1846, and earnestly invoked the House to stand fast by the principles of the Declara-tion of Independence, and never bow down, at least unasked, as in this case, to the behests of slavery. He invoked members, by their love of liberty, by the slades of its martyrs, here and in the mother coun-try the Hampdeng the Sydneys and ather patriots. try; the Hampdens, the Sydneys, and ather patriots, to vote against the repeal of the law under consid-

Mr. Wheeler, of Newport, also addressed the House, in favor of expunging the obnoxious law -a law, the obliteration of which, he said, is immeditely demanded, lest the State stand in a treasonable ately demanded, lest the State stand in a treasonable position before the country; a law, the repeal of which had been so forcibly urged upon their consid-eration by the gentleman from Portsmonth, (Mr. Bart-lett.) and which is a reproach to New Hampshire. Some disposition being manifested to press the question, and proceed before adjournment to a test

vote. Mr. Chamberlain, of Keene, hoped that

moral influence—they were too impracticable for the one—too politic for the other. The Free Soil party is in danger of becoming more and more a mere party—intent on carrying the next election, and losing its high moral prestige. When it maintains this, it does not act so well as a party. Ver both they ing its high moral prestige. When it maintains this, it does not act so well as a party. Yet both these agencies are needed—and it would be an evil if either should be abandoned. I have no idea of op-posing a single anti-slavery influence. Let every man try his plan, and have his way. Thank God man try his plan, and have his way. I hank God for Garrison and for Horace Greeley, for Wendell Phillips and Horace Mann-for the 17,000 subscri-bers of the Nutional Era, for the 70,000 subscri-bers of the Tribune, and the 100,000 purchasers of Uncle Tom. I believe in Gerrit Smith and Fred. Douglass-in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery churches and in anti-slavery come-suters. But I do not believe in the at-tacks made on Horace Mann by Wendell Phillips, on Kossuth by Garrison, on the Era by the Tribune, and on the Tribune by the Era, on Free Soilers by Stephen Foster, on the churches by Parker Pillsbury. We want union among anti-slavery people of all colors and stripes. We want a basis of action where all can stand together, yet without losing their individual appendix of the statement of the where all can stand together, yet without losing their individual preferences, or giving up their favorite methods. We wish to have an organization which will unite in a practical action anti-slavery Whigs will unite in a practical action anti-slavery Wilgs and anti-slavery Democrats, and yet leave them, as before, Whigs and Democrats. We want a way of acting on politics, without making another political party—political action which will not be party action. We wish to give a practical direction to moral ef-fort, and a moral work to a practical and efficient them and a them and a think will be at fort, and a moral work to a practical and efficient combination. All these ends, I think, will be at-tained in the League, the plan of which I now proceed to state.

THE LEAGUE.

Sec. 1. The name of this association shall be THE LEAGUE OF FREEDOM. Its object shall be to dif-fuse anti-slavery convictions by means of lectures and publications, and to organize these conviction in a practical and efficient course of action.

in a practical and efficient course of action. Sec. 2. All persons shall become members of this association by signing the pledge, and by subscrib-ing not less than — annually to its funds. Sec. 3. The pledge shall be as follows:

We, whose names are subscribed, agree NOT TO VOIR for any person for an office of trust under the State or Federal Government, who does not, before

State or Federal Government, who does not, before the election, publicly avow himself in favor of the following measures: 1. Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850. 2. Trial by jury to every person claimed as a fugi-

tive from slavery. 3. Prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and

abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. 4. No more slave States to be admitted. 5. General Government to be relieved from all

Sec. 4. The League shall not nominate its own candidates, but shall, before every election, publish the names of those condidates of either party, who have publicly agreed to act according to its princi-

rival carry away the prize.
But whom he wishes most shall seldom gain. Through her perversenes; but shall see her gained By a far worse?
He might have kept his soul and his honor, and have had quite as many votes in the Convention, after all!
He need not have invented the enormous Lie of the Danger to the Union. He need not have debaached the souls of his party in the city to which he overs so much (in more senses than one) and to the extent of his ability throughout the Free States. It has been of no avail that he has crushed the life out of religion and ground morality to powder, making Doctors of Divinity teach for doctrine that the Law of Cougress is paramount to the Law of God, and that the catching of negroes is the chief end for which man was created, and for which Christ died. All these, his labors, are brought to manght. He and bis hosts (if so few may be so entitled) are whelmed in the Sea which God has brought upon them as they sought, by enchantments and by force, to stay the Holy Exodus from the Land of Bondage

SUBSERVIENCY TO THE SLAVE POWER. [Correspondence of the True Democrat.]

WASHINGTON CITY, June 4, 1852. EDS. DEMOCRAT :--- I need say nothing in regard

the Baltimore Convention now in session. Its base subserviency to the slave power is sickening to the heart of honest men. No manly senti-ment has yet found utterance in that servile body.---No one there speaks for freedom, or lisps a sentiment in favor of justice, liberty or humanity. There are the slaveholders; bold, arrogant, and inexorable; the very embodiment of tyranny and despotism; and northern members are silent, with downcast looks and dejected countenances; disrobed of their selfand acjected countenances; distorted of their self-respect, they appear as though their very manhood had departed. They look like dead bodies galvan-ized into motion, but the soul of manhood has evidently left its frail tenement, and putrifaction is commencing. They will soon stink in the nostrils of the

But, you ask, will the Whigs do any better? I have hoped they would; but when I look around me, I am led to think that the Whigs will endeavor once more to reconcile the North and South-slavery and more to reconcile the voru and south-savery and freedom; to unite virtue and crime, and, if possible, they would form a union between heaven and hell in order to carry their Presidential candidate. Northern whigs and northern democrats in private life are favorable to freedom, but when they appear in public, they meekly bow their necks to whitever yoke the slave power sees fit to place upon them. I can see but little evidence of independence on the part of

northern whigs. It is certainly true that Seward, of New York, and Stephens, of Pennsylvania, and Mann, of Massachu-setts, and many other northern whigs who are regardsetts, and many other northern whigs who are regard-ed as anti-slavery men, have been silent on the sub-ject of this Fogitive Law and the Compromise, and of slavery, during the present session. They, I pre-sume, think it policy to be thus silent. They expect to make friends by that course. I have no right to arraign them for it; but I would say to them, and to your readers, that I fear the friends they make by silence, will desert them as soon as the conflict comes. If they do not find this to be the case, my experience and observation of the past have led me to erroneous impressions of mankind. My opinion is, that if the North ever regains its rights, it will be by an open, frank, and manly main-tenance of her constitutional privilege, to be exempt

tenance of her constitutional privilege, to be exempt from the support of slavery. This cheating slaveholders by cunning management, by plotting and counterplotting, never has and I think never will suc-

haste would be had, as it was a question creating some feeling, and upon which probably other gen-tlemen wished to be heard. At his suggestion, the House, at 1-4 to 1, adjourned to the after

The order of the day, being the bill repealing he act of July 10, 1846, known as the law

Protection of Personal Liberty, coming up, Mr. Preston, of New Ipswich, withdrew his mo-tion for indefinite postponement, and said he would call for the yeas and nays on the question of its

ton for interimite joassand mays on the question of its passage to a third reading. On the call for the yeas and mays, Mr. Dodge, of Nashua, addressed the House against the repeal of the law of 1846, and ear-nestly and forcibly presented his views on the ques-tion. Mr. Dodge, even were he disposed to revoke the law, would not do it now, since it appeared to him too much like a peace-offering to the South: and while that portion of the Union enacted and enforced laws whereby free blacks, going to the South in merchant vessels, were restrained, he would not sanction the occupancy of Northern jails by fugitives from slavery. The third reading of the bill was also opposed by Mr. Harris, of Nelson, and Chase, of Milford, and at half past 3, the Clerk proceeded to the call of the yeas and mays, which were—yeas, 158; mays, 112; so the bill was ordered to a third reading to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THE END OF THE BARNBURNERS.

At the late ratification meeting in New York, John Dix, John Van Buren, and Henry B. Stanton, At the late ratingation meeting in New Yok, John Van Buren, and Henry B. Stanton, appeared on the platform in company with Tennes-see and Virginia slaveholders, Mike Walsh, Captain Rynders, and other distinguisheddoughfaces, kidnap-pers and traitors. The fugitive law received the highest commendations from the Licutenant Gover-nor of Indiana, as an introduction to the meeting. Stanton went for Pierce, because he represented the party of progress! He was probably thinking of his own progress from Lane Seminary down to the depths of his present position, when he could un-blushingly say, that 'had Cass been nominated, there was not a man that trod the soil who would have supported him more faithfully from the close of the convention to the going down of the sun on tho day of the election in November.' If there be a lower depth than this, Henry B. Stanton will proba-bly, in following his leader's progress, find it. We lower depth than this, Henry B. Stanton will proba-bly, in following his leader's progress, find it. We should not be surprised any day to find him follow-ing the lead of Busteed, and 'capturing,' as lawyer and witness, 'at least' one American, and sending him back to Virginia. Van Buren expressed his acquiescence in the compression and in the kidnapacquiescence in the compromise, and in the kidnap

requisecence in the compromise, and independent of the platform. The New York Evening Post, understanding of course perfectly, its summission in so doing to the slave power, accepts the nomination without remonstrance. Thus cud the Barnburners.—A. S. Bugle.

Nomination of General Scott.-We have to-day to announce the nomination of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. A result which is so much at variance with the feelings and wishes of a very large unmber of the Whigs of this State can hardly be supposed to give immediate or general satisfaction. It is a duty which we, however, as Whigs, owe to our party, and to the principles by which that party is gov-erned, to support the nominee of the Convention.-There is no alternative course, and while surrendering the claims of the favorite statesman of Massachusetts with heavy hearts, we shall work to secure the tri-umph of Whig principles.-Boston Journal

THE LIBERATOR.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. Coscost, (N. H.,) June 17, 1852.

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CONCORD, (N.H.,) June 17, 1852. GENTLEMEN: -- I have the bonor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter, officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candi-date for the Presidency of the United States. The surprise with which I received the intelli-gence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred 'aas peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of nersonal regard, would not have sub-Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have sub-mitted my name to the Convention, nor would they have east a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.

an those which occurred. I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude I shall always chericit with pride and grafitude the recollections of the fact, that the voice which first pronounced for me, and pronounced alone, came from the mother of States—a pride and grafitude rising far above any consequence that can betide me

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the over throw of sectional jealousies, and looking to the over-throw of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union, cremented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its

Union wonderfal in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amzing in its destiny. I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole constry, but, beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to haffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak being out of darkness the rainbow of promise. It can bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. If myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the plalform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as the Convention, not because the principles it embraces the Contention, not occase this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with the n I believe I can safely say, there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict. I have only to tender my gr. teful acknowledg-ments then a safely say the continue to the principle of the same safely say.

ments to you, gentlemen, to the convention to which you were members, and to the people of our common country. I am, with the highest respect,

Your most obedient servant, FRANK PIERCE.

SENATE CHAMBER, June 22, 1852.

GENTLEMEN :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, notifying me that I have been nominated by the Democratic Convention as Vice President of the United States. This distinguished manifestation of the respect

and confidence of my Democratic brethren con mands my most grateful acknowledgments, and I cheerfully accept the nomination with which I have been honored.

Throughout a long public life, I am not consciou that I have ever swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Demohave been cherished and sustained by the Demo-cratic party; and in whatever situation I may be placed, my countrymen may rest assured that I shall adhere to them faithfully and zealously—perfectly satisfied that the prosperity of our common country and the permanency of our free institutions can be promoted and preserved only by administering the reverment in strict accordance with them

government in strict accordance with them. The platform, as laid down by the Convention The platform, as faid down by the Convention, meets with my cordial approbation. It is national in all its parts; and I am content not only to stand upon it, but on all occasions to defend it. For the flattering terms in which you have been pleased, gentlemen, to characterize my public servi-ces. I feel that I am indebted to the personal regard

which I am proud to know you individually entertain for me, and that you greatly overrate them. The only merit I can lay claim to is an honest discharge of only merit I can by crain to is an house discusse of the various positions with which I have been honored. This I claim—nothing more. With the highest respect and esteem. I am, gen-

With the highest respin-tlemen, your fellow-citizen, WILLAM R. KING.

To Messis. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS FELCH, and P. SOULE.

> From the Washington Republican. GENERAL SCOTT'S LETTER,

Accepting the Nomination for the Presidency. WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852.

Sin :-- I have had the honor to receive from your hands the official nonce of my unanimous nomina-tion as the Whig candidate for the office of President of the United States, together with a copy of the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing

the resolutions passed by the Convention, expressing their opinions upon some of the most prominent questions of national policy. This great distinction—conferred by a numerous, intelligent, and patriotic body, representing millions of my countrymen—sinks deep into my heart. Remembering the very eminent names which were be-fore the Convention in amicable competition with my own, I am made to feel-oppressively-the weight of responsibility belonging to my new position. Not having written a word to procure this distinction, I lost not a moment after it had been conferred in addressing letter to one of your members, to signify what would be, at the proper time, the substance of my reply to the convention; and I now have the honat, in a more formal manner, as the occasion justly demands, that I accept the nomination with the resolutions annexed. The political principles and measures laid down in the resolutions are so broad, that there is little left for me to add. I, theresuggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the chief magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready in my connection with Congress, to recommend or approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settle-ment of the same, favorable to actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast and national inheritance, and also to recom or approve of a single alteration in our naturalization laws suggested by my military experience, viz:-Giving to all foreigners the right of Crossnan, who shall faithfully serve, in time of war, one year on board of our public ships, or in our land forces-reg-ular or volunteer—on their receiving an honorable discharge from the service. In regard to the gen-eral policy of the administration, if elected, I should, of course, look among those who may approve that policy for the service is carry it into execution; and bi course, one among those with any approve that policy, for the agents to carry it into execution; and I should seek to cultivate harmony and fraternal sen-timents throughout the Whig party, without attempting to reduce its members by proscription, to exact uniformity to my views. But I should, at the same time, be rigorous in regard to qualifications for office, retaining and appointing no one either deficient in capacity or integrity, or in devotion to liberty to, the Constitution and the Union. Convinced that har-Constitution and the Onion. Convinced that nar-mony or good will between the different quarters of our broad country is essential to the present and fu-ture interests of the Republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land; and I should carry into the civil administration this one principle of military conduct-obedience to the legislative and judicial departments of government each in its constitutional sphere, saving only in re-spect to the Legislature, the possible resort to the spect to the Legislature, the possible resolution to the veto powers always to be most cautionally exercised and under the strictest restraints and necessities and under the strictest restraints and neccessities. Finally, for my strict adherence to the principles of the Whig party, as expressed in the the Convention, and herein suggested; with a sincere and earnest purpose to advance the greatness ar of the republic, and thus to cherish and happiness burge the cause of constitutional liberty through the world, avoiding every act and thought that might involve our country in an unjust or unneces sary war, or impair the faith of treaties, and discour tenancing all political agitation injurious to the in terests of Society, and dangerous to the Union, Tcat offer no other pledge or guarantee than the known incidents of a long life, now undergoing the severest examination. Feeling myself highly fortunate in my associate on the ticket, and with a lively sense of m obligations to the Convention, and to your personal courtestes. I have the honor to remain, sir, with great esteem, vour most obedient servant, WINFIELD SCOTT. To the Hon. J. G. CHAPMAN, President of th

