ertisements making less than a square instimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, aland Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auto receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

mittee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS for July 5, Englyd Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, full Patters. [This Committee is responsible fautt filture is responsible W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS "A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH RELL."

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes I it cannot be denied-the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinsi; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the America, Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-T.ONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 29.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1852.

Befuge of Oppression.

s mortunes think of linerty, but they make it sub-mers in property. I do not say the Democratic at our not sometimes think of property, but, as-resent not, it is liberty first and property after-not. The man who thinks he is a Democrat, and

seks to produce that state of society which

e [care, not) who is willing to sacrifice or endeer there because it will make a tenth of a

Bee is a Presidential election coming on. I be shedy fold you what are the great political meanword in this contest, as in every other. The Persire Slave Law, as between the two great

pries, is not an issue; for they are, in that respect, prearly alike. The Democrats, on account of that

pak in their platform, say you must vote against the River. The Whigs, on account of the same plank is their platform, say you must vote against the Pescrits. And two negatives, we used to learn a ser beylood, are equivalent to an affirmative, and mily set other. Both parties lay down something

napart of a platform, against which I enter my

need here and every where else.

But the question comes, is any one else to be reading candidates?

med open heir course of conduct. I ney nave though fersard their candidates, and one or the other must surely be elected. I do not act upon hibridious; and, as a rescuiral man, I amplound to sit perchally, so far as results are concerned. There is but one alternative, between the two possi-

blines of which I am at liberty to choose. One or

other of two men is to be President of the U.

Suts. I mean, supposing they both live; I mean, supposing there be no extraordinary and unforeseen cocurrence of circumstances. I mean, according to

human probability, one or the other of them will the next President. And the question is for me,

hich night I to aid to elevate to that position?

but some will say, this district has been insulted.
That does not change the nature of the principles
at stake. Suppose your representative had been asminimated? Even that would not change the nature

and platforms, they put into them principles for ich they might almost be indicted for larceny, her present us a sort of semi Democratic faith affected down, which I don't exactly relish. It is an

ment, on the part of the Whig party, to creep

to Democratic guises, and carry off a portion of the

I trest that the Democracy of Essex are not to be M sear by any such dectrines as those. We are

aciples because we have been badly treated by

pacings because we have been badly treated by man acting mostly under the imposition of others.

In so at a liberty to vote against principles that I have to be sound, because my district has been insulated, because I have been wrongfully treated, because Massachusetts has been maltreated. I am been follow out the doctrines which I believe to be the

be ine, however unpleasantly certain transactions transactions with the action of my party may strike

and the year will come out right. [Applause.]

ha ar, it sometimes becomes necessary to bom-ha ar, it sometimes becomes necessary to bom-hal a cit, and a person may be killed whom you have be reason to injure. In many a battle, you hat other risk shouting your friends, or shoot no-bel; the mile is, to blaze away. [Applause.] It a just on the confused battles of politics.

In the contined patrice or politica.

ocratic party succeeds, one set of printion will prevail. Suppose the other succeeds, I hardy know what they will do. When they put sor-

of the principles at issue.

of you, my friends, may dislike the fact, but it smethe less true. Two great parties have determed upon their course of conduct. They have

their platform, say you must vote against th

escent. [Cheers.]

the apprest accumulations of property in few has a stempts to use the general government fatt proces, and dares to sacrifice liberty, (wheth-ga he penon of his white brother, or his colored

POLITICAL JEBUITISM. som a speech made to his constituents, hy gebert Rantoul, Jr., in Mechanics' Hall, Sa-Mooday, July 5, 1852 :becomes on again one of those periodical strug-

remes on again one of mose periodical string-trees the two great parties in this country; a penamently there are but two parties. Ques-ris recisionally which create new parties, however, in numbers, only a small fraction tions—these principles, I maintain, must not be de We must stand by our principles. We must we must look upon ourselves as constituent parts to like a dog to a too, we must look upon ourselves as constituent parts of a great, a mighty, a growing nation—and follow out that which is right, just and proper for a nation, as hest we may, encountering and overcoming obstacle, and not always doing that which is abstractly right, because we have not the power to do so, but not, therefore, neglecting to do the good which is in our power.

It hence to Beverly, I may wish to go upon by both the North and the South, had been upon by both the North and the South, had been sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient limit for him to stand upon—that the great sufficient l overlook all little personal matters; they are too small—they are too trivial to interrupt our course. We must look upon ourselves as constituent parts ie and being of very brief duration. But of the life of a nation, there can be but two . The one is desirous to take the most of a fierly, and does so by strictly construing in the the most care of property, and does to losely constraing the Constitution of the U.

That is the fundamental difference between yes parties. I do not say the Whig party does

When I walk hence to Boverly, I may wish to go in a straight line. I shall then walk into the sea. When I go out of this hall, I wish to go in a straight line. I shall then knock my head against a post (Laughter.) I must, then, avoid the post and avoid the sea. I look at the end to be attained, at the object to be secured, viz: the true democratic administration of the government of the United States. (Cheers.) I will try to make it democratic first, and then I will try to make it do what is right.

OPINION OF THE SLAVEHOLDERS.

The most ultra of the Slavery papers cordially sanction the nomination of Frank Pierce above all sectional suspicion. The Charleston Mercury pledges him the vote of South Carolina, ten to one. The Richmond (Va.) Examiner, a leading Democratic journal which goes for slavery in the abstract, says of him:

No fact is better known about Mr Pierce, than 'No fact is better known about Mr Pierce, than that he has ever held correct views of the sectional questions; that he is a steady opponent of northern fanaticism; and that both in and out of the Senate, he always occupied a position satisfactory to Southern men. He is one of those Northern Democrats, who have always stood by the Constitution in dealing it that the right in storm and supshing. with slavery, true to the right in storm and sunshine, in evil and good repute, careless of popular favor, scornful of desertion, and anslexible in their own resolve,

Unshaken, unseduc'd, unterrified."

Then follows Mr. Orr of South Carolina, in Then follows Mr. Orr or sound the nomina peech in the House, immediately after the nomina ion, in which he holds the following language: But other questions have arisen sin

sional career opened, of the most delicate texure and gravest importance, which he has met as a rateiot and a statesman. His voice was among th first heard on the floor of Congress, in opposition to the fanatical schemes of the Abolitionists, when that question—so full of danger and dissension—was in-troduced here. To the constitutional rights of the So the has been faithful among the faithless; when others have been swept off by the wild waves of fanaticism, and turned their hearts and hands against the just rights of their Southern brethren, he—through all the changes and vicissitudes of fortune through all the changes and vicissitudes of fortune
—has stood as firm as his native granite hills, resolved that the Constitution alone should be the polar star of his political hopes and prospects. And although he was saddened by seeing, for a brief season, that cloud of fanaticism which hovered over the series. Note that the continuous star of the series was treason in the camp at Baltimore. There was the Scotchman of the Atlas; and George Morey, and other men had been packed and slavered. These men had the wickedness and andacity to bring about the nomination. If the audience ever son, that cloud of fanaticism which hovered over the entire North, obscure the sun of the republican faith even of New Hampshire, he never quailed in the general gloom, but trusted firmly that returning teason and justice would dispel its murky folds, and that it fix would again shine forth in all its brightness. Nor was he disappointed; abolition and its allies there were swept off 'like autumn leaves before the wintry blast.'

Let me, then, conjure Southern men of the oppo tet me, then, conjure Southern men of the oppo-sition to pause, and consider long and well before they enlist under doubtful colors, to wage a war against one so true, so faithful, so bold, so fearless, as Franklin Pierce has proved himself to be upholdng the Constitution. How many others fell when the tempter came! When State after State deserted, and embraced Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, and madness ruled the hour, he calmly surveyed the im-pending ruin, sounded the alarm, and rallied his napending ruin, sounded the alarm, and rallied his na-tive State on the side of reason and justice. Be not ungrateful to one who stood by you when the issue was far more momentous than a party triumph or de-feat. It would be a sin not of the smallest grade.— If your nominee has proved, and still proves, his de-votion to the Constitution, support him if your prin-ciples demand it; but never strike down a true friend to serve a faithless enemy. the stake my friends.

There is, I say, therefore, no alternative. Genbers is, I say, therefore, no alternative. Genbers my say, for it is an idea that arises in
see minds. I will not vote for the man with may say, for it is an idea that arises in sea minds.) I will not vote for the man with them i diagree? Suppose we carry that doctrine is in all our relations, would it ever happen that it should choose any man for any office from one related the Union to the other? I find one man who affire from me on the Maine Liquor Litw, and nothing the little from the other? I find another man who agrees with me arry thing is, except the Common School system. I find another man who disagrees with me about many out a road, but agreeing on other points. Then a another man, who agrees generally with my man, but who does not like a certain man who has be appointed to office. Must I withhold political blowship from all these men? There is but one was bettyre out a great system of measures, and that as follow it up, to strike blow after blow, and bye laby you will come out right. [Applause.]

GEN. PIERCE ON ABOLITION:

It is one of the crowning honors in the character of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, that he has always, from the very commencement of his public career, down to the present moment, been the fearless, uncompromising, and decided opponent of the Northern Abolitionists, in all their assaults upon the rights and institutions of the South. That our readers may be convinced of this for themselves, we append an extract from the speech which he delivered in the United States Senate, in 1838, on the resonance are senated by Mr. Calhoun, in reference to Is know when the Hindoos thought it religion at heat any animal food, it was very easy for them as he punke of the larger and even of the smaller times. But soon an Englishman brought a mitmoop to them, by means of which they discovered animalcule in a single drop of water, and in every mice of food. They began to think, therefore, that her religion was impracticable.