A MANLY REJOINDER. A scurrilous writer in the Nantucket Inquirer having The Liberator. misrepresented and assailed a sermon preached by the Rev. J. G. Forman, pastor of the Unitarian Church in that place, in approval of the anti-slavery enterprise Mr. Forman makes the following reply in the Inquirer

Returning, sir, from the anniversaries of the moral Returning, sir, from the anniversaries of the moral, religious, and philantbropic societies of N. England, in which the great body of Unitarians have a deep and abiding interest, I made them the subject of two discourses to my people. I entered into no discus-sion of subjects merely political. I said nothing of the great political parties that divide the sion of subjects merely political. I said nothing of the great political parties that divide the country, nor the various candidates. I made no allusion to Mr. Weber her country. Webster, but confined myself to a consideration of the question of slavery in its moral aspects; the of the question of slavery in its moral aspects; the extent to which the Christian people of the free States participated in its guilt; and the various remedies proposed for its overthrow. In the con-cluding portion I noticed the American Anti-Slavery cluding portion 1 noticed the American Anti-Stavery Society, in a friendly and charitable spirit; approved of its general objects, which I specified, namely, to reform and christianize the public sentiment, of the reform and christianize the public sentiment of the people of the United States, a process which must result in placing the general government on the side of liberty, and the final extinction of slavery in this country. This process of reform I hold must be carried on by discussion, through the instrumentality of the pulpit, the press, and the forum; and these are the means on which this Society relies. I did not mention the names of any of the persons your cor-respondent has specified, nor think of such a thing as orsing all they may have said on various occasions endorsing all they may have said on various occasions but simply expressed my conviction of their hones-ty of purpose and Christian character, which I am still ready to maintain, and call to the recollection of those who might be disposed to condemn them for those who might be disposed to condemn them for their harshness of speech, equally strong language used by the prophets, our Lord, and his apostles, against the sins of the times in which they lived.— If I am in error in forming so charitable a judgment of the men and women who compose the American Anti-Slavery Society, it must be set down as an error on the side of charity, which is more than you can claim for your correspondent. Such is a fair outline of my discourse; and now, sir. I leave it to the conder of your readers to judge, whether such a discourse, delivered in the regular course of my pulpit services, ought to subject me to the trainent of being drugged into the columns of your paper, and made the subject of an ungenerous and cowardly attack from an anonymous correspondent, for which you make yourself responsible by concealing

his name. Now, sir, in proceeding to correct the misrepresen Now, sir, in proceeding to of this anonymous writer, tations and false statements of this anonymous writer, I choose voluntarily to strip him of his disguise, that Returning, leave Abington at about 51-2 o'clock we may see who this ' *cilizen*' is, that undertakes to play the intellectual bully, and wage a controversy play the intellectual builty, and wage a controversy with everything and everybody against whom he can tilt his spear. I have no hesitation in saying it is no other than the astute reasoner 'Medico,' who has but recently discharged his whole park of artillery under twelve years. For sale, also, at the R. R. Station at a couple of his brethren of the craft, and driven from the field our excellent friend J. T. M., whose superior judgment, in retiring from such a cont.st. every one commends, while none will doubt his ability to cope with his opponent in fair and manly

In the first place then, I remark, that the whole intent of his article against me is false and mali-cious. First, he has garbled and fabricated various and pretended extracts from the resolutions and speeches made at the late An'i-Slavery Convention ; speeches made at the late Anti-Slavery Convention; stated that I was present at all its sessions, and heard all its proceedings, which is not true; and endeavor-ed to make out, by inference, that I had endorsed all that every speaker at that Convention had uttered, because for ooth I approve of the general objects of the American Anti-Slavery Society, which is laboring for the overthrow of American slavery, by arousing a healthy moral sentiment against it, and which has indeed no other object in view; and because I happen to entertain a favorable opinion of the honesty and conanonymous critic like to be judged by his own rule r Let us suppose that a Convention of Dentists is called omote the interests of the art of dentistry, and that your correspondent attends said Convention, did not consider himself responsible for every thing that is spoken on the anti-slavery platform, or that

particulars, and added dishonesty to falsehood, or else he has quoted from false reports. Several of t'e scraps he pretends to quote from Mr. Garrison and Mr. Foster are altered in their phrascology, and portions are added and marked with quotation marks, which were never uttered, and were not contained in the resolutions, as the only two faithful reports of the Anti-Slavery Convention, (that in the New York Tribune, and the one in the Liberator,) will show .--But it is to be presumed my reviewer did not go to either of these sources for information. The expressions ' deserved a place in hell,' and so much of the definition of abolitionism as makes its objects the overthrow of the church, and its advocating the overthrow of all religious institutions, the plunging of a dagger to Mr. Webster's heart, and the denouncing of all forms of civil government, are miserable falsehoods invented by the reporters of a corrupt they are not in part, at least, the fictions of his own If no stronger evidence is produced of the infidelity of the olitionists than the article of ' a citizen' furnishes, they must stand forever acquitted of the charge. To the great body of American Churches who practise, uphold and defend the crimes of slavethe charge. To the holding, they rofess to be intidels. But to the holiest precepts of Jesus Christ, who taught the love of God and man, and the duties of justice and humanity; to the highest convictions of conscience and right, they have proved their fidelity by the same tests that prove the apostles and primit ve Christians to have been sincere and faithful disciples of their Lord and Master Permit me to correct one other misrepresentation of my reviewer, and I have done. It is not true that I apologised for preaching on the subject of slavery. I do not feel that any apology is necessary for speak-ing on that subject. What I said was, that I should discuss it as a moral question, and not us a question of politics; but that if its moral bearings led me track of the politician, I should go there ; that the subject properly belongs to the pulpit, and it should never be silent on that theme. I apologised at the close, for the length of time occupied, as I had exceeded the usual limits of a sermon by twenty minutes; and on other occasions I have justified myself for speaking on the subject, and asked for a candid bearing, but never spologized. That is a I have any timidity on this subject, I hope they will be undeceived. I prefer calmness of speech and a careful statement of facts when I speak on it, and am always desirous of conciliating an unbiassed hearing, where so many prejudices exist. But he who takes this for timidity or a fearful spirit is greatly mistaken. If to identify one's self with an lar cause, and vindicate the character of men who are reviled and rejected by their fellow-men, does not evince some degree of moral courage, and refute such a supposition, I know of no other proof that will. And now, since you have opened your columns to this subject, I will only add in conclusion, that silhough I am a minister of the Gospel, I am none the less a citizen; and if you choose to permit this discussion to go on, I shall be most hspyr to discuss the whole subject of American slavery before your readers in any of its aspects, moral or political, and perhaps I shall make even your correspondent will. readers in any of its aspects, moral or political, and perhaps I shall make even your correspondent adopt a continuent which, by a grammatical blunder, he has unintentionally expressed, as will be mani-fest by transposing bis remark that (' tis to be hoped they are few)—who do not endorse Garrisonism.' who do not enuors. Very respectfully, J. G. FORMAN.



PREEDOM'S GRAND AND TRUE CELE-BRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY. The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Antilavery 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 thereof."

IF As the 4th of July, this year, occurs on Sur day, the celebration will take place on MONDAY. the 5th.

Among the speakers expected to be present or the occasion are Wendell Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, Abby K. Foster, Miss Sallie Holley, (of Rochester, N. Y.) Chas L. Remond, and Nathaniel H. Whiting.

FF Should the weather prove unpropitious for as embling in the Grove, the meetings will be held in the Town Hall, immediately adjacent to the Grove. 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 Sprague, Philander Shaw, Samuel Dyer, M. H. Pool Bourno Spooner, Nathaniel B. Spooner.

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

INDEPENDENCE DAY - ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

To prevent all mistakes, fail not to take notice. hat the Special Train for the Abington Grove wil leave the Old Colony Rail Road Station in Boston, on Monday next, (July 5,) at 9 o'clock, A. M., 07 instead of 9 1-2, as before stated, waiting, however, the arrival

of the first accommodation train from Worcester. The fore will be half price from Boston, and from Stations between Boston and Abington.

on the morning of the 5th, and at the different depots on the Road.

The half fare arrangement, for adults and chi dren, will extend to persons coming from Plymouth and Stations between Plymouth and Abington; bu OF not to passengers by the South Shore Rail Road, as was stated last week, through a misunderstanding in making the arrangements.

We hope our friends generally will improve this op portunity. A glorious meeting is to be anticipated. Let us answer by deeds the infamous threats to stiff agitation of the question of slavery.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

On Monday next, for the seventy-sixth time, th anniversary of American Independence will be celebra ted throughout the country, with the usual demonstra to entertain a layorable opinion of the men and women who com-scientious fidelity of the men and women who com-pose this society, instead of joining in the abuse and obloquy which the prejudice and wickedness of their opponents have heaped upon them. How would this anonymous critic like to be judged by his own rule? of fire-works, &c. &c. That Independence was based DENT,' namely-' that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain INALIENABLE RIGHTS ; that among these are life, liband approves of its objects, does it foliow that he would thereby endorse all the opinions and state-ments of those who composed it ? Or, if one should attend a Temperance Convention, approve its objects, will be read in all parts of our country with mode warrant and justification of the revolt of our fathers will be read in all parts of our country with mock and speak favorably of the sincerity and honesty of its members, would it follow that he thereby en-dorsed all that every speaker might choose to say at assurance as if no such being as a slave trod the such a Convention? Certainly not. Why, Mr. Garrison himself has again and again stated that he inent of personal liberty. Yet the number of person who are held in the galling chains of a bondage, 'one hour of which is fraught with more misery than age his correspondents say in the *Liberator*, writing, as they do, over their own names. If such a rule as this of that which our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose incy do, over their own names. It such a rule as this were to prevail, no one could ever attend a Conven-tion with safety, or approve of any good movement. From these considerations it will appear how manifest it is that the whole drift of the article of my anony-mous reviewer is unjust in the extreme, and that all his carning and exites and that all hese the rule as the prevail of the article of my anony-mous reviewer is unjust in the extreme, and that all his carning and exites and the to the article of th liverance, but all unheard and uncared for, except a his carping and criticism falls to the ground. But, secondly, I am very sorry to add that he has either departed widely from the truth, in several day will be universally descerated in two ways-by

How ought the anniversary of American Inde-] that a new and fearful impetus has been given to the pendence to be observed ? Every flag should be furled, or hoisted 'half-mast,' to indicate the crucifixion of liberty. Every drum should be muffled. every cannon spiked, every bell hushed, or struck only as a funeral knell. All signs of exultation, parade and boasting should be studiously suppressed It is a day for humiliation and repentance, in sackcloth and ashes.

From British yoke and galling chain, Our fathers loosed the land ;
But other yokes and bonds remain, Their sons with shame to brand :- .-For chains and bars, and whips and scars, Now mingle with Columbia's stars, To change for shame her banner's fame-For shame ! for shame ! for shame !

Not till the millions of our oppressed countryme

are emancipated should the Fourth of July be celebrated with song and festivity. With special reference to their deliverance should the day be consecrated. It is a good use of it to make it subservient to the cause of temperance, and other reformatory purposes ; but for he says, 'I accept the nomination upon the platform these, there are other seasons quite as appropriate and adopted by the Convention, not because this is expectjust as useful. Those who are grinding in the South- ed of me as a candidate, but because the principles ern house of bondage,-the most oppressed and out-raged of the human race,-have the first and highest ment, and with that I believe I can truly say, there claim upon our sympathy and aid on Independence Day. has been no word or act in my life in conflict with Their friends, at least, should not allow themselves them."

to be diverted from any anti-slavery convocation 9. Resolved, That in Gen. Winfield Scott, the called on that day, if they have the means or the op-Whig candidate for the Presidency, we are presented portunity to be present. Nor should they regard with a military chieftain, whose laurels are stained their presence as of no special consequence. It should with blood, and were gathered in a war most wantonbe made THE DAY OF DAYS for the overthrow of sla- 1y aggressive, the most wicked on record in view o very, as formidable to domestic as it was ever de- its origin and design, and to the dismemberment of signed to be to foreign tyrants. Not less than five an empire solely for the purpose of giving strength and thousand persons ought to congregate together in the permanence to the Slave Power ; and who heartily Grove at Abington on Monday next, animated by one supports all those atrocious compromises, including impulse, and prepared to enter anew into ' solemn the Fugitive Slave Law, which are now declared to league and covenant' with each other, that, cost be the test of loyalty to the Government, and essenwhat it may, they will never retire from the conflict tial to the preservation of the Union. until 'victory or death' be their portion. Though,

now, ours is the note of lamentation ; yet, When comes the day, as come it must, That chains shall crumble into dust, We'll all hurrah, both near and far-Hurrah ! hurrah ! hurrah !'

ESSEX COUNTY.

It is a long time since we have been present at meeting in this County, so full of encouragement, and so symptomatic of an anti-slavery revival, as the anniversary of the Essex County A. S. Society, which States, by the entire body of Southern delegates in was held in Georgetown on Saturday and Sunday last. Our anticipations of a large attendance were having received a single vote from them during the not at all sanguine ; and yet members and friends of the cause, animated by the same determined spirit of and cheering fulfilment of the scriptural declaration, eternal hostility to slavery, though not entirely agreed that the expectations of the wicked shall perish, as to the most effective method of attacking that foul and the that, being often reproved, and hardeneth his system, rallied in all directions, representing Gloucesheart, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without ter, Salem, Danvers, Newburyport, Topsfield, Amesremedy.' bury, Haverhill, Bradford, Lawrence, Andover, and

12. Resolved, That in the language of another other places, and constituting an assembly, which, on never was wickedness more disgracefully defeatedthe score of true | at iotism, would outweigh as many of never were the instruments of Divine Justice more such political conventions as were recently held in fitly chosen.'

Baltimore, as there are drops in the ocean, or sands on 13. Resolved. That 'it is no unholy triumph that the sea-shore. Newburyport and Lawrence were wells our hearts in view of such an event as this destrongly represented. It was a season of refreshment feat of Daniel Webster, but the joyful accepting of the to all present, and we trust a sure omen, also, that truth, that Congress is not omnipotent to dethrone the Old Essex is again to be, what formerly she was pre-God of heaven and earth, and that He still maketh the eminently, the 'banner County' in this Commonwrath of man to praise Him."

Parker Pillsbury offered the following resolution :-Born within her boundaries, we have a native wish Resolved. That in order to render the 'Company that she should lead the way in the great struggle for uses' of a late Congress, a full and perfect manifesthe establishment of impartial and universal liberty tation of total depravity, there should only have been in our country. In population, intelligence, wealth, added to them a proposition or measure to drag the industry, thrift, morality, she occupies a very high free colored people of the United States from their position ; and it is in her power to exert a mighty native land, and colonize them on the barbarous and influence over the public sentiment of the land. Let estilential coast of Africa. her remember, to the quickening of her slumbering

Resolved, That this omission seems likely to be energies, that ' to whom much is given, of the same much shall be required.' Eminently religious, let her atoned for, by the zeal and interest which that subject is now exciting, in Congress and in many of the sepaalso remember that the test of piety toward God is love for man as man, and sympathy for all who are rate States, as well as in the more private departments of society-and we feel called upon to renew our warare upon so infamous a device of Slavery to prolong The Society held four meetings consecutively in the its power-and to expose its hypocrisy and iniquity Universalist meeting-house, the only one that could to the world ; and thus to save a large portion of our be procured in the place. Whether that house could countrymen from an exile and banishment as cruc have been obtained, if the pulpit ministrations in it nd atrocious almost as slavery itself. were not at present suspended, we do not know : but

James N. Buffum having declined a re-election a a vote of thanks was heartily given to the proprietors President of the Society, Charles Lenox Remond was chosen to fill the vacancy.

pecuniary compensation. No sketch of the discussion was made for the press, Special thanks are due to our worthy and stead fast condjutor. Moses Wright, of Georgetown, for his but they were animated and impressive, covering efforts to secure a good local attendance, and also for good deal of ground, religiously and politically .his unstinted hospitality to a large number of the Among those who participated in them were W. L. friends fram various parts of the country. Thanks are Garrison and John M. Spear of Boston, Parker Pills-Garrison and John M. Spear of Boston, Parker Pills-bury of Concord, N. H., Charles L. Remond, John I. Junis and G. F. Charles L. Remond, John I. hibition of hospitality. Innis, and G. F. Chever of Salem, James N. Buffum of

VOL. XXII. NO. 27 RANDOM THRUSTS.

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BY SHARPSTICK. Were certain religious doctrines to be presched at

this day with all the flery energy and sulphana this day with an into mery energy and sulphana terrors which attended their utterance fifty runs and more ago, the churches would be deserted by state the whole community. To keep a respectable bast of heaters together, the closer of hearers together, the clergy are compelled a of hearers together, the pare them away, the smooth over these totaling the up, and chart them down, paint and varnish them up, and chart the standard the second chart them down, paint with variant them on an charge their whole rig-till they resemble the original doe. their whole rig-till they resempte the original day mas even less than a lady's poolle resembles a pel-lar's mastiff. I have heard a stiff 'Orthodex' price wade through a dozen sermons, and never once spak wade through a dozen sermons, and never once spak the words 'devil,' 'hell,' or 'damnation.' Yet every discourse was tinged with the gloomy and frightal discourse was ingent with the grouny and trightal theology of his sect-a theology resting on these three bugbears, like a stool which rests on three bry Perhaps the poor minister believed in all these borid Perhaps the poor annual of an annual north of the perhaps delusions; but he was too cunning to harp upon delusions; but he was too cunning to harp upon delusions , out them forward, and rake the Diction. ary for ghastly adjectives to trick them out with. He ary for granty and humanity and humanity of the age would rebel against the blunt, coarse presentation age would rever spanse the revengeful. It is a there ing sign to the philanthropist's eye, this faint mile that is beginning to soften the grim features of pope.

The popularity of the 'Maine Law' among the The popularity of the statute take among the Temperance community is surprising; but a good reason exists for it. If the Cold Water Army is to reason exists for its the legal weapons for fighting the hydra-headed monster Rum, and slaving his direful brood of Crime, Poverty, Misery, Disease, and Prenature Death, they want effective weapons. The old pop-guns of fceble prosecutions and the wooden pop-guns of trifling fines are but an aggravation to them, when they witness the havoc made by real shot and steel from the Down East armory. No wonder ther fingers itch for a supply of that ammunition and a grasp of that sabre.

Mending shoes and coats is commendable and economical. Repairing houses is wise and necessary, Revising and correcting books is expedient and pruer. In such minor affairs, touching and benefiting but a few persons, we hear no outcry against renorm tion and reform. But attempt to improve the Constitution of a State or the Creed of a Church, and what a nest of hornets will buzz about you ! what a kennel of curs will bark and snap at you ! Tearing down and rebuilding is the regular order of the day in struetures of comparatively small moment; but there must be a 'finality,' forsooth-a stern veto against cleansing, purifying, altering, or bettering in any respectwhen it comes to structures of infinitely great mement. No matter how unwholesome and dangerous to human welfare the edifice of Church or State may have become, any process of cleaning up and setting to rights is vehemently croaked and squealed splint by the owls and rats who burrow thegein. They deen it treason toward the State and sacrilege toward the Church to purge either of old festering abuses. But why not increase the mental comfort, convenience, growth, and progress of the citizen by improving the political and ecclesiastical institutions under which he lives, even more eagerly than we increase his bodily comfort by improving the tenements and appard which he uses ? Why employ, reward, and honor the innovators in little things-the destructives of phrical nuisances and the constructives of utility and beauty; while we scorn, persecute, and starve the innovators in large things-the destructives of mani nuisances and the constructives of truth and juster? It seems to me both wrong and ungenerous to datribute all our coppers to the first kind of workness and all our kicks to the last ind.

It is the prerogative of genius to pluck the choicest flowers in spots where common eyes can discernely grass and weeds. Mrs. Stowe, in her wonderful nord of ! Uncle Tom's Cabin,' has shown that the sublimest virtues may flourish in that lowilest and most despised of earthly habitations, the negro hut; and that a poor, illiterate, bartered, black plantation slave may manifest a degree of Christian gentleness, forbearance, and love, that prove him to be a closer copy of the early martyrs than any cultivated white victim of oppression who has been tortured to death for may centuries. A chief merit of this masterly look, in my view, is the strong light in which it portrays the etcellencies of the African character ; and thus cash 1 sadder and more appalling shade on the infernal crime by which they are robbed of development.

HENRY CLAY. HARTFORD, June 29th, 3, P. M. Four hours ago, the spirit of Henry Ch from earth, and found its eternal Home! It is well It is well for himself. He will now see the enst of his way, and repent of his sin in chaining his beshers ! His heart will be changed to love, and his whole soul be melted, that he could have hated a long ! He will be a glorious, never-ceasing abaitingist, now, and will grow to be a good, kind such instead of being any more a blind, misguided slavproner. O my brother, pass to the skies ! I wish the

wealth, as to her anti-slavery zeal and activity.

whole fifty-three ballottings-we see an instructive

10. Resolved, therefore, That in voting for either of the Presidential candidates, full sanction is given to slaveholding, slave hunting, and a war of aggression,-and sentence of condemnation passed against every effort to break every yoke, and to let the op-

extension and perpetuity of that system which is " the

sum of all villanics'-and that a full, hearty and ever-

lasting endorsement of the Fugitive Slave Law is

made, whereby those acts of mercy to the suffering

and outraged, which Christ has set forth as the test of character and the condition of salvation, in the day of

8. Resolved, That in Gen. Franklin Pierce, the

Presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, we

recognize one whose professions of Democracy are in-

sulting to the common sense of mankind, and in the

highest degree impudent and profligate; whose ca-

reer, whether in private or in public, ' whether in Con-

gress or out of it,' has been marked by an unbroken

series of acts, unsurpassed in servility to the Slave

Power, hostile to every attempt to give succor and

redemption to the millions in bondage, as gratuitous

in their performance as they were villanous; and

who, in his recent letter of acceptance of his nomina-

tion, puts the seal to his eternal condemnation when

judgment, are branded and punished as crimes.

pressed go free ; hence, every voter for such men forfeits all claim to the title of Christian, and is utterly defective in his morality. 11. Resolved, That in the scornful and utter re icclion of the claims of DANIEL WEBSTER, the great Northern Apostate, for the Presidency of the United the great Whig Convention at Baltimore,-he not

William H. Seward has signified his hearty ap proval of the nomination of Gen. Scott. Et tu, Bruie!

Nantucket, June 16th, 1852.

critical declarations of an undying attachment to the cause of liberty, on the one hand-and by bitter denunciations of those who are sincerely and disinterestedly laboring.

. With the mild arms of Truth and Love. Made mighty through the living God,

o effect the liberation of every victim of oppression on the other. The spectacle will be incongruous, grotesque, shameless and revolting, beyond parallel. In the same breath, freedom will be eulogized as heaven-derived boon, for the loss of which no com pensation can be rendered, and slavery defended eithe as a necessary evil or a divine institution ! In a thou press, from which my reviewer has borrowed them, if sand orations and ten thousand dinner 'sentiments, the Union will be glorified as the ark of our safety

the sheet-anchor of our stability, the bulwark of civit and religious liberty, and the slave-hunting and slavery protecting 'Compromises' of a profligate Congress deliberately declared to be the bond and condi tion, the very soul and essence of that Union ! Pity for the chattelized slave will be sneered at as sickl sentimentality ; the assertion of his right to go free scouted as fanaticism ; reference to the law of God as higher than the Fugitive Slave Bill branded as sedition; relusal to bow the knee to the Moloch of Slavery pronounced worthy of stripes, imprisonment and death. For inconsistency, for audacity, for wickedness, has the world ever witnessed any thing like

this ? A single illustration will suffice to show how coolly the fact is overlooked, that, not only is chattel slavery

spread over more than one half of our national terri tory, but, even in Massachusetts, no fugitive slave is allowed legal shelter or protection. We see that, among the fireworks to be discharged on Boston Common, on the evening of the 5th, is to be the follow ing-as if to burlesque the very name of America liberty :--

Final.-(Original Piece, designed by J. R. Foster. -A grand National Tableau, a structure of 275 feet i length and eighty feet in height, (the largest pyro technical structure ever fixed in the United States. A colossal representation of the Genius of Liberty, trampling upon the broken symbols of Despotism, oc-cupies an elevated pedestal, resting upon two massive branches of laurel, springing from and connected b the shield of the United States of America, abov which, enclosed with the thirty-one stars of the Union, the word 'Liberty,' in crimson and golden scrolls, is conspicuously displayed. Massive columns on either the word "Liberty, in Crimion and golden scrolls, is conspicuously displayed. Massive columns on either side support the Eagle of the Republic, resting upon golden globes. The wings of this structure extend irom the centre, on cicher side, a distance of one hun-dred and seven feet, and terminate in Massive Urns of

Urns are bound with novers, and bear the inscription, "Washington and Independence, 1776." From six columns, dividing the wings at regular intervals, depend festoons of amaranth and evergreen, enclosing the names of important battles of the Revolution.— Each column is surmounted by an Urn, bound with a Each column is surmounted by an Urn, bound with a fillet of amaranth, emblematical of the undying fame of the Revolutionary Herces. From the capital of each column arise immense jets of flame and variegat-ed stars; occupying the space between the jets de feu, six constellations shed their light upon the victo-rice beneath. A discharge of 500 Rockets, together with Shells and Mines, forms a grand terminating Bouquet de Feu.

Lynn, Jesse P. Harriman of Danvers, Benjamin A. Stevens of Lawrence, Thomas Haskell of Rockport, and William Jenkins of Andover.

for the use of it on the occasion, in addition to some

The following are the resolution presented by W. L. Garrison, in behalf of the Business Committee, for the consideration of the meeting :-

down-trodden.

1. Resolved, That in the long, dark record of hu man depravity, embracing all climes and all ages. nothing is to be found comparable to the guilt of this nation in enslaving one sixth portion of its entire population : because, since the world was made, no other nation has enjoyed such light, or made such lofty professions of regard for the cause of liberty and the rights of man.

2. Resolved, That as it is a 'self-evident' truth, that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with an inalicnable right to liberty ; it is also self-evident, that they who deny that equality, and trample upon that right, are to be classed among the worst of tyrants, and denounced as the enemies of mankind.

3. Resolved, That in every slave on the American soil, we see 'a man and a brother'-in every slaveholder, a man-stealer-in every apologist for slavery, one who is recreant to the instincts of his own nature, and disregardful of all the principles of justice and humanity. 4. Resolved. That as there is no crime equal in atroc-

ity to the act of turning a human being into a piece of property, it follows that if, as the great majority of the clergy of this country maintain, slavery is sanctioned by the Bible, then the Bible is the most pernicious volume in the universe, and those religious interpreters are doing what in them lies to cover it with opprobrium. Nevertheless,

5. Resolved, That neither slaveholders nor their defenders believe their declarations, as to this alleged sanction, is clearly established by the fact, that they prohibit the circulation of the Bible among the slave population, and make it a heinous offence to teach their slaves to read its 'inspired' teachings.

6. Resolved. That nowhere is the portraiture of this bloody and oppressive nation so correctly drawn--no where are its hypocrisics, pollutions and crimes so vividly portrayed-no where is it so strongly rebuked, so faithfully warned, so boldly arraigned, or so fearfully condemned-as in the pages of that volume which t professes to regard as the word of God.

7. Resolved, That since the conspiracy of the Jewish Chief Priests, Scribes and Pharisees, for the crucifixion of Jesus, and the extirpation of Christianity, the world has witnessed no conclaves of fallen spirits more profligate in principle, more desperate in purpose, more lost to shame, more stained with blood or steeped in pollution, than the recent National Whig slavery, and render popular the accursed doctrine o and Democratic Conventions at Baltimore; and that, in the 'platforms' mutually adopted by them as the more clearly seen than in the removal of such a man test of party fidelity and the bond of union, the acme of human guilt is attained-seeing that all discussion of the slavery question, whether in Congress or out of tion of the country, both bond and free, have lost thei it, "whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may most insidious and influential persecutor. be made,' is henceforth to be frowned upon, and, if possible, suppressed, as 'dangerous to our peace'- 20, 1862, aged 75 years, 2 months, and 17 days.

The Real discontrate and the American Marcales

JOHN SCOBLE.

In a communication, dated LONDON, June 7th, nave received the following statement :--

'I see in ' The Frederick Douglass' newspaper May 20th, received this day, that the Editor assume redit for Mr. Scoble, Secretary of the ' British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society,' because he had, or former occasion, voted for GEORGE TROMPSON at an lection for the Tower Hamlets. Such, however, i ot the course of this 'friend to the slave,' on the present occasion. At a recent meeting of Mr. Thomp on's friends and constituents, to promote his return at the forthcoming election, Mr. Scoble harangued the people as they were leaving the place of asembling,

outside the doors, calling upon them not to vote fo Beorge Thompson, and holding Mr. T. up to thei adignation for going to America, to promote the anti lavery cause ! This conduct is quite consistent with Mr. Scoble's injustice to the Slave's interests in with holding from the public any account of Mr. Thomp on's labors in America, in the pages of the Reporter It is believed that Mr. S. is actively engaged in pro noting the interests of Mr. Thompson's opponent, Si William Clay, a thoroughly pro-slavery man, wh either staid away from the divisions in the House of Commons, or voted against the measure, in ever tage of the bills, for the emancipation of the slave

in the West Indies.

Mr. Scoble is reported to be going to Canada in company with Josiah Henson, to educate the colore people there,-a scheme for which Scoble and Hen on have been making a large collection in England It will be well for the Abolitionists to watch well the course of a man in Canada, who, like Mr. Scoble, has been the constant villifier and systematic opponent o the most devoted friends of the Slave on your side the water. It is to be hoped he will not instil any o his anti-slavery notions into the Canadian community hey having done mischief enough in this country."