Just capacity and the state of the s

and the second control of the second control of the second carry on a great improvement, and the second carry on a great improvement affairs. I are the second carry of the second carry o

PRINCE JOHN COMING.

The Massachusetts Free Soilers, who used John Van Buren in 1848, must get ready for him again. That 'great moral principle,' which, as it was the first he ever got hold of, he said he meant to stick

sufficiently gnawed for the present; and that, as the Fugitive Sl-ve Law was now a portion of the statutory enactments of the land, it behowed all good citizens to await its operation, and faithfully to carry out its provisions. He pledged himself to advocate this sentiment, in the campaign now commenced, through all the districts which he intended to visit through New York, through Massachusetts and the Western Reserve.'

REJECTION MEETING IN BOSTON. BOSTON, July 7.

This evening, a meeting was held at Faneuil
Hall, for the purpose of rejecting the nomination of
the Whig National Convention at Baltin ore, and to
nominate Daniel Webster instead of Gen. Scott. The call was inserted in the Boston papers about a week ago, but was not signed by any body. The hour appointed for the meeting was eight o'clock, but it was nine before the proceedings commenced.

There appeared to be an absence of speakers, and the Hall was by no means crowded. The principal. and almost the only men on the platform, were Mr. Harry Williams, who formerly belonged to the Democratic party, and bolted on the occasion of the United States Bank question, the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, a schoolmaster, and Mr. John Hammond.

Mr. Williams is an energetic old gentleman, and was nominated as President of the meeting, amidst cries of aye and no. The ayes, however, prevailed, and Wm. B. May, S. M. Hobbs, and James G. Blake and Wm. B. May, S. M. Hobbs, and James 15. Blake were appointed Secretaries: but after a considerable pause, these gentlemen did not make their appearance, when the President said, with great energy,— William P. May, you are requested to make your appearance on this platform—(mars of laughter)—and you also James G. Blake, and S. M. Hobbs.— (Renewed laughter.)

The Chairman addressed the meeting. He said if Daniel Webster had been nominated at Baltimore, he would have had a walk over the course. There was a dead and handsome majority of the Convention against Scott, and now we must needs swallow him head, neck and heels. How was that nomina-tion brought about? (Cries of Loaves and fishes.)) bring about the nomination. If the audience ever forgave them, they were made of different stuff from what he was. When any one met them in the street, they were ashamed to look him in the face from conscious guilt. Gen. Scott had been laboring, for the last twelve years, by every intrigue, and talking all kinds of nonsense, to procure this high place. He addressed himself even to the ladies, and were askensed to referre with other poer's place. He addressed himself even to the ladies, and was not ashamed to plough with other men's heifers. (Laughter.) He not only promised loaves, but even crackers and biscuits, and if he (the chairman) only could go into the matter, he could show up Gen. Scott in this respect. But as for Webster—God bless him—he challenged any man to show that he ever asked for his vote. The very fact that Winfield Scott would stand in the way of such an elevated man, was a proof light he was not the margan. Winfield Scott would stand in the way of such an elevated man, was a proof that he was not the magnanimous man the nation wanted for President. It was naked. "That good would this meeting do? His answer was, that all was not impossible that seemed impossible, and it is not yet too late to elect Webster. Letters had been poured in from the South, asking what the Webster men were about, and saying that they would never stump Scott. [Here groans for Scott and cheers produced a scene of uproar, that lasted far several minutes.] When the applause subsided, the chairman resumed, and said, to his eternal disgrace. Scott did not come up with a statement of his principles until the last moment.

Here was more disorder, and the chairman appeal-

Here was more disorder, and the chairman appealed to them to act like gentlemen. [A voice—' We are no gentlemen.] The chairman said they ought to make the meeting respectable, and he wanted that the press should make it respectable throughout the

pohlic career, down to the present moment, been the fearless, uncomprunshing, and decided opponent of the Northern Abolitionints, in all their asseults upon the rights and institutions of the South. That our readers may be convinced of this for themselves, we append an extract from the speech which he delivered in the United States Senat, in 1838, on the resolutions presented by Mr. Cathoun, in reference to the petitions which were being poured into Congress, asking for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories. It, will be seen that the youthful Senator from New Hampshire, gallantly stood by the side of the great Carolinian, and uphelf his arius in that fierce conflict.—Southern peper.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Among the letters addressed in reply to invitations from the Tammany Society of New York, to unite with them in the celebration of the 'Foorth,' was the following:

LINDENWALD, July I, 1832.

Gentlemen—I ber you to accept my thanks for the invitation to meet the Tammany Society on the 5th inst., with which you have booned me. It. revives recollections, reaching to a fer distant day, of similar meetings, at which I had the pleasure of active the invitation to meet the Tammany Society on the vives and the control of the promotion of our cause, with a long array of disinterested and patriotic men, many of whom have been forever removed from such access, while the first of the removed from such access, while the first of the removed from such access, while the first of the summan such access, while his private the law of the promotion of our cause, with a long array of disinterested and patriotic men, many of whom have been forever removed from such access, while the first of the promotion of our cause, with a long array of disinterested and patriotic men, many of whom have been forever removed from such access, while his promotion of our cause, with a long array of disinterested and patriotic men, many of whom have been forever removed from such access, while his promotion of ou

this is a great and glorious nation, the Democratic party which has been in power for most of the time since this nation had an existence, has made it great and glorious. If there is any thing that has made us great and glorious, it is the administration of Democratic principles. (Hear, hear.) These principles have made us what we are—the first nation in the world in intelligence, virtue and happiness—and being very soon to make us the first nation in numbers and in power, and a light to all other untions—these principles, I maintain, must not be dethe reverberations of the voice from the Toombs of Georgia; that there would be no necessity to put out any Whigs now in office, as Webster's friends wanted no place. (Laughter.) He had borne on his shoulders the country, President and all, for a quarter of a century, and they wanted him to finish his great work as President, Webster. The last reason is a very imperative one. If Mr. Webster is not our next President, he never will be, and though he can do without us, we cannot do without him. [A ludicrons mocking groam was now heard from the back ground, which had an irresistibly funny effect.] The speaker concluded by saying that Daniel Webster will, with the help of God, he the next President of the United States. [Great applause.]

the United States. [Great applause.]

Rev. C. W. Denison then attempted to read the

He also stated that George Washington Custis, of Virginia, had been nominated for Vice President, and would also stand. Mr. Dennison said he thought that, after communicating such good news, he would be considered 'decent'enough to read the resolutions, [Cries of 'yes' and cheers.] [When Mr. D. stepped upon the restrum to read the resolutions, a present in the analogue asked to have a Ideaction of these parties, without surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrendering the cause which he professes to have at heart. person in the audience asked to have a 'decent man' read them.] Mr. Dennison then read the resolutions, which were very lengthy.

Selections.

From the Worcester Spy

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE LAW MAKERS AND ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS.

On the 2016 day of June 1sst, the members of the Whig National Convention at Baltimore were busily engaged drafting resolutions, making speeches, balloting for nominees to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and reading 'interesting letters.'

the fulfilment of a great Democratic duty, and the letters were written by men satisfied with everything in our country, except their own personal obscurity and want of office. At that Convention, a Massachusetts man, Rufus

Choate, thanked God for the Fugitive Slave Law— hanked God that that question was settled, and threatened, like some imperial Russian, to prevent the free-men of this republic from uttering one word at any ime, any where, on the subject of slavery. ne word at any

letter from a public establishment in Richmond, Va, to the partner of his sorrows; and as this letter forms for office and place. M. Botts, we advise the pro-Fugitive Slave Law Whigs to read it:

Whigs to read it:

RICHNOND, June 20, 1852.

Dear Wiffs—I will now write to you to inform you where I am and my health. I am well, and I am in hopes when you receive this, it may find you well also, I am now in a trader's hands, by the name of Mr. Branton, and he is agoing to start South with a lot of negroes in August. I do not like this country at all, and had almost rather die than to go South. Tel; all of the people that if they can do anything for me, now is the time to do it. I can be bought for \$900. Do, pray, try and get Brant and Mr. Byers and Mr. Weaver to send or come on to buy me, and if they will only buy me back, I will be a faithful man to them so long as I live. Show Mr. Brant and Mr. Weaver this letter, and tell them to come on as soon as they possibly can to buy me. My master is willing to sell me to any gentleman who will be so kind as to come on to buy me. They have got poor James Phillips, here with leg irons on, to keep him from getting away; and dopray, gentlemen, do not feel any hesitation at all, but come on as soon as you can and buy me. Feel for me now or never. If any of you will be so kind as to come on to buy me, inquire for Cochron's Jail. I can be found there, and my master is always at the Jail himself. My master gave me full consent to have this letter written, so do not feel any hesitation to comeon and see about poor James Phillips. Dear wife, show it to these men as soon as you get it, and let them write back immediately what they intend to do. Direct your letter to my master William A. Branton, Richmond, Va. Try and do something for me as soon as you can, for I want to get back very bad indeed.—Do not think anything at all of the price, for I am worth twice that amount. I can make it for any person who will buy me, in a short time. I have nothing more to write, only I wish I may be bought and carried back to Harrisburg in a short time. My best love to you, my wife. You may depend I am almost dying to see you and my children. You must do all you can for your husband.

Your h RICHMOND, June 20, 1852.