IF This is another development of the true char eter of Mr. John Scoble, whose malignity of spirit is equalled only by its meanness and unscrupulousnes destitute of every manly trait, and actuated by mo tives basely personal and intensely selfish. He has acted most treacherously toward Mr. Thompson.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY.

After a lingering illness, HENRY CLAY departed thi life, at Washington, on Tuesday forenoon last, in the 76th year of his age. He was a brilliant orator, and ex ceedingly attractive and m agnetic in social life, but ut terly devoid of principle, and one who has done more than any other man to extend and perpetuate " compromise." Death has its uses ; and never is thi from a world which he has only cursed by hi bad example. In his removal, the colored popula

joy of this change ! It is well for his slaves. He will now come bath, and comfort them. Yes, in their sweat and toil, and under the agony of the bloody lash, he will where a their hearts sweet words of solace and sympathy bidding them be of good cheer, for the day of their deliverance is at hand ! His spirit will ever be test them in their dark prison-house, to dispel the gloss, and nerve their souls with courage to bear until the time of the end ! Once their master, he will now be their nearest, and dearest, and best friend-he will be

their ministering spirit-their guardian angel! It is well for the slave-owners. He will come back, to tell them of their fatal mistake! He will not only impress the minds of his old comrades in Washington, whom he long aided to 'frame misching by a law,' but he will yet utter a voice, which the whole thousands in the South-land whom he so encouraged to make merchandise of human souls, shall hear and heed ! For, not as once, there is no Silest Land of the Dead, but those who have gone before, return, and talk with spirit voices, and give us von drous messages from their celestial home! And is shall come, crewhile against us, but now to help us, calling, as if from that very tomb, which has not jet received his ashes, to his old partners in guilt, denouncing to them their sin of sins, and praying them, with mightiest power of moving entreaty, to undary their hold of their bleeding victims! And he shall summon the East and the West, and the North ad the South, to unite to banish the crime-are, he shall summon the nation to do justice! Then let im

pass away, but welcome him back sgain! So farewell, brother ! We have erred as well st thou, and we chide not again ! Like charity we ak for ourselves, like charity we give to thee ! Thoust wiser grown, now that thou art gone, and we shall grow wiser too ! Together, then, will we work, and grow, and climb; we, weak and lowly on orth. and thou, strong and fai thful to help us infine Spar Land

Little Eva; Uncle Tom's Guardian Angel. Com posed and most respectfully dedicated to Mr. Harict Brecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cala Poetry by John G. Whittier; Music by Marad Emilio. Boston : Published by John P. Jevent

The Lines on Little Eva, by Whittier, are ref Co., 1852. beautiful ; the Music, we are told, is admirably adopt ed to them ; and the whole is very tastefully exceled. Success to every jeffort to excite a lore of the beautiful and good.

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Mrs. Har-a's Cabin. Manuel

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LETTER, NO. L. HARTFORD, (Ct.) June 9th, 1852.

Series, Write'-the heart echoes, 'Amen ! SECTO SUTER : factoristics hind, obedient to the mind, com-Menty prolongs the few short moments a Most Provide morning, and I am still and the fact from an end of an at an stering remembrances of many years of and part, and whispering to my soul deep and the part, and effection in the eternal future. I

stal av you, glad to have seen dear Tses 100. sweet baby ! I see her now. Jer is real her little shy look, her half-won exnet in fermi ber mie one of her dimpled smiles ; whet roles coris, and her roguish acknowledgwhere the perceives our admiration of Then I have to gaze through the little temple makes and contemplate the immortal dweller intering that she will yet live in a far more and massion; for the pure spirit, now enlivenand instant boly. and looking through it, with a set us, shall yet with a more living light beam an or bests from the 'spiritual body.' Bright and the morning of her eternal day. Fair is the ind he morning of her electric uny. Fair is the while the rest of the second will be but the preface Bok of Life,' a volume which has no finis. sis Bot of Lar, bot the fairer its pages are from it's are the thoughts traced thereon, the at the late the actions there recorded,-the more and throughout eternity will be this never-to sector introduction to the chapters which will signation introduction of the charpeers which will be a numbers without end. It has been written-

The Book of Life is composed of the human is admind. The iids are made of the body, the softenential faculties. Upon their leaves are on the man deviations of the individual from the mady deviations of the individual from the rectified. The recording angel is the Law of a the positive principle in Nature, which is at. The mark of transgression is upon the Detailing and the Book of Life-is immor-Decisionnal- the book of Life-is immor-sepasses away to the spirit-land. The rec-sdiretion appears on the living faculties; ed in their deformity and decrepitude-in addity is and internative of Love and Wis-

tensiesly do we turn the pages of this Book of many kiessly trace the words which are never which out, because we do not realize the imsynd the work before us, nor the responsibility is and. How negligently we record that which which houghtless we are, whilst indeligraing upon our preface what will indicate the with follow! There, with too little reflection. stetheight after thought, action after action. for sured-stamping that which the archangels link spin; for there will be no veil to hide it. salidaal is the book, and the lids, which may ment the contents, are, as the work progresses, laged for a cover so transparent that all within is

Harbern glancing at your thus far written prestarsister; at those parts of it which it has impermitted me to read; and many a shining word there and unstained pages ; and in all that hand ny view, I see no dark line, no treachery and there, only sweet affections. Then from this mut contemplation of your interior life, I look use the happy surroundings of your more external name, and behold your beautiful home, its lovlimites lending sunshine to its brightness, and tishir prospect of land and sea spread out before mu; these noble cedars of a hundred years, far exming in beauty all other trees I ever saw ; the many mins and elegancies of your abode; and I'love to segme moving in the midst of them, blessing and used. Then do I more love to think, (with a cer in knowledge,) that there is no death to envel-

m all this brightness in gloom, but that still fairer ones are berond it-and that no 'dark valley' lies itsen, no 'shadows' (but the shades of ignorance) terrene, and that however beautiful may be the iltrations of life which adorn the preface of our book en, far more glorious pictures shall embellish the hapters to follow. All that is grandest here is hathe imperfect type of that which shall hereafter musled. When we behold carth's loveliest scenes. refel our hearts glow within us, our minds 'expand ith encoptions of what is lovelier still beyond. Let to set check these (so called) imaginings, they are he seal's prophecies of life to come, of brighter while-they belong to our immortality. We are simily inmortals, and the infinite spreads out imperfectly before us. We look through the natand boly which beelouds our vision, but let us not fair to search ; for the sight strengthens by fir-pring, and light comes to us, which disperses the shalows. Whence comes this light which bursts apen us as we gaze ? It comes to us from God's Book Life, whereon his thoughts are stamped. It treams not up from human pages ; it emanates from Bety; and its rays are unto all. But we have been elucated in close our eyes to this light, as though the pit of God were too bright for us to look upon ; parchnet has been given us instead, and we have been targit to seek there, and only there, for God, and lik, and light, and immortality. What wonder that are lave trod in darkness ? The unreflecting are conbut thus to be passively led through the blackness simul's night, but the mind that shrinks grows skytical, and grapples painfully with the dense clouds s intrance, until it emerges from their overshadowin Then is their life begun, and there is 'no mer death '! What brings 'life and immortality to Left ? The words of Paul do not reveal it, though by may satisfy the unthinking. The recorded resurrise of Jesus of Nazareth convinces only the mislos in mere testimony. But Knowledge brings "It ad inmortality to light.' I know that I shall in inver! Why do I know it? It is not because it ha ben whiten, that one arose from the dead, and a is an ing go testified thereto. No-were, this i, dek indeed would seem to me the 'valley of the salay of death'! But I read within God's Book of Lie, a volume without beginning and without end ; form | fest not to get knowledge. It tells me not, to as par, that it is a transgression of laws to eat "e of knowledge," and on another, to " add to "mathematicate," and on another, to make a the river knowledge, declaring they are ' destroyed in lak of knowledge - thus condemning (as i tren on all sides, both to know and not to know. In any write these contradictions; but God i visati varablences, and his word is unchangeain la his Book, let us read of the origin of life, and internality grows out of it as naturally as the tree men hom the germ, as the flower blossoms, as the bet a developed. Too long have, we listened to nur erg name and to fairy tales ; too long been hushed to imply nythological legends, till we learn to love area; binding our eyes, afraid to look up, lest in high receipt to us something fearful to gaze upon. Las for children ignorance ! we soon outgrow all the De clothes which cover our infant bodies er brive southes which cover out murses, via aprenitious zeal, bedeek our minds, we cling to a min of the past, and religiously bequeath them to ta posenty. But, fortunately, they have now be the too threadbare to serve much longer, and mind is grave. The next generation will throw away time, mgged garments, and wonder that their anson vere so poorly clad. Ob, 'how my soul rebeen in the prospect of those bright, and glittering nies of truth and science, in which the mind o has shall drape itself, and be elad like the angels ! Deeph expands as I write, and I have much to at all hot now weary you with more. It is as love to commune with you, and deposit the ives of my mind within the pure casket of yours. Writall Jet tell over these gems where light will be "be 'Approaching Crisis," p. 213. A. J. Davis.

more than we do to-day, and so on forever. For that forever I am,

Yours. SILONA. 'THE HOLY BIBLE!

To JOSEPH BARKER : DEAR SIR-Though the overflowing cup of adversity has

quenched the light of hope within my soul, yet at this moment I am happy, gloriously happy, to know your soul has dared to be free-has dared to cast aside the worn-out garments of superstition, and now experiences how good it is to suffer and be strong ! Refreshing to my spirit, like the pure stream to the thirsty traveller in the desert, is the boldness of the position you have taken, in regard to the popular delusion of the day. The principles you advocate, the sentiments you express, in the Liberator, awaken responsive echoes in my heart, harmonious as the accordant tones of Peace and Love breathed upon a jarring world, rising higher and still higher, and mingling with the

of angels. The advancing Spirit of the Age calls loudly for profound and thorough reform, in regard to the Bible question. Would your voice might be heard throughout the length and breadth of this your chosen land, pleading in Freedom's tones the cause not only of Southern slaves, but of mental emancipation from grossest superstition. The stand you have so fearless ly taken, in regard to the 'Holy Bible,' requires the moral heroism of martyrdom. And hear let me say, now is the time 'a Declaration of Mental Independence' should be made. Nowis the time to ask ourselves these test questions-" Dare we utter our whole convictions, without fcar of man? Can we brave the current of popular displeasure consequent thereon? Have we freed ourselves from our friends? How many of us can say, that, if we never free a single slave, we have attained perfect freedom ourselves in our efforts to emancipate our brother man ?" Dear brother, be not discouraged-be not weary in

well-doing. Think how many minds are groping in utter darkness, and what a blessed thing to lay down life for the welfare of the world ! Amid all the persecutions and sufferings you are called to pass through,

you will still be cheered by this most glorious thought, that you are true to your own convictions of duty. Within your soul, you will listen to a still small voice of approval, sweeter than the music of angels ! May God bless and strengthen you from day to day ! may He crown your existence with loving kindness and tender mercies! Finally, may you be spared to witness the fruition of your dearest hopes. the success of your highest efforts, which shall usher in the dawning of that glorious millennium, when the human mind shall trample beneath it the fetters of ancient creeds and superstitions, and be free to be governed only by the immutable, eternal principles of truth and right ! Yours in sympathy,

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this Society was held in

L. S.

the Universalist meeting-house at Georgetown, Saturday evening, and Sunday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, June 26th and 27th-the President, James N. Buffum, in the chair.

In the absence of the Secretary, Joseph Merrill was chosen Secretary pro tem. Charles F. Hovey, Eliza J. Kenny, and Benjamin A. Stevens were chosen committee, to nominate officers for the year ensuing ; William Lloyd Garrison, C. L. Remond and John T Page, a committee to prepare business for the meeting. A Finance Committee was chosen, consisting of B. P. Harmon and D. P. Hammond.

The meeting was addressed by William L. Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, William Jenkins, Thomas Haskell, and Benjamin A. Stevens. The latter gave a very interesting account of a visit to Savannah, Geo. AFTERNOON SESSION. James N. Buffum declined to be a candidate for re-election to the office of President the ensuing year. On motion, it was unanimously voted, that the thanks of this Society are due to Mr. Buffam, for his impartial decisions, his unflinching fidelity and untiring zeal in behalf of the interests of this Society, while acting as its President.

The committee on nominations reported the follow ing list of names for the officers of the Society for the ensuing year, which was adopted :

President .- CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem. Vice Presidents .- Eliza J. Kenny, Salem ; Thomas T. Stone, Salem ; Warren Low, Essex ; Benj. A. Stevens, Lawrence; Nathan Webster, Haverhill; E. Jenkins, Andover ; Moses Wright, Georgetown. Cor. Secretary .- Geo. W. Putnam, Lynn. Recording Secretary .- Joseph Merrill, Danvers. Treasurer .- Eliza J. Kenny, Salem. Auditor .- Jesse P. Harriman, Danver Executive Committee .- Abner Sanger, Danvers ; Gertrude Barrett, do. ; Eli Burnham, do. ; John Bailey, Lynn; Theodore Elliot, Georgetown; Jas. Babcock, Salem ; Joseph H. Putnam, do.

ours to better appreciate their worth, and to separate | ference is made to the New England Anti-Slavery | the false from the true. To-morrow we shall know Convention, though it held no less than nine publi neetings of unusual interest, and all numerously at tended, and though the work it was siming to accom plish is of paramount importance in this country.

THE LIBERATOR.

Thoughts and Stories on Tobacco, by Uncle Toby, ad-

N. Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, dressed to his Nephew, Billy Bruce. This is the title of a small, but very neat volume of 186 pages, 12mo., just issued from the press of Geo. C. Rand, No. 3 Cornhill.

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, It is illustrated by a series of cuts which are decidedly taking, and is designed as an earnest appeal to Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, American lads against the use of a weed, styled by the immortal Lamb-Illinois,

*Stinkingest of the stinking kind."

Michigan California The author, who styles himself UNCLE TORY, is a scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian,-having too much brains, to say the least, to use tobacco, a judgment ripened by the intellectual toil of thirty years, and a great, warm, manly heart, which alone prompts him to issue this appeal to the young. If he were as able as he is willing to labor for the redemption of the young from the contemptibly vile habit of using tobacco, he would drop his little work, free as the

dew all over the land, instead of charging the enornous price of twenty-five red cents for it! His book s the voice of his own experience-the record of his own minute, yet extended observation-and the offspring of his own deep conviction that tobacco is rorking death even among American lads.

The work is in two parts-114 pages are occupied with the ' thoughts and stories,' and the remainder with earnest appeals to the young from such men as Leonard Woods, Heman Humphrey, Neal Dow, Orin Fowler, Horace Mann, and others, prepared express ly for his work at the request of Uncle Toby.

We would say to every lad in America, could we reach his ear, buy this little book, read it carefully, and HEED it, too ! So shall you be saved from a habit which defiles the body, degrades the mind, corrupts

the soul.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL .- A new volume com mences with the present July number. Published monthly : illustrated with engravings, exhibiting the structure, anatomy, and physiology of the human body, with familiar instructions to learners. It is emphatically a Journal of Health, designed to be a complete Family Guide in all diseases. TERMS .- Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

Please address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 121 Nassau street, New York. A few brief editorial notices may be acceptable to

those unacquainted with this Journal. We copy From the New York Tribune.

'The Water Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straight-forward, and plain spoken, it unfolds the law of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing

as the sparkling element of which it treats." From the Fountain Journal

' Every man, woman, and child, who loves health. who desires happiness, its direct result, who loves health, who desires happiness, its direct result, who wants to 'live while he does live,' 'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of being a mere walking corpse, should become at once a reader of this Journal, and practise its precepts.' From the New York Evening Post.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL .- This is, unquestionbly, the most popular health journal in the world." This Hydropathic Journal now enters upon its Fourteenth Volume, with a circulation of FIFTY THOUSAND Copies. The ablest medical writers are among its contributors, and all subjects relating to the

Laws of Life, Health and Happiness may be found in its pages. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE ILLUSTRATED HYDROPATHIC ENCYCLOPEDIA : A complete system of Hydropathy and Hygiene. An illustrated work with over 300 engravings, embracing Outlines of Anatomy; Physiology of the Human Body ; Hygicnic Agencies, and the Preservation o Health ; Dictetics and Hydropathic Cookery ; Theory 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 Nas. sau street, New York, and 142 Washington street Boston.

. For popular reference, we know of no work which 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 foreibly demonstrates the benefits of modern Of all the nu improvements. Of all the numerous publications 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. . This great work has received the highest commen dations from the American Press, without a single dissenting voice; which, together with our knowl-edge of its superior and unequalled merits, confirm us in the belief that it will soon become the STAND us in the belief that it will soon become the STAND-AND WORK ON HYDROFATHY. Certainly, nothing in Europe or America has yet been attempted which can approach it in either execution, completeness in detail, or general excellence. It must quickly find its way into the hands of every disciple of Hydropa-thy.'-W. C. Journal.

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION AT BALTI-MORE.

The following is a comparative table, showing th changes on the first and last ballots :-

New York.

Massachusetts.

Connecticut,

Visconsin,

Tenness

Iowa, Missouri.

Maryland,

Scott. Fill- Web-Scott. Fillmore. 0 0 5 3 25 7 27 23 13 11 0 3

North Carolina 10 South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama. Mississippi, Louisiana, 11 Kentucky, 11 Arkansas lorida, Texas, 159 114 19 Total, 131 133 29

It will be seen that Webster lost 4 votes from New Hampshire, 3 from Vermont, 1 from Rhode Island, 1 from New York, 2 from Connecticut. He gained 1 from Wisc tt gained from Southern States, over the first

Scott gained from Southern States, over the first ballot, 7 from Virginia, 3 from Tennessee, and 3 from Missouri-in all, 13 votes. From the Northern States, he gained 4 in New Hampshire, 4 in Vermont, 2 in Rhode Island, 1 in New York, 1 in Pennsylva-nia, 1 in Ohio, 1 in California, 1 in Iowa-in all-15

THE GREAT REJECTED.

On Monday evening, last week, 'a large assemblage of people in Washington, favorable to the Whig cause, accompanied with a band of music, proceeded to the residence of Gen. Scott, who made them a brief address for the honor conferred upon him at Baltimore, and their congratulation. They next called on Secretary Graham, who made a neat speech. Next, they halted at the White House :-

President Fillmore said :-- I thank you, fellow citizens, for this unexpected honor. I have been awakened from a sound sleep by the beat of your drum. It is out of the common course of events to greet the setting rather than the rising sun. The course of the Convention meets with my entire ap-probation. It is the best wish I have to express to you, gentlemen, that you will give the nomination your most hearty support. Finally, they called upon Mr. Webster, but the

Great Rejected was slow in making his appearance. At last, clad in his night shirt, he presented himself, and spoke as follows :--

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for your friendly and respectful call. respectful respectful call. I am very glad to see you; some of you have been engaged in an arduons public duty at Baltimore,—the object of your meeting being the selection of a fit per-on to be supported for the office of President of per on to be supported for the office of President of the United States. Others of you take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assembly of

Whigs. It so happened that my name among others was the occasion ; another candidate, howpresented a ever, was preferred.

ever, was preferred. I have only to say, gentlemen, that the Convention did no doubt what it thought best, and exercised its discretion in the import matter committed to it. The result has caused me no personal feeling what-

ever; nor any change of conduct or purpose. What I have been, I am, in principle, and in character, and what I am, I hope to continue to be. Circumstances will not triumph over my fortunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self-respect. Gentlemen, this is a screne and beautiful night. Ten thousand, thousand of the lights of Heaven illuminate the firmament. They rule the night. A few hours hence, their glory will be extinguished.

. Ye stars that glitter in the skies, And gladly dance before my eyes, What are ye when the sun shall rise?"

Gentlemen, there is not one among you, who will sleep better to-night than I shall. If I awake, I shall learn the hour from the constellations, and I shall rise in the morning, God willing, with the lark; and although the lark is a better songster than I am, yet, he will not leave the dew and the daisies, and spring upward to greet the purpling cast, with a more blithe d joound spirit than I possess.

Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for this mark of your respect, and commend you to the enjoyment of quiet and satisfactory repose. May God bless you all.

Nothing could more plainly evince the utter disappointment he felt, in not being nominated at Baltimore,

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A Mass Temperance Convention was held at Wor-cester last week, commencing on Wednesday, to take into consideration the Liquor Law, passed by the leg-islature, and to adopt measures for effectually carry-ing it into effect. Hon, Myron Lawrence presided, as-sisted by Rev. Lyman Beecher, and eleven others, Vice Presidents, and B. W. Williams of Boston, and two others, Secretaries. A Committee on a State Address was appointed, Rev. R. W. Clark, of East Boston, Chairman. Rev. Edward Beecher was ap-pointed Chairman of a Committee on Resolution. The Committee on State organizatians reported in favor of the appointment of seven persons, to be known as the State Temperance Committee, to be centrally located, and to have charge of all the movements of the campaign ; that three from each county be nominsted County Committee, until such Committee is appointed by a County Convention ; and also that a committee of one from each town be appointed to act in connection with the County Comappointed to act in connection with the County Com nittees, until the town shall appoint for itself. Th eport was accepted.

State Temperance Convention, June 24.-Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Otheman, of Chelsea, Edwin Thompson, of Norfolk county, Mr. Bungay, Rev. Mr. Wolcott, of Belehertown, Rev. Lyman Beccher, and Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of Boston, and others. Rev. Dr. Hitchcock of Amherst, a delegate from the Orthodox General Association of Massachusetts, presented a series of resolutions from that body, pledg-

ing its members to comply with the requisitions of the Maine Law, and to use their efforts to induce others to

Maine Law, and to use their efforts to induce others to receive it cordially. The delegates pledged their towns for two thousand dollars to aid in promoting the cause, and Hon. John Tappan, of Boston, was elected as General Treasucer. State Temperance Committee complete :- Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Newburyport, Wm. B. Spooner, of Boston, Rev. Edwin Thompson, of Walpole, James Baton, of Malden; B. W. Williams, William R. Stacey, Joseph K. Allen, and E. W. Jackson, of Bos-ton; Charles Jewett, of Milbury, Rev. E. Otheman, of Chelsea, and J. Barker, of Beverly. The amount of money contributed in the Conven-tion, thus far. is \$1378. independent of the \$2000

tion, thus far, is \$1378, independent of the \$200 pledged by delegates. A resolution is under discussion, advising the

friends of temperance to support no candidates for office, who are not pledged to sustain the Maine Law. -Journal

The Cholera in Jackson, Mo .- We clip the following rom the Eagle extra, Gerardeau, Mo., of June 21st :

The fearful disease is still raging with unmitigated iolence in our neighboring town. It is now almost eserted : most of the citizens that were well enough deserted; most of the citizens that were well chough to leave have done so. Several of our citizens went out this morning for the purpose of helping the sick and dying, and burying the dead; as such was the consternation of the citizens of Jackson, that not enough remained there to bury those that have died since yesterday morning. Some ten or twelve corpse were lying in the houses this morning, unburied. We have not learned the exact number that have

died, but from all the accounts we can gather, we sup

died, but from all the accounts we can gather, we sup-pose there are between forty and fity. It is with much regret that we learn that Col. J. W. Russell, and J. W. Limbaugh, Esq. Editor of the Scuthern Democrat, have fallen victims to this fearful securge. They died yesterday. The foreman of the Democrat office, Mr. Harris, is also dead.

Miraculous Escape .- While two gentlemen, strang Miraculous Lecope.— While two gentlemen, strang-ers, were on Wednesday viewing the Chaudiere Falls, one of them somehow lost his foothold, slipped into the water, and was carried over the Falls, a height of 120 feet ! Fortunately, he was floated into a shallow part of the river, where he regained his footing, and remained there until assistance could be rendered to him. He was severely bruised in tumbling over the rocks .- Quebec Chronicle.

Death of Admiral Wormley .- Intelligence was received in this city on Saturday, by telegraph from Utica, of the death, by apoplexy, of Rear Admiral Wormley of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, who had arrived at that place on a journey with his family to Nisgara. Admiral Wormley has been for some time a resident in this city and Newport, being retired from active service on the half pay list. The intelligence of his sudden death will be received by many parts of the United States .- Advertiser.

Accident.—On Wednesday morning, the Whigs of Winsor, Broome Co., fired a salute in honor of the nomination of Scott. We learn that Mr. Francis Cor-by and Mr. Avery Judd, while engaged in loading the cannon, were scriously injured—the latter it is feared fatally. The cannon prematurely discharged, and Mr. Colby lost his right arm, but received no further injury. Mr. Judd lost his left arm, and was serious-ly injured in his side. Accident .- On Wednesday morning, the Whigs o

Boston, June 25.

Conviction for Murder in the First Degree.-Thomas Davis, who has been on trial all the week for killing his sister in October last, was to-day convicted of in Saider in Geosci degree. Davis had been absent in California, and on his return home found his sister married to a Mr. Van Wagner, whom he disliked, and in his rage cut his sister's throat with a razor. The evidence was circumstantial, but convincing.

velopment of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Medium. Price, 63 ets. The Pigrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World-a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Attempt of Davis to commit Suicide .- Thomas Davis who was on Friday brought in guilty of the murder of his sister, Elizabeth A. D. Van Wagner, attempted Thomas Paine-50 cts. Voices from the Spirit World : being Communica-

to commit suicide in jail, Saturday morning, about o'clock, by hanging himself to the grates of his cel with a neck handkerchief. Fortunately the hand pointment he felt, in not being nominated at Baltimore, than this attempt to seem indifferent to it—this talk-ing of sleeping soundly, rising with the lark, glittering take his own life, and still insists that he will never

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's Lectures.—We are glad to be able to say that the public, and especially the la-dies, of Chicago, manifest their appreciation of this lady's admirable course of lectures, by a steadily in-creased attendance. On Wednesday evening, when she lectured on 'Humanity,' the sile and the intelligence of the city were present, and must have richly enjoyed the ontpouring of sublime thought, elothed in that chaste and elegant diction, so peculiar to the fair lecturer.— Chicago Times.

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Celebration of Independence at Andorer.—There is to be a great Temperance celebration at Andorer on the 5th of July. The speakers on the occasion are Ly-man Beecher, D. D., Hev. John Pierpont, Hon. Li-nus Child, Rev. A. A. Miner, and Deacon Moses Grant. Fireworks in the evening, &c.

Temperance .- The Delevan State Temperance So-Temperance.—The Delevan State Temperance So-ciety, consisting mainly of colored persons, will cel-ebrate its tenth anniversary at Hudson, on the 7th of July, organizing at 10 A. M. The last anniversary was attended by seven thousand persons, and they mean to muster ten thousand this year.

Handsome Gift .- At a late centennial celebration of Handsome Gift.—At a late centennial celebration of the settlement of Dublin, N. H., a letter was received from the Hon. Samuel Appleton of Boston, detailing some very very pleasant reminiscences of his school-keeping in Dublin, when a youth, with a sentiment wishing prosperity to the town, and enclosing his check for \$1,000, for the benefit of the common schools of Dublin. The letter and reading of the check brought forth immense applause.

LT Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, and Mr. Clingman, are indisposed to support Scott's no

The Platform of the Whig Convention prepared almost wholly by Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky.

M. Rothschild, the head of the house bearing that name, was at last accounts dying, at Frankfort-on-the-

Death of Mexican Generals .-- Late Mexican papers announce the death of Gen. Mejin, at Mexico, and Gen. Michelens, at Morlia.

Death of an Old Pilot .-- Capt. Lemuel Ayres, for for-ty-three years Branch Pilot for Boston Harbor, died on Monday, aged 78.

LF A mother at the South, who had shot the se-ducer of her daughter, was tried for the murder, and equitted by the Jury.

IT In Liberia, a serious difficulty has grown up between the republic and the English authorities. The natives of Tradetown deny the sovereignty of the Republic of Liberis, and are sustained by the commander of a British sloop of war; who has for-bidden any interference with the instigator of a late attack upon a citizen.

> ANNUAL MEETING! OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the above Sociebe holden in the Town Hall at Kingston, on July 18th, 1852, at the usual hours of relity will be holden in the Town Hall at Kingston, on Sunday, July 18th, 1852, at the usual hours of reli-gious worship. A meeting will also be held at 5 o'-

We hope our friends throughout the county will be present in large numbers; the times demand or prompt and energetic action on the part of the friends of primitive abolition. Nothing is to be expected from political anti-slavery. Moral power must do the work. Names of speakers hereafter.

BOURNE SPOONER, President. H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

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 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.

MARRIED-In Dorchester, at the First Church, June 28, by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. STEPHEN CLAP to Miss MARTHA CLAP; slso, Mr. CHARLES FREDERICK Weis to Miss NANCY CLAP, both daughters of Mr. Richard Clap.

DIED -- In East Sanbornton, N. H., June 19, Mrs. Clara, wise of Rev. L. D. Blodgett, and daughter of John Lombard, Esq., of Me., aged 35. In East Windsor, Vt., Ann A., wife of Rev. L. Bolles, Jr., of Milford, Mass., and daughter of Josiah

Bolles, Jr., of Alliord, Janser, and Angenet Angenet Ellsworth, Esq., aged 29. In Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21, Isabella P., wife of Rev. Andrew B. Taylor, and only daughter of Rev.

Joseph Penney. In Bethany, Pa., June 20, Arthur H., son of the late H. G. Otis, Jr., Esq., aged 26.

LIGHT from the Spirit World ; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the de-

The following resolutions were offered by Wm. L Garrison, Chairman of the business committee :-IT For the whole series, see the preceding page,

annexed to an editorial article respecting the meeting.] These resolutions were discussed in a very able manner by C. L. Remond, Parker Pillsbury, J. P. Harriman, James N. Buffum, John M. Spear, and W. L. Garrison.

EVENING SESSION. This session of the Society wa one of great interest. Addresses were made by G. F. Chever, J. N. Buffum, John I. Innis, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Chas. Lenox Remond, Jesse P. Harriman, and Parker Pillsbury. On motion of John T. Page, it was voted, that the

next Quarterly Meeting of this Society be held at Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th of September.