To Mrs. Mary Phillips, in care of Mr. John H.

To Mrs. Mary Phillips, in care of Mr. John H. Brant.

We appeal to every man with a hear; in his bosom, or a sense of justice in his moral nature, to consider this simple, heart-rending cry of despair from the prison house of American bondsge, and to ask himself if legal fictious called Fugitive laws, invented by such men as Danie! Webeter and Millard Fillmore, are sufficient to induce him to ignore the Constitution, and become a consenting party to the nationalization of slavery, and a participant in this business of slave-catching, which tears the husband from his wife, and the father from his children, and leaves desolution and lamentation where there lately were peace, industry and contentment.

It must be borne in mind that the misery and agony which are revealed in that pror negro's letter are not matters of regret to the two leading parties. Both Gen. Scott and Frank Pierce consider them blessed bonds of our national Union. The grooms and unavailing sighs of James Phillips and his wife are the music of the Union. The violent disruption of that martial union enjoined by God, and in accordance with his eternal law of love, is only a sweet sacrifice laid upon the holy altar of the American Union. No man who hates such a system of infamy, and loves liberty and justice, can vote for the men pledged to consummate such horrors, and to perpetuate them forever.

SUMNER AND GIDDINGS. ong the letters read at the Free Soil State Con-

D GWA-GTIER WW

vention, recently held at Worcester, were the follow-

Letter from Hon. Charles Sumner.

dently look to them for the trumpet words which shall again rally the country against the sectionalism of Slavery.

At Worcester, in 1848, commenced the first strong movement, which, gaining new force at Buffalo, and sweeping the free States, enrolled 'hree hundred thousands electors in constitutional opposition to a hate-Rev. C. W. Denison then attempted to read the recolutions prepared for the meeting, but could only be quietly listened to by the entreaties of Mr. Winshlew. He prefaced the reading of the resolutions by remarking that he had just come from Trenton, where Mr. Webster had been unanimously nominated as a Union Compromise Candidate for the Presidency, and he was authorized to say that it would be acquiesced in by Mr. Webster. The announcement was received with the most deafening applause, which continued for several minutes.

He also stated that George Washington Custis, of Virginia, had been nominated for Vice President, and would also stand. Mr. Dennison said he thought that after communicating such good news, he would describe the recommendation of a hate-foll wrong. The occasion now requires a similar effort. Both the old parties, with an apostacy greater bint that which aroused our condemnation at that time, have trampled on the Declaration of Independence and the most cherished sentiments of the Fatherson of the Republic. Even liberty of speech is threatened. It is difficult to see how any person, loyal to freedom, and desirous of guarding it by all constitutional means, can support the national candidates of the Republic. Even liberty of speech is threatened. It is difficult to see how any person, loyal to freedom, and desirous of guarding it by all constitutional means, can support the national candidates of either of these parties, without an appear of the Republic. Even liberty of speech is threatened. It is difficult to see how any person, loyal to freedom, and desirous of guarding it by all constitutional means, can support the national candidates of either of these parties, without as uncommended to the professes to have at heart. Let no man expect from me any such surrender.

The two Conventions at Baltimore, by their record-

scorn these professions. The respectable persistence in opposition to the Black Flag, which distinguished at least one of the Conventions, furnishes an earnest for the Future, though Massachusetts can derive small encouragement from her delegates there. All her votes in that Convention were cast in favor of those declarations, by which Slavery has received new safeguards and Freedom new restrictions.

But these efforts are doomed to disappointment. In spite of the clamors of partizans and the assumptions of the slave-power, there is one principle which must

of the slave-power, there is one principle which must soon prevail. It cannot be too often declared; for it is an all-sufficient basis for our political position, and also an answer to the cry of 'sectionalism,' by which AND ONE OF THEIR VICTIMS.

On the 20th day of June last, the members of the Whig National Convention at Baltimore were busily and illugically directed against us. According to the prograd drafting resolutions, making speeches, balting for nominees to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and reading 'interesting letters.'

Thuse resolutions were affirmatory of the National regro-hunting law, the speeches were composed of inflated tropes and periods brimful of laudations of iberty in the abstract, the ballotings were estensibly the fulfilment of a great Democratic duty, and the matter of the Constitution and the sentiment of the Pathers, Freedom, and not Slavery, is national, while Slavery and not Freedom, is sectional. Though this proposition commends itself at once, and is sustained by the history of the Constitution, yet both the great parties, under the influence of the Slave-Power, have reversed the true application of its terms. A national Whig is simply a slavery Whig, and a national Democrat is simply a slavery Democrat, in contional Democrat is simply a slavery Democrat, in con-tradistinction to all who regard slavery as a sectional institution, within the exclusive control of the States, and with which the nation has nothing to do. In upholding Freedom everywhere under the national government, we oppose a pernicious arctionalism, which falsely calls itself national. All this will yet be seen and acknowledged.

Amidst the difficulties and defections of the pres-

Believe me, dear sir, ever faithfully yours. CHARLES SUMNER.

Hon. E. L. Keyes.

Leller from Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. WASHINGTON CITY, July 3, 1852.

WASHINGTON CITT, July 3, 1852.

My Dear Sir:—For the honor of your invitation to meet the friends of liberty in their Convention at Worcester. I tender to you and the Committee many thanks. It would have given me great pleasure again to have met the advocates of freedom at a place consecrated by the great Convention of 1848.

Permit me to congratulate the free democracy of Massachusetts upon the progress of our cause. The Whig and Democratic parties have been constrained to avow their principles. In effecting this, we have literally performed a miracle, by causing 'the dumb to speak.' The false pretences that there were principles involved in the controversy between those parties, is now made manifest to the world, by the record which they present. All now see that theirs is a war for plunder merely—a contest is which no patriot, no philanthropist can interfere.

In the onward progress of our cause, we have at a fact the contest that the contest are the contest to the contest to the contest to the parties.

a war for plunder merely—a contest in which no patrict, no philanthropist can interfere.

In the onward progress of our cause, we have attained a point at which we may control the Presidential election. We may cause it to preponderate in favor of the Whig or Democratic patries, as we choose, and in this way we can determine whether the government shall be administered for the coming four years according to the Whig or Democratic platform. Of course, great efforts are now making, and will continue to be made, to induce us to throw our influence in favor of both those parties. But our organization was not formed for the purpose of choosing between platforms whose aims and objects are the support of slavery. I am sure that no friend of our cause will desire to choose between evils of such magnitude. In the paltry quarrels for spoils now going on between those parties, let no freesoiler interfere.

Ours is the work of redeeming our country from the thraidom of oppression; the carrying into practice the doctrine of man's political equality; the right of all men to life and liberty; to purify the federal government from the contagion of slavery.—Let us stand by our professions; with a steady hand let us pursue the great work for which we associated in dring this, we shall secure the nomination of a candidate at the next Presidential election, devoted to freedom—one whom we can support, and whom the people will elect.

Very truly,

J. R. GIDDINGS.

Edward L. Keyes, Esq.

From the Kingston (Jamaica) Journal. PUBLIC MEETING
neider the Political and Social condition of the Colored and Black Americans.

Wednesday, June 2, 1852.

The Public Meeting convened by his Honor the Mayor, agreeably to a requisition addressed to him for that purpose, was held this day at the Court House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the political and social condition of the free colored and black inhabitants of the United States of America, the legislative enactments passed in reference to their extirpation from their native land, and the

expediency of affording them an asylum in the agricultural districts of this island.

WHOLE NO. 1122.

Among the gentlemen present were the Honorables Edward Jordan and Alexander Burclay; Rev. Samuel Oughten; Win. Wright, Charles Dewdney, Thomas Rogers, John S. Brown, Robert Osbert Osborn, M. C. P., John Numes, J. Leaveraft, Moses Sarfaty, H. J. Kemble, F. H. March, M. C. P., Edward Vickers, M. C. P., C. E. Myers, Kelley Smith, John Pickering, Alex, McGregor, W. W. Anderson, Henry Jacobs, H. W. Morris, and Charles E. Grant, Esque.

On motion of W. W. Anderson, Eq., seconded by John Numes, Esq., the Hon. Edward Jordon was called to the chair.

W. W. Anderson, Esq., having been requested to act as Secretary pro fem. that gentleman consented to do so, and read the requisition to his Honor the Mayor, calling on him to fix this day for a meeting, and the acquiescence of his Honor thereto.

The Hon. ALEXANDER BARGLAY, in moving the

As one of the requisitionists, he had felt it his duty to be there that day, but he was sorry to observe so few of the gentlemen present whose names were ap-pended to the requisition, although the subject was pended to the requisition, although the subject was one of such vast importance to the country. But he would content himself with remarking first, that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of holding out encouragement, and the hand of friendship to the colored and black population of the United States of America, to come and settle amongst us, and to point out the condition of these people, as well as to devise means to insure their settlement as well as to devise means to insure their settlement here. He also felt that he ought to be there that day

ca in the year 1841, by the late Lord Metcare, then Governor of Jamaica, for the purpose of secertaining the condition of these people, and to gather every information relative to them; but he found, at that time, that it was impossible that any thing could be done to induce them to come here, from the opposition of the Colonization Society, which was doing all in its power to send them to Liberia; but from what he had seen, he was strongly impressed with the belief, that a more assful class of men never could be introduced into Jamaica. It must have struck be introduced into Jamaica. It must have struck every one, that a daily increased population in Amerca, caused by the emigration from England and the other parts of the world, of at least one hundred daily would have the effect of driving the colored and hiack population out of that country—there naturally, would be a change of system, and the natural inquiry forces itself upon us.—What is to become of these poor people? What is to be the future destiny of these people? Canada is not the place for them to go—and stern necessity, not choice, with strong influences in America, drives them to Liberia. When in Southern Liberia, in 1841, he saw one or two of these people who had gone there from America, and they declared to him (Mr. B.) that if he would undertake to engage a ship, they would he would undertake to engage a ship, they would leave. It did appear to him, looking at the change which is taking place, and the proximity of this island to America, that there was a great chance for Jamica. For we spoke the same language here, and were the same people, but endowed with political privileges, which they lecked and thirsted after, and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and encouragement Amidst the difficulties and defections of the present moment, the Future is clear. Nothing can permanently obstruct Truth. But our duties increase entitle moment, the Future is clear. Nothing can permanently obstruct Truth. But our duties increase entitle moment, the Future is clear. Nothing can permanently obstruct Truth. But our duties increase with the occasion; nor will the generous soul be described by the greatness of the peril. Any such will be content to serve Freedom, to support her supporting an active partial problem. The staking an active partial in view. They would also assist in keeping up the where Freedom is though in a small minority or alone, whether Whirs or Democrate inventor contents and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement in the dout to them. And if a number of these people with the occasion; nor will the generous soul be dewith the come and settle among us, if there was sufficient inducement inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement in devict the devict the come and settle among us, if there was sufficient inducement in devict the devict the devict the come and settle among us, if there was sufficient inducement and would be very willing to come among us, if there was sufficient inducement in the doubt to them. And if a number of these of the doubt to them. And if a number of these of the doubt to them. And if a number of these of the doubt to them. And if a nu here as mere laborers, but as farmers and agri-culturalists, and they would put into immediate cul-tivation our waste lands. Thus our lands would, be occupied, and consequently valuable, and they would grow not only articles of a minor nature, but, articles to form the staple of the island. That was certainly a matter of great importance, and one, which ought not to be slightly overlooked, and suf-ficent to induce us to hold out the hand of fellow-ship to assist these poor people. He did not wish longer (that gentleman said) to take up the time of the meeting, and therefore proposed the first resolu-tion, which is as follows:—

Resolved. That at this moment, when several of the States of America have evinced their desire to expatriate the free colored and black inhabitants residing amongst them, it is desirable that the people of this island should hold out the right hand of fellowship, and offer them a home and a country in which, by their skill and industry, the cultivation of our waste, but fertile lands, will insure wealth and prosperits.

by their skill and industry, the cultivation of our waste, but fertile lands, will insure wealth and prosperity.

W. W. Andrason, Esq., seconded this resolution, and said, that he believed it was generally known that the subject of this meeting was one of great importance to him, and that he had taken a great interest in the matter. He had devoted three months to the subject on a late visit to America, and he could assure the meeting that he was not idle whilst there—for it formed the almost exclusive subject of his attention during that time; and from what he had heard and seen of the colored people of that country, there was every encouragement to invite them, and the subject had become one of the greatest interest. He saw there a large population of free colored persons amounting to about half a million, to every one of whom it was an object to make a change of country, and they were threatened to be driven out. Did it not, then, behowe the prople of this island, as friends and Christians, to hold out to them the hand of fellowship, and offer to their attention Jamaica as an asylum for them, and their families? Yes! it behoaved them as men, to extend that charity to their neighbors which they so much needed. A large portion of those who lad escaped from slavery into the free States, were compelled innuediately after the passing of the Figitive Slave Law to fire to Canada for protection. There, their industry, their skill, and the goodness of their conduct, succeeved in securing for them the condictory, and he had no hesitation in declaring that a more loyal, dutiful, and affectionate class of people her Majesty had not, in the whole of her wide spread dominion. In fact, he said, he had an opportunity of knowing, and could affirm, that a poople with true loyalty to the crown were not to be found in any part of the world. As to the fear of their creating disturbance or instilling notions of republicantsm, he could repel the charge. Their sentiments are just the reverse; they would be more likely to reprove our

NT.

plication of the sale he pair a material d ages lourt si , Mave othersi and D Ballan well, I Fitch.

S HU Y DR IBA. sund i for the serois d head inful: I The irream edition ettern phy a. H. hment phy of my a value in the serois description of my a value in the inful in

Sold fanorer STEV igh the il 28.

Solerian in-

MINE THE WITH STREET

food, and decent clothing and lodgment, and evince a regard for their families. Such a people ought to be encouraged to come here; their conduct and habits would serve as examples for our people.

Look at Liberin, said Mr. Anderson, a country cut out of the wild forests of Africa, not with the advantages that we possess, viz: coads, bridges, buildings, and all the instruments of civilization, but a country cut out of the forests of Africa, and by the introduction of these people there, and what was now country cut out of the forests of Africa, and by the in roduction of these people there, and what was now the state of it? The exports alone, (a fact which he said he wished to give publicity to.) with nothing but the land to extract them from yielded upwards of a hu wired thousand dollars a year. Are these not, then, the people to aid us in arresting the downward progress of this country and people? Most assuredly. With the past before us, let us endeavor to improve our state. Hitherto, he feared, there had been an adverse policy, but as we sow, so shall, we

edly. With the past before us, let us endeavor to improve our state. Hitherto, he feared, there had been an adverse policy, but as we sow, so shall we reap, and so are we now reaping.

The colored people of America are numerous, and they are prevented there from enjoying those social and political privileges which are here enjoyed.—Hence Jamaica is to them an object of interest, and they desired information. When in America, the other day, he sought to obtain a copy of the excellent work of his friend, Mr. Bigelow, on Jamaica; but so eager had been the people to obtain information relative to this island, that the whole edition had been sold off immediately after publication, and a copy could not be obtained even by the author, for the purpose of preparing his second edition.

Now is the golden hour, (sa'd Mr. Anderson,) and unless the merchants of this city aid the cause by their strong arms and heavy pares, their trade will perish with the agriculture of the country. Would that he could see a mission formed of two or three persons of color, with his friend Mr. Osborn at their head, and sent to invite to this island the colored population of America. They would be regarded as leaders in a second exodus from the land of bondage to the land of Canan. Their settlement here would be the means of turning to account many properties now thrown out of coltivation, in which now the shingles are rotting on the house-tops and the mills are drouping to nicees. They would be properties now thrown out of cultivation, in which now the shingles are rotting on the house-tops and the mills are dropping to pieces. They would be-come tenants, and work the estates in shares as they do their own farms, thus introducing a system of ag-riculture, by small independent farmers, a class betlaborer. By such a system, they and the country would prosper. With these remarks, he felt much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. C. E. Grant rose, and proposed the second resolution. He said he had no remarks to offer, for he fully acquiesced in the sentiments of the resolution, and would therefore propose it, which is as follows:—

Resolved, That a settlement in this islam', by such portions of the inhabitants of America as desire to change their place of habitation, would on those accounts, and on account of its proximity to that country, involve fewer sacrifices than a settlement in any other country having equal advantages.

Mr. JOHN NUNES seconded the resolution.

The meeting was also very ably addresse by the Rev. Samuel Oughton, (for whose speech we shall try to find room in another number,) and sev-eral other gentlemen. Kindly disposed as our West India friends appear, we can assure them that our free colored population will choose to remain here, rathe than to migrate from the land of their nativity .-Here they will yet enjoy their rights .- Ed. Lib.

From the Homestead Journal.

SOUTHERN INSOLENCE AND ARRO-GANCE.

D. N. White, Editor of the Pittsburg Gazette, ably conducted Whig paper, in writing home from the late Biltimore Convention, under date of June 21st, thus speaks of the insolence and arrogance of the Southern Dele ates, and their attempts to bully and brow-beat Northern men into subjection. Read it, Northern doughfaces, Whig or Democrat, and see what a pitiable position you occupy.

· · · · · · · While the ballotings are going on, if any one changes his vote for Webster or Fillmore to Scott, he is sure to be hissed from the lobbies and galleries, and if any one changes his vote from Scott to Fillmore, he is cheered most heartily. One of the Illinois delegates ed most heartily. One of the Illinois delegates betrayed his trust, and went for Fillmore, and was denounced on the floor of the Convention as a traitor be the chairman of his own delegation, and he soon received from a lady in the gallery a large bouquet, as the reward of his treachery, which he flourished about with. Whenever Scott gains a vote on a ballot, the announcement is received with silence or murnurs of discontent, but if he loses one or more votes, loud chouts greet the result. If Fillmore or Webster go ahead, there is no restraining the exultation of the audience. It requires a great deal of firmness for a delegate who has been voting for Fillmore, and who desires to change his vote for Scott, more, and who desires to change his vote for Scott to do it under the froms of thousands who are look him with hisses. I consider it utterly disgraceful to Baltimore to treat the Whigs they invited here in this way. The better part of them, I have no doubt, condemn, and would stop it if they could. Northern Whigs will not readily subject themselves to such annoyance again. The Baltimore Whigs have made most ample provision for the accommodation bu the fierce partizanship displayed for Fillmore is scarcely proper, when we consider that the Whigs of the whole Union are their guests.

The contest, as it is now waged, is very nearly a sectional one. Gen. Scott is denounced as an abolitionist—everybody who votes for him, or sustains him, is considered an abolitionist. The North and the South keep aloof from each other, with some rare exceptions. Most of the Scott men are at the exceptions. Most of the Scott men are at the Entaw House. The Southerners patronize Barnum They mingle but little together in the Convention, and almost invariably are found on opposite sides of the house in a vote of any kind. If a Southern man speaks or makes a motion, it is done in a haughty.

speaks or makes a motion, it is done in a haughty, imperative manner, quite different from the usage of the North. They are ready for a contest or fight at any moment, and a very little thing will create a terrible commotion in the horner's nest.