On motion of Moses Wright, it was

Voted, That we present our thanks to the proprietors of this house, that they have, through their committee, unhesitatingly granted its use to us on this occasion ; an act in which their liberality nobly contrasts with the limited and intolerant spirit which governs both the other religious bodies in this place. This meeting was one of uncommon interest.-Throughout it was evident to all present, that our cause is steadily advancing. No power can withstand the mighty onslaught of the invincible lovers of liberty. The day will be ours, the victory is sure ; for who can successfully oppose the will of the living God ?

CHARLES LENOX REMOND, President. JOSEPH MERBILL, Secretary.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. The July number of this ably conducted periodical maintains its high reputation. The following is the table of contents :-Article I. Palfrey's Academical Lectures. By Rev A. P. Peabody.

Art. II. The Christ of the Apocryphal Gospels By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.

Art. III. The Religion of Geology. By Rev. R. P. Stebbins, D. D.

Art. VI. Schleirermacher. By Rev. Hasbrou Davis.

Art. V. The Christian Review on Original Sin By Rev. James F. Clarke.

Art. VI. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. By Roy Joseph Harrington.

Art. VII. Man and Nature. By Rev. T. W. Higgin

specting the question of American slavery, that in its

The support of a bound of the second

SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND LIFE IN THE SPHERES 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 satisfy the thinking mind to deny the truth of any proposition, because it conflicts with old ideas, cher-ished though they may be by a thousand associations, 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 • Decidedly the most lucid and interesting book re-lating to 'Spiritualism' that has been published. If regarded only as a psychological romance, 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 the author, (in whose integrity we have all confi-dence,) than from any attraction to the subject; but, having begun it, we could hardly lay it down till fin-ished; and we would advise all outsiders, who would the subject is the subject. ished; 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. Fowiers & Wells publish it.—N. Y. Daily Tribune.

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

The following are a few of the notices the Press has taken of the pamphlet :

'It is a Discourse marked by abundant research scholarly finish, and an unexceptional tone and tem per.'-Hon. Jours G. PALFURY, in the Commonsceatth.

⁴ It is a Discourse which it does one's coul good to read—strong, mably, 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.'—National

. We have read both the Sermon and Letter wit we have read boin the wave awakened in our minds the sincerest admiration and respect for the author. The pamphlet ought to be sold on every anti-slavery counter, and be extensively distributed and read.'-Pennsylvania Freeman.

Notices of Recent Publications-Literary Intelli-gence-Religious Intelligence. It is a significant fact, as to the position of the Christian Examiner, or the spirit of its editors, re-specting the question of American element the transformation of the Liberator.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, an synopsis of the proceedings of the various meetings by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price 15 cents a copy, held during Anniversary Week, not the remotest re- or \$1,50 per dozen.

go out of his cell alive. skies, and all that. 'Sour grapes,' said the fox.

Not a word in favor of Scott's nomination ! On a subsequent day, a portion of the Whig dele-

ration from Mississippi called upon Mr. Webster to pay him their respects. In their behalf, he was addressed by Gen. N. B. Starke :

Iron Mill of the Albany Iron Works, in this city, which destroyed a large portion of those extensive works, and some 15 or 20 dwelling houses, occupied chiefly by the operatives in the factory. The full amount of the loss has not yet been accurately ascer-tained, but it will probably reach \$150,000 at least. Amount of insurance not yet known. Two bundred and fily hands are thrown out of employment by this disaster. The works were owned by J. F. Wins-Mr. Webster responded to Gen. Starke in a few brief and eloquent remarks. He thanked the dele-gation from Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kind-ness and consideration that had prompted their visit. ness and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the Convention, as he felt that he, probably of all others, under the circumstances, was least compe-tent to decide on the wisdom of that action. His failure to receive the nomination inspired hir: with no very deep regret so far as he was personally concerned; but the disappointment which some of his friends, whe had taken a warm interest in his behalf had low & Co. Death of Captain Sanford .- Menemon Sanford, gentleman who has been connected with steamboat navigation on the Sound, and more particularly with the ownership of steamers between Boston and the Kennebee and the Penobscot, died at New York on

who had taken a warm interest in his behalf, had who had taken a warm increase in his ownait, had been subjected to, had, he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully all the Chursday. A Singular Coincidence.—Rev. Dr. Stow, pastor of the Rowe street Church, baptised ten persons last Lord's day. Of this number four were young men, of nearly the same sge, bearing the Christian names of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, William Henry Har-rison, and Benjamin Franklin.—Boston Transcript, 24th. A Singular Coincidence .- Rev. Dr. Stow, pastor difficulties that surrounded the Southern delegates in the Convention, and assured them that he cher-ished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their votes. He regretted that their honored with their votes. He regretted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record, it appeared that in all the numerous ballottings, the Southern delegates had failed to cast their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned; but the causes that prevented them from coming to his support were not of record. He supposed he would be compelled to submit quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life; but still, knowing the circumstances that influenced them, it did not in the slightest de-gree affect his feelings towards his Southern friends. He concluded some general remarks with a high cu-logy upon the character and great conservative princi-

Jenny Lind at Home.—A letter received by the Ni-ngara states that Jenny Lind arrived out in good health and spirits. She was waited upon by numer-ous friends, who warmly welcomed her to the scene of her former triumphs The letter also states that she has already received several propositions to sing in operas or concerts, but has given no definite reply to any of them.

Camphene.-The Traveller states that Mr. G. L. Bartlett, who was badly burned by an explosion of burning fluid, at Milford, is since dead.

EF Mr. Barton's house, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 7th inst., and, melancholy to relate, his two children and wife's aunt perished in the flames. He and his wife were badly burned, barely escaping death.

IT In Bozrah, Ct., Sanford Chapman committe suicide by hanging himselfin a wood-house. Havin previously sent his wife on a visit, he then put o three or four of her dresses, and then comm fatal act.

The Right Rev. Bishop Gadaden of South Car olina, died at Charleston, on Thursday morning -Bishop Gadsden was consecrated in Trinity Church, Boston, June 21st, 1840.

EF The Fifeshire Journal says that Sir David Brewster has demonstrated that the immense diamond which figured in the exhibition is not the genuine Kohinoor, but a very fine diamond, nevertheless, and the one that the Shah Soojah gave up to the British as the real 'Mountain of Light.'

The Mr. Holmes, a conductor of the freight train on the Norfolk County Railroad, when a short dis-tance this side of Blackstone, Saturday afternoon, was knocked from the top of the cars by coming in contact with a bridge, and immediately killed.

Munroe & Francis, printers and publishers, is the oldest firm in Boston ; it was formed in 1800.— These two gentlemen—one seventy-seven years of age, and the other seventy-two—have lately publish-ed a volume of upwards of three hundred pages, the types for which were all set with their own hands.— Post.

Reichenoach & Dynamics of Mesmersin, §1 25. Night Side of Nature-Ghosts and Ghost Seers. By Catharine Crowe-\$1 00 Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres : deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W. Warren-25 etc.

Reichenbach's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$1 25.

Medium-50 cts.

July 2

s from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post,

from allegen Spiritual Spiritual Manifestations: be-Warren-25 cts. Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations: be-ing a Series of Articles by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply by Veriphilos Credens-15 cts. The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F. Chandler-

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tuttle-75 cts.

the -75 ets. The Revelations, the Great Harmonia, and all the other Works of A. J. Dayis, the Clairvoyant. For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill. For sale by No. 25 Cornhill.

3m

THE FAST-SAILING PLEASURE-BOAT,

MOBY DICK. AUSTIN BEARSE, MASTER. Lying at the North side of Central Wharf, Boston

18 READY, AT ALL TIMES, FOR

Pleasure Parties.

----FISHING EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOR.

LT 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 Jesse Hutchinson his beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cure

Establishment. This cottage stands on a romantic hill, almost in the 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 wa-ter 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.

BOOKS.

BOOKS. With the starter of the Stores Price in paper \$1; in eloch \$1:50. A Defence for Fugitive Stores, against the date of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. 25 cents, the Unconstitutionality of Storesy, by the same author, the Unconstitutionality of Storesy, the Storesy, the Storesy of 3 mos. may 7

The South has no cause to complain of the action of the Baltimore Convention. The Northern Whigs have by an immense majority adopted the platform of principles prepared by two ultra Southern men, (Daw-son, of Georgia, and Borden, of North Carolina,)—a platform which embodies every principle which we deem essential to our peculiar institutions. We could not in fairness ask any more. But they did more ; they gave us a candidate, born and bred in Virginia, of unwavering fidelity to the land that gave him birth, and who, by his illustrious deeds, has reflected glory on the American name.—Richmond Whig.

He concluded some general remarks with a high cu-logy upon the character and great conservative princi-ples of the Whig party, and urged upon the delega-tion the necessity of rigidly adhering to them; for upon their maintenance and supremacy, he said, de-pended the prosperity and perpetuity of our Republi-can government. He concluded by thanking the del-egation in the warmest terms for their invitation to visit their State, and assured them that if ever he two and to the South be would contained by the same set of the same set of the south be seen the set of t

the principal cities of the State, and accept the hospitality they so generously tendered.

How hollow such an interview, all round !

The South has no cause to complain of the acti

travelled to the South, he would certainly

The An Address on behalf of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society has appeared in the N. Y. Tribune, signed by over forty ministers and others, some of whose names we wonder at seeing in such company. It fills five columns, and dwells on slavery as anti-scriptural and sinful—the government implicated—the wickedness and inhumanity of caste —atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Act—the Christiana affair—the coercion of people of color—delinquency and duty of the Christian affair-the coercion of people of color-delinquency and duty of the Church-objects of the Society-wants of the Society-appeal for funds.

The Albany Iron Works Destroyed by Fire.-This af-ternoon, at 1 1-2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Steam Iron Mill of the Albany Iron Works, in this city,

TROY. N. Y., June 27th.



From the New York Tribune. TWO SHADES OF BLACK : OR

PRESTON'S SHORTER CATECHISM. A Fugitive Piece. Shame on the fair American-the proud Caucasian

Where is the blush that should suffuse the white, the

shameless face ? Your skins are fair, your words are fair, your los

are bold and free,

But ask your hearts the question, have you fairly dealt by me? Our hue of ebon blackness from our Creator came,

But ye are dyed, and deeply dyed, and doubly dyed in shame !

The first deep stain was graven, when your ships across the wave

To Freedom's new-born country bore the unresisting slave:

Each stripe, each chain, each cruelty, that helplessly we bore,

Dyed blacker still the hue of guilt that in God's eye ve wore ;

And do ye strive to purge it ? Have ye not enough to do,

That the sins of your forefathers are visited on you Your land is Freedom's dwelling-your air is Free

dom's breath-Alas! to some I wot of, it is the wind of death !

Say, where is your repentance? where is your hone shame? Where is your reparation for your fathers' blasted

name ? Their deeds were dark, but words are weak to utter

your disgrace-Black hearts, black hands, black deeds are yours, yo

proud Caucasian race !

To close once more the prison door, to forge once more the chain ! One free-drawn breath, one glance at heaven, and

back to bonds again ! To tear the husband from the wife, the father from

the child-To bathe in tears the patient face that one short hour

has smiled--To take the means of bread and life from desolated

homes, And bear away the twice-enslaved to where 'hope never comes !

Alas for human liberty ! Alas for human sorrow ! Our day is closing rapidly, and where shall be its mor

row ? Now cry Kossuth and Freedom ! now Californi

gold ! Now stocks and cotton prices! Your sordid hearts an

cold--Cold to the everlasting truth your eyes are blind

sec. Cold to the thought of what we are, and what we ye might be.

Go, hide your faces, crucl ones ! in shades of black est night !

For Innocence and Mercy soon will scorn the man o white.

And doff their robes of purity, and sit in sackcloth down,

And pray offended Justice to avert his wrathful frown, Nor scourge the land with fire and sword, nor plague's

destroying breath, Nor send beside our outraged hearths the messenge of death.

Were ye enslaved, would ye not fice oppression and distress?

Would ye not help each other, and glorify success? Are you, indeed, courageous ? are you honest? are

you true? And have you done to others as they should do to you ?

Gaze proudly on your lands and gold, great people o the free !

Then ask your hearts the question, have ye fairly dealt by me ?

Once ye might cast on former days the sin, the woo the crime. And say the wrong was born to you from out the

womb of Time :

The Liberator. I was received kindly by the Congregational minis-ter, and he said he would introduce me into his pul-I was received kindly by the Congregational minispit, on the afternoon of some Sunday, if I would come and spend a Sabbath in Woonsocket. I hope I VISIT TO WORCESTER AND WOONmay be able to comply with his invitation, and preach

SOCKET.

spirit by an hour's interview with a lady, who belongs

to the Old South (Congregational) Church of Wor-

ety. I collected a little over five dollars, by personal

solicitations, mostly from young men, in small sums,

and obtained seven subscribers for the Liberator in

W. The political fire of '48, and the succeeding co-

alitions with the pro-slavery Democrats, into which

of compromise with slavery?

Christ of which is the Almighty Dollar.

the uncompromising gospel to his hearers before long. I met kind friends, and found a kind home in the family of Dr. Gale. I collected five dollars in I spent the hot week of this month in Worcester. The meetings which I held there were not fully at-Woonsocket; the children in the family where I tended. Nor was my success in the efforts made durtopped, each contributed generously to aid the poor ing the day time such as I had hoped to meet with; lave child. May the blessings of those ready to per and yet I gained some new strength through my exish return in rich measure to their hearts !

perience there. One gentleman, who acts earnestly with the Whig party, subscribed for the Liberator, that Given-such ministers as the trinity of whom I have above spoken, viz., the Baptist, the Methodist, and the might judge for himself of the principles and the Episcopalian. measures of the abolitionists.' Would that all men Required-the character of the community traine

were candid enough to examine, fairly and fully, the under their influence. merits of this great cause ! I was much refreshed in Work out this problem, and you will get a correct

view of a portion of the people of Woonsocket ; an they are, par excellence, the pious men and women of the place, as piety is generally understood. I glor cester. She approves heartily of your course, and condemns the American Church as an apostate church. in being an infidel to such a religion. She gave a dollar to aid the Mass. Anti-Slavery Soci-

Woonsocket, June 22, 1852.

From the Ohio Anti-Slavery Bugle. A QUAKER MOB.