'On Saturday, some Northern man rose to a question of order. He understood that South Carolina had only four members here, and yet was casting eight votes. In a moment there was a tempest in a tea-pot. The honor of the Quatilebums was assailed. The South rallied to the rescue, its chirman smoothed the matter over, and it was settled—but, owing to the confusion, I could not tell how.—Instead of decently and quietly answering the inquiry of the gentleman who asked for information, the matter was smothered in a tempest of bravado. I was 'old by a delegate farther South than South Crolina, afterwards, that it was true enough that South on who are citizens of that State, the remaining four heigh made not necessariate. ven: on who are citizens of that State, the remaining four being made up of persons picked up here. A citizen of Charleston, who is a Whig and a friend of Gen. Scott, also told me there were but a few hundred Whigs in the State, and that they had no regular and legal part in appointing this delegation, which he d mounced as an outrage upon the Whig party, and a diagraceful perversion of the rights of representation. There are some eighty Southern delegates there urging the claims of Fillmore, who have not tie power of giving him one single electoral vote, and they are controlling and preventing the action of those States which are depended upon to elect a President. on who are citizens of that State, the remaining

of these States which are depended upon to elect a President.

It is astonishing with what coolness some of these Southerners will talk of controlling the North. A gentlemanly and very intelligent Southern man said to me on Saturday, when conversing on the victory the South had obtained in passing the platform—said he, 'We have always controlled you, and always will. We intend always to make you do what we please, and when we cannot do that, we will dissolve the Union. The Union is of no value to us, only so long as we can govern it.' Upon my remarking that they might bind the shackles so tight that they would become galling, and the North might be goaded to a resolution to burst them, he replied—'We have got you in the shackles, and we intend to keep you there, and can do it; and when we cannot, there will be two nations. And it is not,' he remarked further, 'because we are better men than you. not, there will be two nations. And it is not," he remarked further, 'because we are better men than you, but because we are mited, while you are divided. With us, slavery is property—is a matter of life and denth. With you, opposition to it is founded on whines, caprice, expediency, and conscience, and when the time of trial comes, there are always dought is cere enough to give us an easy victory, and thus we rule you, and shall always rule you.' He did not mean the Whig party, but the North generally. I could not gainsay his words, with the evidence I had before me.'

TOWNSHEND AND GIDDINGS' SPEECHES

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1852. I passed Tuesday night in Baltimore. From the records of the criminal court, published in the morning papers, I saw that Southern equity was being meted out with wonderful discrimination. Jos Hentz was tried for stealing four chickens from Education

ing meted out with wonderful discrimination. Jos. Hentz was tried for stealing four chickens from Edward A. Slicer, and being found guilty, was sentenced to the Pententiary for two years. John Green, also, a negro, was convicted of stealing a padlock, and for this aggravated off one was sentenced to be sold for five years out of the State.—But enough of this.

On Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock, I reached the Capital. After dinner. I went into the House and inquired for our distinguished Representative, the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. He gave me a cordial welcome, and took not into his seat. Fortunately, a fittle while after I was seased, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Norton S. Townshend had the floor. I walked around to the other side of the house when Idr. Townshend began to speak, and took my seat at the same desk with him, so that I had the best opportunity of hearing him—and I must say that the speech of Mr. Townshend did credit both to his head and heart. He came out very manfully against the Platforms of the Whig and Democratic parties. Some of the truths he uttered were very scathing indeed. of the truths he attered were very scathing indeed
He spoke fearlessly and uncompromisingly. I was
glad to take him by the hand when he was done.
After Mr. Townshend, Mr. Giddings got the floor

After air. I ownshend, air, Gidnings got the noor.
As soon as this was known, the members all gathered around him to hear what the 'old man eloquent' would say. And such a speech as Mr. Giddings made, I must say that I never expected to hear on that floor. It was one of the best that could have been delivered. For one bour he chained the re-spectful attention of that large collection of friends and foes. Although I had exalted views of Mr. Giddings' ability, I never knew his real strength in oratory until I heard him on this occasion. Mr. Mann sat right before him, with his head lean-

Mr. Mann sat right before him, with his head leaning upon his hand, catching every word that fell from his lips. Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, and Judge Douglass, of Illinois, sat just at his side, and were evidently impressed with the noble sentiments he was uttering; and Gen. Houston got his head so much torned with the speech, that he could not tell the difference between my hat and his own, and went off with mine on his head. After wearing his for some time, I found him, and he had come to himself, and very kindly proposed an exchange. and very kindly proposed an exchange. No man need tell me, after this, that Mr. Giddings

is not exerting much influence in Congress. And when I saw the hearts of the members from all parts throbbing under the mighty truths that he let fall like thunderbolts in their midst, I must say, that I had more hope for the cause of freedom, and for my

Country, than ever.

What we need most at the present time is a host of just such kind, honorable, and yet firm and un-compromising, advocates of freedom all over the land—men who will not quail before a momentary land—men who will not quall before a momentary storm of blinded prejudice, passion and folly, but through faith in the eternal principles on which they stand, will be unwavering and true as the needle is to the pole. I confidently anticipate, from what I see here, that the future is bright with hope, and that nothing is needed in order to success but unaminate and consistent action on the nimity, and determined and consistent action on the part of all in whose hearts the Angel of Freedom is Yours respectfully,

THE GREAT REJECTED.

In the last number of the National Anti-Slaver Standard, the witty and caustic Boston correspondent of that paper has an able letter on the rejection of Mr. Webster, and the infatuation of his few adherents.-Here is a sample of it :-

And poor Mr. Webster, too! Bad as he is, and in-And poor Mr. Webster, too! Bad as he is, and infamously as he has behaved, one may feel a very little pity for him, in view of the ignominious end to which he has come. When the most atrocious criminal stands on the drop, or even when his ears have been nailed to the pillory, justice itself will relax into a sensation of pity. He deserves all he has got, but not from those that have given it to him. And the way in which they give it to him was worse than all. To call him up from his bed that night, to make them a speech, his sire fluttering in the herees. make them a speech, his shirt fluttering in the breeze, to assure them that he didn't mind it! As a boy flogged, assures his play-fellows that Credat Judans! The Jew Appella may believe it, if he can. The night that followed the culminating day of his existence—the day on which his eyes had been fixed forty years—a day which, instead of crowning him with the success he had hoped and been promised, had left him discrowned, defeated and ridiculous, the contempt of all of whom he was not the execuation—that he was sleeping in peace that night! Who believes it? No one who did not believe he had a chance of nomination and of elec-tion. To such a credulity, no limits can be put ment of one Southern vote, waited on him to ex tort an expression of satisfaction at what they had done! Coming, after they had kicked him over, to hold out the foot that had done it for him to kiss! was unfortunate that the record would never show the confidence in him which he was willing to be lieve they had. And, now, by way of a baim for his hurt soul, they are going to give him—what? a dinner! As a too indulgent minima consoles an urchin that has broken its head, by giving him something good to eat. But it will be to no purpose. The dinner will be eaten and forgotten. The fumes of the wine will be elept off, and pass away. But the historical fact, that, in fifty-three ballottings, Mr. Webster got not a single Southern yote, not even after it was beyond a peradventure that Gen. Scott would be nominated, that fact will be remembered as long as he is himself. And if it should be asked, why this is so, we point to his speech before the Massachusetts Whig Convention, in 1848, which gave him the vote of Massachusetts in the Whig Nominating Convention of that year, and caused the secession of Charles Allen and Henry Wilson. Read that speech, and then that of the Seventh of March, Could the slaveholders trust a man, however ot his breath might be on their side, then, who hot his breath might be on their side, then, who had blown so very cold upon them a few brief months before? Onght they to trust him? Did they not read him like a book? Whatever the slaveholders may be, they are not foots. They know Webster to be, as Junius said of Wedderburn, 'a manthat treachery cannot trust? They refused to put themselves in any degree in his power, or even to seem willing to do so. And they were wise in their generation.— E. Q.

The following is from a spirited little sheet, entitled 'The Alarm Bell,' and published monthly at Weymouth, Mass.

Paterson, N. J., by Alfred Gibbs Campbell.

ANNE

THE NOMINATIONS.

Since our last publication, the two political parties have held their respective Conventions, nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and erected their 'platforms.' Both Conventions have been emphatically 'slaughter-houses.' In the Democratic, the aspirations of Cass, Buchanan, &c., were trampled in the dust and themselves politically decapitated, to make room for a man so little known that all his supporters have not yet correctly learned his name.

in the Whig Convention, Fillmore, the supple too In the Whig Convention, Fillmore, the supple tool of slavery, received his dismissal to retirement; while that infamous apostate, Daniel Webster, who has sacrificed bonor, virtue, manhood, yea, his very soul, to his ambitious aspirations for the Presidency, found too late that his sacrifices were in vain; that not the empty compliment of a single vote South of the Potomac was awarded as a recognition of his abject prostration before the demon of slavery. Much as the slaveholders love the treason, they cannot but despise the traitor.

not but despise the traitor.

Both Conventious adopted, as the corner-store Both Conventions adopted, as the corner-stone of their platform, the 'Compromise measures,' including the Fugitive Slave Law. Both Conventions selected military chieftains as their standard-bearers. The devil of Slavery and the devil of War, therefore, are incarnated in the persons of both candidates, and those friends of Liberty and of Peace who do not yet see the inconsistency of political action under our pro-slavery and pro-war Constitution, must look elewshere for their candidate. The promust look elsewhere for their candidate. In e pro-fessed lovers of Free Soil in New Jersey have, we believe, at present, no organization. Whether they will trample their professions under feet, by uniting with other of the Southern parties already organ-ized, remains to be seen.

[Correspondence of the True Democrat.] The Liberator.

BOSTON, JULY 16, 1852.

THE JUBILEE! WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION!

The Managera of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver Society hereby notify the friends of impartial free dorn, without distinction of party or organization, this Commonwealth, that a GRAND MASS CEI EBRATION of the Anniversary of WEST INDIA Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, August 3rd at which all, who are longing and laboring to wi ness a similar, but still more glorious event in the United States, are cordially invited. No occurrent in human history is more deserving of cotion than this, being unparalleled in its nature, as nnequalled in the greatness of the change effected in the condition of a down-troiden and cruelly op-

The Rail Road Company have agreed to take pe engers from Boston to the Grove at South Fran ingham, and bring them back to the city, on the following terms :- Adults, 50 cents each; children, under 15 years of age, 25 cents each. The same term will be allowed at Worcester, and for the Milford Branch. The prices will be uniform, without reference to the distance travelled.

Those going from Boston will leave in the train for Saxonville, at half-past 8 o'clock, A. M. Re turning, will leave the Grove at half past 5, P. M. There will be no lack of able and eloquent spec ers on the occasion. It is believed the services wi be unusually interesting. Further particulars next week. FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

W NINETEENTH A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazas feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued so many years, and with so much publicity, as to render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense o the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would gladly welcome a medium by which their exertion vill be made effective toward the overthrow of Ameri can Slavery. To such, we would submit the very priefest outline of our principles and aim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unpare elled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or bsurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other octrine outrages every intellectual perception and

Considering the above a self-evident propositio inderlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become neaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slaveholders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against hat God 'who has made of one blood all nations men, and against their fellow-men generally, the

ights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any. The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and aim of our association. By its presentation to individual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save those that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation ecom es repentant, we may easily trust it to find the est modes of action for the accomplishment of its will. To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted We have nothing to do with creeds or parties, with olitical enginery or theological warfare. In the same of the common Father of all, and in behalf of humanity, in its most suffering and outraged form, we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime or nation. Great as is the work, few and humble as are the laborers, we feel exonerated from all charge of presumption or folly as respects its undertaking. inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this field of moral conflict, because to human vision the

contending parties are so unequally matched. We entreat that this appeal may be considered personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad coun try, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of slaves was not settled for you, by the feet that your birth-place was the United States. This cause has claims on all, but in an especial manner on those who, by the very circumstance of position, must be if not its opponents, its abettors. We ask your sympathy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer medium through which all may be successfully employed. Any information necessary to individuals or associations desiring to co-operate with us, may be obtained by application to any member of the under-

igned Committee. Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Comnittee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corn hill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Wester

ANNE WARREN WESTON.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. LOUISA LORING. HELEN E. GARRISON, CATHERINE SARGENT, HENRIETTA SARGENT, MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. MARY MAY, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUNAN C. CABOT, ELIZABETH A. COTTON, LYDIA PARKER, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. MARIA LOWELL THANKFUL SOUTHWICK SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, ANN R. BRAMHALL. SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZABETH GAY, MARY WILLEY. ABBY FRANCIS. CHARLOTTE & SARGENT. ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

The Sundard and Pennsylvania Fre

The following letter is from one of the most brought to bear, her feminine refinement, genuine intrepid and radical reformers in England, who loses modesty and simplicity, and high-toned morality como opportunity to testify against popular wrong.

LETTER PROM AN ENGLISH REPORMER 34 REGENT STREET, DERBY, ENGLAND, June 17, 1852.

I take the earliest opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of the recently published volume of your writings, which you have sent me through Mr. Webb, with the kindly inscribed expressions of your esteem and friendly regards. Only less than the testimony

of a good conscience do I value such a mark of friendship of one I so love and honor.

Dipping into your book, I am reminded of the more than twenty years' warfare in which you have been engaged. I will not condole with you over the privations and persecutions to which you have been subjected, but rather congratulate you on the choice grins of selfishness, and the pleasures of sin for a season, are not to be compared with the enjoyments of a life of beneficence. You can look back, and feel assured that, by your labors, you have brought nearer the time when the oppressed shall go free. pressed race. Let it be duly observed, with a two-You can look forward and rejoice in the prospect of the certain accomplishment of all for which you have toiled. Never a conception of human bliss which the most enthusiastic have ever formed, and from vision prophesied, but shall all be realized. To have our all invested in such a speculation, to be thus co-working with divine love in making of this earth a paradise, is matter for exultation indeed. . What a

> ou can rejoice in the day you were born. Of all people, true reformers are the happie Perfect love easteth out fear. The foundation which they rest is the Rock of Ages; their Father and friend, the God of love. Their spirits only are tuned to harmony with the universe. In all their happy toil, the music of the spheres is the music to which they move, and to which their life-blood dances.

happiness this, to administer bliss !' With such em-

ployment and such wages, it is good to be alive.

How contemptible in its utter falsehood is the charge of infidelity with which you and your associates are continually assailed! It is not to under value the Bible, but to make the highest possible use of it, when we hold that God is a living Spirit, whose infallible inspiration is His common gift to His children in all times. To come out of wicked sects is not to leave the Church of Christ, but to comply with a condition of admission into it. To unmask a hire-ling priesthood is but to obey the spirit of the command, 'Touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm.' Surely we are not Sabbathbreakers, nor slighters of true worship, in seeking to hold all time holy, and to make our lives one continued act of devotion. Because I feel that only in true religion is there any adequate foundation for the work of reform, therefore do I reject those miser substitutes for it. The reformer must needs be religious. An habitual preparation to suffer, and if necessary to die, must lie beneath all reformatory labors. Without this martyr spirit, no reformation can be effected. Faith in God, and in immortality, must be the ground out of which it must grow, the foundation on which it must rest. Without this faith, there may be great talk about reform, sounding brass and tink ling cymbals, but the life of reform is wanting. Without this faith, there may be partial indications of the reform life, but it is only as trees after they are cut down, putting forth buds and foliage for a short season, in virtue of their past connection with the soil.

Only where a living faith connects the spiritual organism with God can there be a sustained life. I do not wonder to find atheists, and mere lip-believers in God, alike liars, and the defenders of the expediency of the practice. The reformer has a mi from which he cannot be diverted. One with God's omnipotence, all things must yield before him; not the sport of circumstances, but their master. Through frowns and favors, in fair weather and foul, he pursues his object, and can neither be bought nor sold Socialism' is the attempt to reform the world without this faith in God. 'Give us a guarantee,' say they, 'that if we act a brother's part, we shall not be victimized: Organize society. Let us see the assurance of a return for our investments; till then, we must be guided by circumstances, must conform to corrupt institutions.' It was not thus that the faithful, enumerated in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, reasoned; nor thus that their successors to the present day have reasoned. God's living law of progress demands this constant exercise of faith, this ventue ing on the unseen and untried. Without faith it is impossible to please God. It is the life of the world. Without it, stagnation and death would quickly become universal. The proposed Soci list organizaorganizations, have a common origin, a common unbelief in the living God, a common blindness, common insensibility to the realities of the spiritual world. Where God as a living, all-sustaining presence is felt, there only is the spirit of reform. Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty, and no where else. The infidelity of sect is demonstrated, in its substitution of human for divine authority, of erceds for the spirit of truth, of outward for the in ward law. For reformers to defend themselves against the charges of infidelity is a small matter. The in fidelity of sham religionists especially ought to be exposed with mercy or intermission, till those impudent libellers of God's work and Spirit are shamed into

silence. I inclose you a small pamphlet which I have jus had published, exposing the pretensions of a National into existence in this country, for the purpose of inducing parliament to authorize a system of secular education, to be paid for by a local rate upon property, and managed by the rate payers. The advocates of the scheme are ever pointing to your New England schools, as an illustration of the blessings of state provision for education. I have taken upon mysell to denounce your school system, so far as it is con-nected with the State. If you should deem it of sufficient interest to your readers, I should be glad to see your opinion on the subject. The only portion of your people, with whom I can heartly sympathise, are those who, in the eye of your law-making class, fanatics. Your children, deriving their schooling through the medium of State-schools, must from their infancy be cursed with the sentiment of levalty to your rulers, and with respect for your laws. Hence the difficulty of finding any proper response to your, sppeals in behalf of the slave. Hence the insensibilof conscience that can tolerate, for a day, your

fucitive slave law. I have lately had the happiness of making the ac quaintance of one of your noble American women, Mrs. H. M. Tracy, of Columbus, Ohio. She is, a present, sojourning with us, and has been lecturing to ladies on Physiology in Derby. She came to this country last summer, as a delegate to the Peace Congress. She arrived two days after the opening, and thereby missed the high honors which her sister del-egate, Mrs. Batcham, had conferred upon her, by having her credentials dishonored, and being radely re-pulsed by the brutality of the embodiment, par excel ee, of the Peace principle. She is a representative and making some slow progress here. She is one of those whom the elevated humanity of this country is wont to represent as course, masculine, obtrusive, am bitious of haranguing mob audiences at elections, an

modesty and simplicity, and high-toned morality, com bined with great and varied knowledge and exceller talents, give the emphatic lie to the simpletons. would that a score of such could find it their mission go to and fro in this country, to neutralize the debase go to and fro in this country, to neutralize the debase-ment consequent upon the agitation of our forthcom-ing general election. The people are all agog after the contemptible crew of political aspirants, with whom they are again preparing to reciprocate the pleasure of cheating and being cheated.