Free Soil' has been drawn in this State, have put We give the following account, as we know or renders will be interested in it from their person out the anti-slavery light in many minds in which it once shone brightly, and a state of deplorable darkregard to Mr. Johnson, as well as for the once shore brightly, and a state of deplorative dark-ness and barronness is the result. How clearly the experience of the last four years has demonstrated the folly of hoping to stay the progress, or weaken the power of Slavery, by compromise with it! There is but one platform on which we can be strong against this enormous wrong—the platform taken by the true aboltionist—No Compromise with Slavery. The Free Oliver Johnson claims the right of membership in New Orleans. It is, perhaps, not amiss to state, that Oliver Johnson claims the right of membership in orta ness and barrenness is the result. How clearly the abolitionist-No Compromise with Slavery. The Free Soil party agree to abide by the wicked compromises of the Society, and exercised the right during his resi-dence in Ohio. The party in the church here, opthe Constitution. The American Church sleeps in the posed to anti-slavery and other reforms, made man fruitless attempts for his ejectment. The sam lap of the same Great Harlot. .Hence the locks of these Samsons are shorn, and their strength expended parties seem to exist in Pennsylvania, and this effort is a struggle of the hunkers to rid themselves of a in the service of the Philistines. The eye of Faith, by which the Truth is discerned, is darkened : the class of persons, who, by rebuking the sins of the church, seem greatly to trouble their consciences, fetters of sin are on their limbs, and they are the tools church, seem greatly to trade oppularity, or their love of influence and popularity. of the Slave Power- Will they re-enact, in this cam-

On Sunday after the West Chester paign, the folly of '48, and spend their substance for. O. Johnson attended Friends' meeting at Marlboro that which does not nourish, and give their strength and attempted to speak. He says, in his account the transactions as published in the Freeman : for that which satisfieth not? How is it that Free

Soilers, who are so ready to form a coalition with Ca-I began thus: 'It was the promise of Jesus leb Cushing and Benjamin F. Hallett, refuse to do his disciples '-but before these words were fairly aught for the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society ? They prouttered, a man whom I did not know, but who after wards proved to be Humphrey Marshall, one of the fess to be abolitionists. Do they not apostatize when they enter into the unholy alliance with the Slave Pow-Elders of the meeting, rose, and in an excited manne inquired if the individual speaking was Oliver John er ? When their deeds become evil, do they not begin son. I stood silent, but some one in the audience answered the question in the affirmative. Humphrey to hate the light which exposes their wretched policy of 'truck and dicker' with the Devil ? The Free Soil Marshall then, in a tone of voice which appeared to me exceedingly harsh and peremptory, requested no party has been doing evil that good may come, for me exceedingly harsh and peremptory, requested me to take my sent, and not to disturb the hormony of the meeting. After standing silent for a moment, I obeyed the impression which impelled me again to speak. I began, 'It was the promise of Jesus to his'-but before I could utter another word, Humphfour years. The result has been evil and injustice, ware upon ware. Under this administration, the honor of Massachusetts has been bartered away, in the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law over her violated Constitution and despised enactments. Will rey Marshall again rose, and in a lond and angry not abolitionists learn wisdom from this sad experience, and henceforth keep free from the bondage

of his party responded in a similar manner. Mean-while, I stood silent. Humphrey Marshall then said, as near as I can recollect, 'II appoint John Huey and Thomas W. Parker to take him out.' Those in-On my way to Woonsocket, I lectured on Saturday dividuals then rose and approached me. They seized me by the wrists with the apparent intention of night at Milford, and took up a collection of 85 cts. for the anti-slavery cause. I preached twice at Millexecuting the order of those whose, tools they had ville on Sunday, and received there for this holy cause consented to be ; but power did not seem to be giv them to perform the deed of violence and shame. a contribution of three dollars and ten cents. On Sunday evening, I commenced my course of lectures in Woonsocket, R. I. This is a hard place, choked up with a cotton Christianity and commerce, the only chosen tools inadequate to the execution of his order, next called upon Constable McNutt to remove I called on Mr. Boyden, the Universalist minister me. As the officer rose to approach me, cries of 'shame!' 'shame!' were heard from every part of and was received by him very kindly. His judgment

approves of your platform. He acknowledges it as the house, which made him hesitate. right, and that we can never act efficiently against Barrard and others, protested against such disgraces slavery on the platform of Compromise. He gave ful conduct in a meeting of Friends, and expressed slavery on the platform of Compromise. He gave the belief that the officer could not legally remov me a dollar for the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and me without a warrant. It was plain, from the officer's manner, that the scene before him was not such ar said he intended soon to take the Liberator. The Baptist clergyman said you denounced the ministers one as the representations of his employers had led him to anticipate. He saw that the parties whom it of Christ, and therefore he would have nothing to do with you. He said he understood I had done the was sought to overawe by his official presence were not rowdies, bent on mischief and disturbance, but same on Sunday evening, and therefore he wanted serious and conscientious men, who sought to exer-cise what they felt to be their legal, moral disciplinary nothing to do with me. He said he did not want to have any talk with me, and wished I would leave right in a peaceable manner. Though assurred by Humphrey Marshall and his coadjutors in the work of His lady said she wished the abolitionists would stay violence, that they would indemnify him if the removal proved to be illegal, he yielded to his better at home, and mind their own business. I told her we were minding our own business, which was to rememfeelings, and sat down without laying even a finge ber those in bonds as bound with them. This minis-

upon me. The meeting afterwards became quiet, but after such ter said he was an abolitionist, because 'he always prayed for the slave, unless he forgot it.' I asked a scene of confusion and tumuit, I felt myself released from the impression under which I rose at first him how he thought it would do for his Society to and therefore remained silent until the party pray God to raise a salary for his support, and-stop which ok hands, and left the there? I suggested that his prayers for the slave-in had sought my expulsion sho view of the fact that he did nothing for universal emancipation, and that he does recognize the compro-mises of the Constitution as binding upon us-were the off-pring of profound hypoerisy. I hinted, as gently as I could, that Christ had said. 'Not every in the meeting gently as I could, that Christ had said, 'Not every in the meeting,

THE LIBERATOR

to unke my defence. I reminded them that a poet-ponement could not injurionsly affect the prosecu-tion, if it should be proved that their complaint was well founded, while to me it was a matter of im-portance. William Darlington, not withstanding his unmanly allusion to me sa an 'interloper,' said that unmany allusion to be as an interform, and that he would only ask the magistrate to impose upon me a fine of \$5, the smallest sum the law would allow but he was in a great hurry to have the matter de-cided, evidently apprehending that, if I should be allowed further time for my defence, his chance for mulcting me even in that small amount would be rather slim.

I took my seat to await the decision of the msgis-trate upon the motion for postponement, intending, of course, if that motion should be decided against trate upon the motion for postponement, intending, of course, if that motion should be decided against me, to enter upon my defence. There was at least six or eight witnesses that I intended to examine, after which I should have claimed the right to address the magistrate and to show that I had not been guilty, in any legitimate sense of the word, of any disturbance of the meeting, but had acted in harmony with the discipline and the usge of the Society. No sooner, however, had I closed my sp-peal to the magistrate upon the preliminary motion, than he said: 'I presume some of the parties ac-cused will be proven guilty; I will therefore fine you \$5 and cost. This before I had called a single witness, or uttered one word of my defence! I con-fess I was astounded, and it certainly was no wonder that a murnur of indignation ran through the examina-tion of the witnesses, instead of giving his attention to the matter before him, had his eyes fixed intently poprithe pages of an almanac that lay upon this rights, especially as that seemed the quickest way to get rid of the subject. He was a like the Dutch Judge, of whom it is related that he never heard but une of the subject. He was like the Dutch Judge, of whom it is related that he never heard but it always bothered and confused hit to be the subject and an abolitionist, of his rights, especially as that seemed the quickest way to get rid of the subject. He was like the Dutch Judge, of whom it is related that he never heard but it mot wy bothered and confused hit to itsen to both one of the parties to a suit, because, as he affirmed, it always bothered and confused him to listen to both sides!

When I expressed my astonishment at his conduc When I expressed my astonismich, at his conduct, and denounced it as unprecedented and tyrannical, Justice Fleming graciously said he would suspend judgment until I had made my defence; but after reflection and consultation with two or three of my friends, I declined an offer which I could regard in no other light than as a mockery and insult. I told him plainly that I had a defence which I did not doubt would be entirely satisfactory to an impartial magistrate, but that it did not consist with my sense magistrate, but that if did not consist with my sense of self-respect to offer it to one who had already pranounced judgment. I therefore offered him the money to discharge the fine and costs. The witnes-ses for the prosecution, as if ashamed of themselves, declined taking the cristomary fee, and William Darlington made some patronizing remarks, the benefit of which I declined, informing him that I

did not ask his pity or sympathy. Thus the matter ended, so far as 1 was con-cerned. The \$5.55 that 1 paid was taken from my pocket by a process a great deal meaner than steal-ing; but if the prosecutors and magistrates are satis-fied with their share of the transaction, I certainly shall not grumble at mine. It was worth all it cost thus to develope the spirit of violence which exists in some of those who assume to be leaders in the Society of Friends. This disclosure will do a great

Society of Friends. This disclosure will do a great deal of good, by opening the eyes of many to the true state of the Society. I ought to state, what the reader will perhaps have already inferred, that the plan for my expulsion and arrest was deliberately settled beforehand (under the advice of William Darlington) by a caucus held at the house of Richard M. Burnard. William Darl-ington evidently went into the business con amore, sinking, without hesitation, the man in the lawyer. The five other culprist (!) are to be tried to-day at

The five other culprits (!) are to be tried to-day West Chester. I intend to be there, to see what comes of the affair. Not being used to public speak-ing, they have reluctantly employed counsel. Joseph Lewis will manage their cause, and will no doubt

do it with skill. —I shall make no apology for presenting to the readers of the Freeman this personal narrative, because the prosecution thus waged against me, and those associated with me, however it may be disthose associated with me, however it may be dis-guised under other pretences, is after all a develop-ment of pro-slavery spirit which exists to a lamenta-ble extent in the Society of Friends. It is my posi-tion as an Abolitionist and Reformer that makes me an object of the deepest aversion and hostility on the part of the pharisaical clique who are seeking to rule that Society. I have no personal ends to advance in making this aversition. My only desire is to promaking this exposition. My only desire is to pro-mote the cause of Freedom and Humanity, by doing what I can to counteract the spirit of intolerance and persecution that reigns in the bosoms of those who are aiming their deadliest stabs at the cause of the slave, under the guise of a religious profession

The following political puff is from the pen o the Rev. Joshua Leavitt. Stanton and Leavitt !!

From the New York Evening Post. GEN. PIERCE.

Mr. Editor: Being a temperance man, my anxie-ties have been much excited by the reports which have been circulated through the *Tribune*, and still more industriously through private channels in this community, that General Pierce is a drunkard. Having taken it for granted, for two years past, that it was hardly within the compass of probability that the From the Providence Mirror. RUFFLES VS. RAGS.

RUFFLES VS. RAGS. What a blessing it is for a rogue to have some 'standing' in society ! What pity it brings to a scamp to have a fine cost and a genteel appearance, and to be acquainted with the ' property and stand-ing !' We have seen a man sentenced to three years' imprisonment for stealing a hall barrel of sugar. True, it was a second offence, and it was law. Then he wore a ragged cost, and his face wore a darker hue than the hily-fingered gentry around him, and who cared for him ? Nobedy, of course. 'Shut up the nigger, who cares for him?' is the language and the feeling of all 'respectable monole.' We have seen

feeling of all 'respectable people.' We have seen pale, care-worn faces consigned to prison for an equa length of time for offences scarcely greater, and where

think. Well, this man-Mr. Brewer was his name-was tried the other day in Boston, found guilty, and sen-tenced to one day solitary confinement, and three years in the State Prison. The humane Judge expressed much sympathy and regret at being obliged to sen-tence him so long. If he has made his whole proper-ty safe, he gets \$30,000 a year for his services to the State. Whether he has done this or not, he will be

respected when he comes out, and perhaps be par-doned before his time is out. Suppose a man had stolen a horse worth an hun-dred dollars; would he have been sentenced to less than three years ? The probability is, that he would have received six years-if he was a poor man, and was not able to wear a fine cost. What encouragement is there for honesty among the children of ig-norance and want, when they see men who get good salaries stealing their \$100,000 at a time, and receive a less sentence than those who steal \$100 to save themselves from starvation ? But there is an aristocra-cy of thieves as well as other professions.

VOTE OF THE NATIONAL WHIG CONVEN TION ON THE 'PLATFORM' RESO-

Maine

Ohio

Tennesse Indiana

Illinois

Florida

Texas

Iowa

Total

· One not voting.



MEMORANDA.

996

Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1876, ad is, therefore, now 66. Admitted to the bar in 1806, and practised a fee onths in the Pittsburg (Virginia) Court. Appointed Captain of Light Artillery May 1, 1808. Appointed Lt. Colonel of the 2d Artillery in June,

Fought the battle of Queenstown, and was taken

Fought the battle of Queenstown, and was take risoner, 13th October, 1812. Appointed Brigadier General in March, 1814. Fought the battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814. Commanded the main body of Brown's army in the tattle of Nisgara, (Lundy's Lone,) July 25th, 1814. Brevetted Major General, July, 1814.

Maintains pears in the Patriot Troubles, in the af-tir of the Caroline, 1837. Aids in the Pacification of the Maine Boundary, n 1839.

a 1839. Captures Vera Cruz, 23d of March, 1847. Wins the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847. Wins the battles of Contrerss, August 19, 1847. Wins the battle of Cherubusco, August 20th, 1847.

Bach patient should furnish one iner and the heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blakets; a comfortable, and old linen for bandages.
 Out door practice attended to as usual.
 Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.

S. ROGERS, M. 1

CURES WITHOUT FAIL CUTS BURNS, BRUISES, BURNS, BRUISES, H WOUNDS, CHAPPED HANDS BILES, FELONS, COMEN, SORE EYES, CHIBLAINS, FILBLAINS, INJURY BY SPLINTERS, RING WORM, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, SHINGLES, FLESH V TRY IT ONCE. YOU NEVER WILL BE WITHOUT IT BECALIE The Good it Does is Felt at Once. CURE IS SURE AND PERMANENT. RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has core thousands of the above toolog. It has been used and the labove toolog. It has been used and the labove tool of the the labove tool of the set of the. EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREY ALL HEADS OP FAMILIES, ALL HEADS OP FAMILIES, and keep a Box in the Cupboand, et on the Sart, handy to use, in CASE OF ACCIDENT, P Price, 25 Cents per Box Price, 25 Cents per Box Price, 20 Ucuts per BOL Pat up in large size metal bone, with an earned wrapper, a similar the above earnerster, without which more are genuine. Deld by all Postmater, Apotescatire, and Grocers, and wholesals and retail by REDDING & CO., & State Street, Boston PATENT ZOLIAN PIANO FORTES HESE Instruments, with the improvements make T HESE Instruments, with the improvements and by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the *R*-dian, renders them capable d is softest tones of an *R*-dian Harp, and of being intrus-ed in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and what combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can at pleasure, can be made to initiate the sweet mose of the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basoon, who see had and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performe at the same time. at the same time. Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to an part of the country, and warranted to give satisfactor. or the money refunded. The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or penen in Massachusetts have the right to manufarum the laand others in their interest have use right to manufacture these and others in their interest have said the *X*-dian and ment injured the Piano Forte, and will not krep in ma-with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in forme m shall apply the attachment to our own instruments and expressly for the attachment, and no others. There a we have known to remain in tune one year and ore without tuning; and but very few of the attachment even those applied over five years since, have been ed at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of the attachments, and will give the names of the parkam to those who desire information, in almost error seein of the country. T. GILBERT & CO. No. 400 Washington St. Bate JOHN CURTIS & CO. TAILORS, No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM USIDE) CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-main CLOTHING. JOHN CURTIS. GEO. P. ATKINS. tf. April 11. JOHN OLIVER, CARPENTER, No. 33, FRIEND STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

VOL. XXII. NO. 27

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BOSTON. TEP J. O. solicits Jobs in carpenters' work, suth repairing dwelling-houses, stores, &c., and putting and altering all kinds of fittures, &c., and willy prompt attention to all orders, endeavor to green satisfaction to his patrons. Markin WORCESTER

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THIS Institution is well arranged for the treams of individuals at all seasons of the year.