In my last letter to you, I uttered an opinion which you seemed to take exception to. I characterised Victoria's dominion as a slaveholding dominion, and ought to correct, as I thought, the mistake of aboli ionists, in attributing the protection of fugitives Canada to the British government. Wherein con the injustice of slaveholding? In one man per for making his own will the law for his brother's acti For this purpose is all the apparatus of violence the world over. Victoria's soldiers, as well as Presiden Fillmore's, have alike this one business. Governmen in its mildest forms, is but modified slaveholding : an alayeholding, in its worst forms, is but government in tensified. And why I advert to the subject again is the evils of negro slavery are so great, that we are bound to go to the root of the evil. sistent and radical our remedy, the sooner will th work be accomplished. All who are in fellowship with Victoria's government are in fellowship with your slaveholders, and guilty of perpetuating the slave's unutterable wrongs. And whoever, whether through government agency, or otherwise, is guilty of transgressing the golden rule, of doing as we would be done by, is guilty of doing his part in keeping the slaves in chains. The slaveholders direct are guilty of nothing worse.

Yours, very affectionately. GEORGE SUNTER, JR.

William Lloyd Garrison.

TURNCOATS AND THEIR WAGES. BY SHARPSTICK.

Treason isn't so well paid in worldly gifts as it has en, and I think that line of iniquity will cease : e a favorite one hereafter with wicked men. Judas got his thirty pieces of silver for betraying Christ, and was probably the highest price he had set, was fork ed over promptly, and in genuine coin of full weight Richard III, of England obtained the throne of that realm, with all the prerogatives and emolument thereto apper aining, by the perfidious murder of host of his kinsmen and confidants. He certainly made a successful 'grab' at earthly station. Bene diet Arnold, too, received a Brigadier General's com mission in the British Army, and nobady knows he much money (a sum perhaps as incalculable as ha been poured into the pockets of another knavish Yankee whom I shall soon speak of) in return for his desertion of the American cause in its dark hour .-All these noted traitors grasped the boons they strug gled for up such mountains of crime: they were only disappointed in the happiness to be taken in the possession of their prizes. These anglers in the sea of temporary prosperity caught and tasted the fis they had dropped lines for ; though they felt the torments of colic, indigestion, and agonizing heart-burn fterwards.

But the recent colossal treason perpetrated by Dan iel Webster is not so well paid as the smaller atrocities of his infamous predecessors. He not only fails to gain quarters at the White House, but the Southern landlords of that coveted residence refused hir even the cold comfort of a single responsive 'yea' to his application for a four years' lease. Not an impodiate agent of the Slave Power was found to confe on him the paltry compliment of one vote for Presi dential candidate ! When was ever the dirtiest, cru elest work so wretchedly compensated? Bloody p rates share their spoils with each other around a car stan ; but base politicians, after volunteering in vi anous deeds that make piracy seem bright and beau tiful, are pitched overboard without a remonstrance from any member of the crew that controls our ship of state. Well, if the chief clerk of our corsair na tion is satisfied with an 'enthusiastic welcome' in Boston, a glorification by the cotton-lords and the furred fools who turned out with flattering speeche and savage music to 'tote' the remains of this imme doughface through our narrow streets on a roasting hot day-if a 'generous, spontaneous outpouring' o shouts and sweat such as attended last Friday's proession will excite Mr. Webster's 'utmost gratitude, t may be best to refrain from raking open the sense ons of his deprayed, hardened heart.

Nevertheless I still affirm that treason is he ing an unprofitable branch of sin to din into. North. ern statesmen won't deal so many back-handed stabs them where they had expected 'loaves and fishes' to be handed forth by the Whig and Democratic parties. as a reward for trying to assassinate their profes mistress. Honesty will henceforth rise in the political market ; fidelity to the true and right will serve as a passport to office ; and the 'higher law' be recognized as the only proper or expedient basis of legislation. See if these changes don't come about in twenty years-provided the little band of furnace-tried Abolitionists fight on in the good fight with their wonted heroism and devotion.

RIGHTEOUS RETRIBUTION.

WILLIAM L. GARRISON, Esq. DEAR SIR,-The righteous retribution which has vertaken the Great Northern Apostate at the hands of those whose most sweet voices he bartered his soul to win, is clorious cause for exultation, and fills full the measure of joy in the hearts of all those whom, latterly, he has deemed it doing good service to the fulfilment of his hopes to scoff at and deride. What a fate has pursued him, since he banished the last vestige of self-respect, and prostituted himself altogether to the uses of slavery! Not one poor solitary crumb of comfort has the wretched man received. Just see On the first occasion afterwards, when a public expression upon his course could be uttered, his own Congressional district, nay, his own town, pronounced of all the influence he could bring to bear against it, the triumphant name of Orin Fowler. Bitterer still. the gates of hell and State atreet combined could not prevail against the spirit of rightcoursess arrayed on the side of his great tormentor, Horace Mann, and he too, was returned to Congress over the most desper-Massachusetts. And still more bitter. At the next general election, after superhuman exertions had been exhausted to obtain a verdict of the State in approval o his course, and its endorsement of the Whig State Convention's nomination of him to the Presidency, the Whig party was utterly routed, Charles to the Senate accured, and himself-' nowhere.' This too, was a moment of triumph and exultation, which rendered the enjoyment of sending back in mockery his own lofty words, delicious :-

Sir, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachu chusetta—she needs none. There she is; behold her and judge for yourself.

But, bitterer than this-than these-than all-a the fifty three ballotings at Baltimore. How he writhes as he takes a realizing sense of them ! 'Hi failure, he said, to receive the nomination, inspired him with no very deep regret. O no, it's of no consequence. After having sold himself, body and soul, for this and nothing else, and perambulated the countries. two years, exhorting freemen to conquer the cost against the delightful institution, aming the Almighty in its service, it is a matterly worth mentioning the ter scarcely worth mentioning that, 'By the re-it appeared that, in all the numerous believings,

Southern delegates had failed to east their room ! him, even after the hope of success of their candidate had been abandoned ! He recandidate and over abandoned : He reonly '(I quote him again) because it would wone false chapter in the history of the country ! Ha! was all '!—the iron enters his soul! Unhappy man is has evidently overlooked in his readin has evidency been that though men may love be chapter which teaches that though men may love be chapter which despise the traitor. The world will doubtless acquiesce with him in supposing that he reflection upon his public life. Apparent let him case minera do a general and the har white-vested purselings of State and Wall street will play into their hands, and therefore, as of favors to come no conge warm there souls, they will prove true to the instinct of punits, end in chagrin, mortification and disgralitical career of Daniel Webster .- wi him but the terriole consciousnes him but the terrore consciousness that the fature will read history too well,—nothing to allay the lorwill read history too well, nothing to any he he ments of the reflection, that through his own starte pulous ambition, he has become what he is, 's ray pulous ambition, he has become what he is, a very pulous ambition, he has become what he is, a very second of men, and the outcast of the people. Amea!

I am very truly, &c. J.C.H.

Syracuse, 8th July, 1852. THE WATER CURE LENAWEE WATER CTEE, Mich., June 29, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON-I am laid up here at a Weter Cure establishment, owned by George and Mary Carpenter, good anti-slavery folks, and under the care of penter, good and sales of the few and a Dr. Gulley, from England, to get the fever and sque a Dr. Gulley, from Linguistics of the lever and ages out of me, to which I have been subject, of and on for two years. Cold water-the anointed one in for two years. Cour water and unusure one for casting out such devils—is saying to the crit with Come out of him ! Let him alone! Why troub him? And the demon is obeying that divine voice, speaking through cold water, and going out of me; and that, too, without causing any writhings or contortions - without even throwing me down, or making me foam at the mouth. To be sure, as the evil spirit gor out of me, and is being swept away by a strong douche, or plunged headlong into a deep, icy cold plunge bath it does make me shiver, draw in my breath, and shat my teeth hard; but the trial is but for a moment, and it cleanees and exalts my soul as well as my body, Cold water-this God-given savior to rederm a world from fevers and other diseases-is crying aloud to all the sick and suffering sons and daughters of men-· Look unto me, and be ye saved; take my yoke upon you, and learn of me, and ye shall find rest to you souls-for my yoke is easy and my burden is light Dear friend, I have tried it long and faithfully, and i have found the yoke easy, and the burden light, and the salvation great. I only wish every poor siner, who has brought disease into his body by disregarding the laws of health ; and every poor, suffering victa of inherited disease, inflicted on him or her by perents, would come to this, or go to some similar forstain of living water, to wash and be clean. My bles. ing on cold water. I wish all that suffer would be persuaded to try it. How quickly would they cut their old idols, calomel, quinine, opium, lobelia la, to the moles and bats, and say to them all, 'Get behind me, Satan ! for thou art an offence unto me !"