TERMS, &c.-For full board and treatment, fuel to \$10 per week. Treatment without board, fund to \$4 per week. Each patient should furnish one lines and #

66

1 y may 7

But ye have taken up the load, and sown the whirl wind's seed,

And legally embraced your guilt by your own act and deed.

The first black stain of Slavery from your forefathers

But ye are dyed, and deeply dyed, and doubly dyed in shame!

LYDIA WINCHESTER.

TO MY MOTHER.

The last tear that I shed was a warm one that fell. As I kissed thee, dear mother, and bade thee farewell.

When I saw the deep anguish impress'd on thy face, And I felt for the last time a mother's embrace ; And I heard thy choked accents, impassioned a

wild, God bless thee forever, God bless thee, my child !"

I thought of my boyhood, thy kindness to me, When, youngest and dearest, I sat on thy knee ; Of thy love to me ever so kindly expressed, As I grew up to manhood, unconscious how blest; Of thy praises when right, and thy chiding when wrong.

When wayward with passion, unyielding and strong

I thought of the counsels unheeded and spurned As mirth had enlivened, or anger had burned, And how, when by sickness all helpless I lay, Thou didst nurse, me and soothe me, by night and b day :-

How much I had been, both by sorrow and joy. And my feelings o'erflowed, and I wept like a boy.

Years, years of endurance have vanished, and now There is pain in my heart, there is care on my brow The visions of hope and of fancy are gone, And cheerless I travel life's pathway alone; Alone ! av, alone, though some kind ones there be There are none here to love me, to love me like thee

My mother, dear mother, cold-hearted they deem Thy offspring-but, oh ! I am not what I seem ; Though, calmly and tearless, all changes I bear, Could they look in my bosom, the feeling is there ! And now, sad and lonely, as memory recalls Thy kissing at parting, again the tear falls.

PROGRESS.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Why should men ponder o'er the olden timehy linger o'er the grandeur that is gone ! Sad is the visage of the Past, and w Mournful her form and bearing, though sublime. Around her towers the ivy loves to climb, On her great altars lies the verdant moss, Robbing their prostrate marble of its gloss, And hiding all the glories of their prime. Why should we sympathize with long decay ? Surely, in growth there's something grander still, The power that cuts through forest wilds its way-The force of man's unconquerable will— The march of Progress, making, as she goes, The desert place to blossom as the rose.

cy.

After the party in favor of violence had retired, the one that professes, but he that doeth ; and he only shall be saved.' I told him I could not but regard the min-number in attendance, remained together for a short isters and the church, standing where he and his time, and listened to brief testimonies from Joseph A church do on the wicked compromises of the Consti-

church do, on the wicked compromises of the Consti-tution, an apostate and an infidel priest and church. I warned him to flee from the wrath to come, and left him, evidently much relieved by my departure. I him, evidently much relieved by my departure. who were ordered by the Elder to put him out of the house. Six other individuals, two of them ministers found the Methodist minister a Jesuit of the same order as the Rev. Mr. Trafton, who came into the of the society, were included in the complaint, whos N. E. Convention last May, and uttered his brazen guilt consisted in a quiet remonstrance against the rsonal violence offered. The narrative proceeds: 'About two o'clock, P. M. the other prisoner falschoods for an hour and three-quarters, and then fled from the withering rebuke which he well know (with the exception of Hiram Hill) having arrived, I was summoned to the office of Justice Fleming, and awaited him. This minister declared that the Methas summoned to the once of a dente appear-t once put upon trial. William Darlington appear-t the presention. I thought it best odist Church was an anti-slavery church. On being questioned, he admitted that there were some twentyed as counsel for the prosecution. I thought it best to defend myself. The witnesses brought forward eight thousand slaves heid by members of this anti-slarery church; that slaveholders are admitted to its communion; that local preachers hold slaves by the consent of its Discipline; and then he said, 'There is no rule in the Bible which forbids slaveholding in the church.' I told him that he and his brethren were trying to deceive the neode, but that the and of the and the statements I have made above, except that trying to deceive the people, but that the end of their they were somewhat more emphatic than their in formation warranted in their denial of my right o corrupt career was near. . The handwriting burns on membership in the Society. As they evidently knew nothing on the subject, silence would have the arch of heaven; they, and all other pro-slavery churches, are weighed, and found wanting, and the been more creditable to them. They of course elaimed that the party to which they belonged were flood of truth is sweeping out the foundation of sand on which they rest. And when the crash comes, the only Simon Pures-that they constituted the only Humanity shall shout a universal and glad Amen." neeting in Marlboro' that was entitled to the nam The Episcopalian minister said, when I called on of Frier ids-that the others were only a set of outaws and disorderly persons. When I came to cross-examine them, however

him, 'I know Garrison, and those who labor with him ; and I know that they are dishonest men. They care nothing for the slave. They would not have slavery overthrown on any account. They are laboring for a selfish end, and are the worst enemies of the slave to be found in the world. In the mean time, the Church is doing what it can to instruct and Christianize the slave; and if you fanatics will let us alone, we will bring every thing right.' I told him I did not know whether he had told a wilful false-hood, or had spoken through *ignorance*, in charging selfish motives upon the abolitionists; that matter he might decide. Here are men and women, when we had been a more and women, when we had be that the the house. They admitted into the stranger being thus stopped from speaking by a threat of removal from the house. They made a merit of the selful false-hood, or had spoken through *ignorance*, in charging they were compelled to admit, that there improper language. They said there was nothing either in my manner or my words calculated in the least degree to disturb the solemnity of the meeting. might decide. Here are men and women, who might secure position, honors, and large emoluments, if they least degree to disturb the solennity of the meeting. The testimony for the prosecution being closed, I was called upon for my defence. I stated to the magistrate that I had been suddenly arrested, in a community to which I was a stranger, upon a charge affecting my reputation as a peaceable and orderly citizen; that until I had heard the evidence in supwould devote their energies to advance some popular cause. They give themselves to the most unpopular cause of the day, with an eye single to the holy work. of Christ in which they are engaged, and with a whole consecration, such as we look in vain to find elsecitizen; that until I had heard the evidence in sup-port of the charge, I was not able to see what would be requisite for my defence, and that I now perceivwhere. In this service, they cheerfully endure poverty, privation and persecution, such as Jesus and his early disciples met from a wicked world. And yet, ed it to be necessary to call several witnesses, where not and could not be present on that day. were not and could not be present on that day. I therefore asked for a postponement. To this reason-able request, William Darlington, in a heartless and ungeniterthanly manner, objected, saving, among other things, that I was an 'interloper,' and that a man who went about disturbing religious meetings was bound to be always ready to produce his wit-nesses. He therefore urged the magistrate to go on with the case at once. I remonstrated against this as unjust, and appealed both to the magistrate and to William Darlington to allow me a fair opportunity in view of all these well known facts, you, a professed minister of Christ, have the unblushing effrontery to say of them, 'O, they are working for selfish ends. And, sir, if you are not ashamed of yourself, I am most heartily ashamed for you. You are doing exactly what the Scribes and Pharisees of old did when they said that Christ was animated by the spirit of Beelzebub, in the performance of his works of mer-

of the Don should fail to he come the President of United States for the next term, I was desirous, on account of the honor of the country, that the person selected should be one who would honor the generally received principles of morality and religion by his personal example, which,

of course, it is impossible a man addicted to strong drink could do. By accident, I recently fell in company with an esteemed friend, a very respectable clergyman, who has been for many years a pastor, not far from Con-cord, N. H. He told me he was intimately acquaint-ed with General Pierce, and that he is a man of pure morals in all respects, a friend of religious in stitutions, an attentive and active member of the congregation of worshippers to which he belongs, a teacher in the Sabbath School, and has for some years taken a leading part in the temperance cause, presiding at meetings, &c., and is believed to be at present, and for several years, a strict tentotal-ler. He is in all respects, my friend assures me, an exemplary and honored citizen, a good neighbor, an agreeable companion, an ornament and a blessing to society where he lives. His wife, a daughter of the her husband, as his best friand and connsellor.

My anxieties were relieved by this statement, on the only point in regard to which there was any un-certainty. I do not expect to vote for General Pierce, Stamford Conn. Mrs. and am not of his party, but his peculiar freedom from entanglements seems to warrant the hope that he will administer the government with that rigor and integrity which the nation so much requires, and put the host of speculators and planderers to flight.—J. L.

Here is a clerical endorsement of the piety of Henry Clay, the incorrigible man-stealer.

WORSHIP THE LORD.

MR. CLAY.—The following extract is taken from the sermon of the Rey. Theodore Clapp, of New Orleans, on worship. It derives additional interest from the extreme illness under which Mr. Clay is

"The mail lately brought the melancholy intelli-gence, that the Hon. Henry Clay is about to sink into the grave. The last winter of his residence here, in the family of Dr. Mercer, in a private interview, I had the pleasure of listening to his sentiments on the most interesting of all subjects, religion. He said, 'I believe in the truth of Christianity, though I am

not certain of having experienced that change of heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust heart which divines call the new birth. But I trust in God and Jesus, and hope for immortality. I have not for years retired without prayer for the blessing of Heaven; and that, in His infinite mercy, he would be pleased to prepare me for the joys of another and better world. I have tried the world, and found its emptiness. It cannot fill and satisfy the human mind. My dear sir, how atterly disconsolate should be the world the states have discussed in the should thind. My dear sir, how utterly disconsolale should me be, without something better beyond the grave! Instructive spectacle! Here is a man prosperous and powerful, great in genius and achievementa, whom the whole nation had fairly idolized for nearly half a century--whose name has foated across oceans, and reached the utmost boundaries of the civilized word--who solemnly assures us that all terresitial glories to him appear less than nothing, in comparison with a hope in the mercy which Jesus Christ has revealed.'

Entered the City of Mexico on the morning of the 4th of September, 1847.

IT A correspondent of the Times says, Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Esq., commenced his Webster speech in Portland, the other day, by saying, with a graceful gesture :

• May it please your honor, and gentlemen of the jury-ah! I really beg your pardon, Mr. Chairman, but I left this afternoon an important case in Court, and my conscience smites me for having left it."

Unfortunately for this apology, and its modest application of his being counsel, in an 'important case,' it happened that there was no Court sitting within five hours' ride of the place he was in, and that, too. at the rate of twenty miles an hour .- Salem Freeman

This chap has, it seems, been selected to deliver the Fourth of July Oration in this city.-Lowell Amer-

A Colored Preacher .- The Presbytery of Winches ter, Virginia, at its late session, licensed Wm. O. Roby to preach the gospel, after being examined in the ology, ecclesiastical history and church government. agreeable comparison, set. His wife, a daughter of the society where he lives. His wife, a daughter of the late President Appleton, is a highly intellectual and accomplished lady, fitted to grace any circle; should she be called to the White Honše, will adorn that high station as fully as any of the eminent ladies by honored by the pronounced satisfactory. Such facts show that the colored race are capable of intellectual and moral cultivation of a high order, when this individu-moral cultivation of a high order, when this individu-

Death by Chloroform.—On Friday evening last, at Stamford, Conn., Mrs. Nathaniel Weed, wishing to have a tooth extracted, requested that chloroform should be administered. The dentist complied with her de-sire, but she had hardly commenced inhaling the fumes, when she sank back on the sofa and expired. Mr. Weed is a wealthy merchant of New York, and the sudden death of his estimable lady under such circumstances, created great excitement in Stamford.

The Syracuse Journal says, the salt manufacturer have agreed to establish the price of fine salt at one dollar per barrel, and to admit of no change. It has generally varied from 75 cents to \$1,50.

The Tomb of General Harrison.—The emptiness of mere political fame is forcibly illustrated by contrast-ing the enthusiasm manifested not quite twelve years ago, throughout the length and breadth of the land, for Gen. Harrison, then a candidate for the Presi-dency, and the following brief notice of a visit to his tomb, at North Bend, by the editor of the Cincinnati Namesci d. Nonpareil :

"On a recent visit to the tomb of Harrison, situated on one of the most beautiful sites in the western coun-try, at North Bend, we were pained at beholding the little attention bestowed on the ground covering the last resting place of the old hero. The lot selected, in which are deposited the remains of 'old Tippea-noe,' is inclosed around the base in a circular form, with a board fence roughly whitewashed. The long grass had all been trodden down, shrubbery broken, trees cut, and even the wooden door leading to the wauth has been defaced and mutilated, while the rough bricks on each side of the meand have been loosened vault has been defaced and mutilated, while the rough bricks on each side of the mound have been loosened and scattered over the ground for yards around. The earth on the mound has been ploughed up as though the bogs had been rooting there. The tomb, and the once beautiful and enchanting scenery, have lost all their interest, and a visit to the spot is now anything but pleasant. Thus expressing ourselves, we only echo the general feeling of all who have visited this burial place this spring.

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THIS wonderful agent, for an external applicant is the discovery of Madame Boirn, see a a most celebrated Fennle Physicians of Pais, and an greatest blessing of the age for mitigative de pai of child-birth. It is perfectly harmless in in mo-Hundreds of females have already need it in Americant with the most gratifying results. with the most gratifying results.

with the most gratifying results. DT For sale by the Proprietor's anthorized gat only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kilder, No. 100 Cents in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apothery, Ken-rick Square; in Worrester, by A. Clark, Apother Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Female Physician, self Stone, No. 2 Maple street; in Clinton, by E. Bain Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Lorder C. S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Newton Fizh November 14 Jy November 14

GREAT CURE!

GREAT CURE! OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOIS IF MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, IT IF PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEL DR. PORTRA, --Dear Sir :- I feel in duy beak tender you my grateful acknowledgement for benefit I have received from the use of your Pume I have been afflicted for sitteen years with a serie hus humor, principally affecting my eyes and had My eyes were much inflamed and very painfil-thought sometimes I should hose my sight. The humor affected my head so much that my hair me mearly off. All who saw me knew that my ear was a bad one. I despaired of ever gening been, tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of these physicians, but all winhout any reliet. My earsp. tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of these physicians, but all without any relief. My orapi-sician finally advised me to try your Panze, hi gave me, a bottle; I grew better, to my stantisher I tried another bottle, and found great help. My hair began to grow, and is now fally restored. Fun hair began to grow, and is now fally restored. Fun humor. I can recommend it to the public as any able medicine. I believe your Panzes for some every other Panacea. Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852. every other Panacea. MAHAD Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852. Manufactured at 169 Hanorer street, Boston, Sa by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, Hasm street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, SD ENS & CUSHING, and by Agents through the country

GREAT SPRING MEDICINE DR. PORTER'S Anti Scrofulous Panacea, FOR the cure of SCROFULA and HUNORS of Antu SCIOILIDUS tee For the cure of SCROFULA and HUNORs are the of the cure of SCROFULA and HUNORs are the of great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises there is a great value in all complaints raises are into the same sold at 169 Henores there are an proprietor can be consulted in reference in the are is a freewer, Stevens & Cushing, No. 92 walks to a street, wholesale and retail Agrees. And David Mead, Lynn. Orders for the passes other Botanic Medicines will be prompty assess March 19