Well, I am getting to myself a new body, and with it a new heart and right spirit at this Bethods, with the beautiful Indian name. But my spirit is very restless, as I see the great movement of this saim, this age and this world, rushing on to its desire. Oh, Garrison, my heart is just full, overwhelmingly, with eagerness to hasten the time when the America parties have taken their stand with slave-hunten! Good ! The great religious hodies have more openly than ever confederated with thieves, and become per-takers with adulterers! Good! We know now, # we ever have, how to meet them. I must write at you. If you find my letters too long, cut them short if too numerous cost them into your maristrom is which so many better things are swallowed up. May God help the elect, the tried friends of the slave, is

this hour of temptation ! HENRY C. WRIGHT.

MCGRAWVILLE COLLEGE

A friend has copied for us the following extracts letter from a highly accomplished young lady, to siding at McGrawville, N. Y. We know of no rellege in the land more deserving of patronage that the one at that place, and it therefore gives us great pleasure to publish the following merited tribate

The school of McGrawville is an exc founded upon the humane principles of equal right to all, not only the ladies and gentlemen of the Earpean, but of the African race. Unlike nearly emy other school in the United States, the students of A Y. C. College treat their colored brethren and eisten as equals, in every respect; and well they may, fet some of the most intellectual of their number an identified with the colored race. It is surpassing) strange, that any one professing to be a man soil Christian can, for a moment, harbor the ignominious idea, that because our kind and wise Heavenly Isther saw fit to give some of his creatures a high skin instead of a white one, that they (the colored) should be debarred of every God-given right that makes life worth living for, and treated like brute, instead of immortal beings, whom their despises will have to meet at some future day at the judgment of How will the master and slave appear there! Will not the former call upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them,' and hide them from the presence of a just God? And will not the Northerners bare! dreadful account to give of their abetting in this mtanic curse? Prejudice against color, too, is almost as crushing in its effects as slavery itself. Mony of our anti-slavery professors of religion are very much like 'Miss Ophelia,' in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' Astist slavery, and wishing it done away with, but who like the colored people the best, the farther off they an

You have doubtless read 'Uncle Tom.' If so, hor do you like it? With many others I can say, 'li the book of the age -one well worth reading, sal which will doubtless do much good in opening the eyes of those so sluggishly blind to the et evils of the system it so ably treats of. I cannot be hope it may speed its way into every family is United States. Mrs. Stowe has won for hered's laurel wreath that will remain fresh and bright lorg after she will cease to be one of the living on earth. I am sorry, however, that she favors colo much. That is but another evil growing out of prejudice against color.'

DARING ROBBERY. -- Our Anti-Slavery Office was burglariously entered on Monday night, and about fifty dollars in money stolen from the drawer. Of this sum, there was one ten dollar bill, (believed it is sum, there was one ten dollar bill, (believed it is sum, there was one ten dollar bill, (believed it is such its state). have been on the Merchants' Bank, Boston, a single dollar bill, one gold quarter eagle, fire gold dellar and the balance in silver. More than three the whole amount belonged to the Liberator see and is a loss we are not well able to bear; but the worst thing we wish may happen to the third or them is, that he or they may ain no more, but heatful is, that he or they may ain no more, but heatful atrive to be honest in all thing. The door of the fice and the desk were considerably injured by release, and a large quantity of filth left behind. Its contents of the state of th contents of the drawers were scattered about as the floor, with bunches of matches, &c. Every thing p pears to have been done with a coolness and de tion bordering on extreme gudacity. Thoway of the transgressor is hard.

The following letter was sent for publication of the Westpan, published at New York, but the free ment to the author, accompanied by the following are from the editor of that paper.

Forts: sennection that refuses to allow a slave semmanion—and declaring men pro-slaenre public life has ever been a continde to the cause of the slave—has been read mine, and is hereby returned with acknowl-Respectfully, L. C. MATLACK.

lend have been much more manly if the edi-

For the True Wesleyan. EVELLYAN METHODIST OHURCH.

les C Mariack: ten dat you complain of my statement, that the les per you composite the street, which I publicly the transits on the character of the Ameri agency in the New England Anti-Slavery Conof the Melodeon in Boston, last May. 1 when some passed me a copy of that paper. I ted lar to see your criticism on the position I see: july largest you act as you think best at tableting this article in your paper. I have ains on any space in the True Wesleyan. I west favor, which you will grant or refuse as pers judgment may decide.

the site and post of the site of the site

Water Carranae are of a sague of on, are of a spirit routh of the command of the

r four r bless uld b

ry casi ia, &c. Get be me l' ly, and is very nation, lis very nation, necessity merican nocrable unters lopenly me partice out can t i lubrort i. May

BHT.

I rights e Eurocevery ts of N. sisters ay, for her are assingly in and a minious nly Facilitation of the that brutes, sers will ent-seat; Will ent-seat; almost dany of y much he like hey are

so, how It is ng. and ing the tormous in the erself a ht lorg, earth, atton so out of even to a single dellars of account, but the children constant by vice d. The on its light probability of the erselforth the ersel

Maleyan Church professes to be an anti-slacount. Is it indeed such ? I say not, for these

is mount :-In their sction as citizens, her voting members th near scoon as Collection, ner voting member at least et ac comprimered of the Constitu-a least eile numerous cases of Wesleyans in stated and New York, who vote on this plat-Tasy, 'we do not fellowship slaveholders church. But your members in New York used with the Barnburners, not only when unt a distinct party of Come-outers from the morratic party, but also when they were in a and unholy alliance with that slaveholding dany supporting party; and I presume you must that none of the Wesleyans of New York le sith Henry B. Stanton and John Van Buren, point campaign, upon the wicked platform just on it laltimore by the bastard Democracy of this r. Your members have voted in 'truck and alliance in operation here between the Free s and Democrats, and have aided to put Caleb ing into one of the most important places of hout to use the influence of that office against and his suffering children. We may reasonaapper that their action at the polss, this autumn, bof a like import. In view of such action, this send are your anti-slavery professions? The each of Christ is, of course, anti-slavery. True m meted out to the earnest abolitionist, in the testimy lone against oppression when the child of a nets the oppressor, and in the attitude taken men winst Statutes and Constitutions, as signififr, certainly, and I think far more so, than by the use of the Sabbath, attendance upon prayer ma mi strict obedience to arbitrary rules of ofees and sectarian creeds. And, with fearless silese I sfirm, that no intelligent Christian, seehe Constitution of the United States to be a docest buoded on the spirit of compromise with slamy, and the Government of this country to be inandr and hopelessly corrupt and pro-slavery, will m recenise that Constitution and Government as my his favor and support. If he votes at all, he tree the disunion ticket. He must be a disunat He has nothing to do with disastrous consemes which may follow disunion. He must do refuse to fellowship anywhere this wicked for Purer, and leave the consequences in the hands or the Constitution, can only do so on the ground roped by the Liberty Party of New York, This uty rates and acts for a righteous civil government reless to fellowship, in Church and State, the selvery man-and, looking upon the Constitution forly interpreted and applied, an anti-slavery doen rst, libra to secure this interpretation and applica-in thereof against slavery. I do not think this the nght view of the compact of our fathers; but, at the s line, I admire the honesty and integrity of se who take it, and act accordingly. Did the sign Church stand on that platform, or on the disin pound with Covenanters, it would be then fact, what it now professes to be, but is not, an distance church. Why do you not impress upo fory-seven hundred readers of the True Wesleyan important truth that, to fellowship pro-slavery en politically, by voting for them, is just us sinful of jut as disastrous to the cause of Christ, as it is bilovship such men ecclesiastically, by going with imathe communion table? I do not see how

a cashe ignorant of your duty in this matter. I with reason of this dereliction is, that you are not a accompromising abolitionist. the next place, I call the Wesleyan Church because she has slaveholders in her com-Sira Sprague, of Duxbury, (Mass.) is as by sembolder, in any just estimate, as Henry Car. Be electioneered and voted for General Taylor strehalder, and the robber leader of our troops al bashagads in the Florida war—while a promiest aember of the Wesleyan Church. He was reandy a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and and in that Whig brotherhood of devils as one of be her Presidents, using his influence and voting for me Webster, the Great App-tate of the nineteenth and still he is one of the chief rabbies of Western Church. I see his name paraded, comit, in the columns of the True Wesleyan, s dense, in the sum of \$500, in aid of the Wes-ra Box Concern. One of your leading men has and a meh wicked political relations for the past is just, and no protest even has been en ered by a Englan Church against the high-handed sin. I The sho to bear in mind, that every member of three, who rotes under the Constitution for the constitution men, who stands in his political relations a Se Fire Soil party, pledged to give to slavery innunities and privileges the Constitution de United States grants to the accursed system in han of unboly compromise, is justly to be classth tarcholders. For, surely, of all men, they to mak to hind the galling fetters upon the poor and to put far off the day of universal emanciwho profess to regard slavery as the 'sum of blinies, and jet compromise with this colorsal cause, forsooth, their fathers promised for a sech wicked conduct, sixty-five years ago. C. Calboun, a good many years since, said, her is so middle ground between the position I octype the question, and that which Wm. Lloyd because he taten. Either slavery is to be deand propagated as a good institution, ordained a the just relation between the laborer and sparse, or it is be to opposed and destroyed, at and it il be to opposed and destroyed, and it il bazards, and no compromise with it is said, for a single moment. Manifestly, then, I edi is the of the facts related respecting the as if the Wesleyan Church, in seying that it is sarry church, I know you preach and pray erry. But of what avail is all this, so long as exist practice of compromise is upheld in the cal minima sustained by your church members to can of all minimas? Suppose a rum-seller should be in Jur prayer meetings, and pray with action for the success of the Temperance tail you not loathe and rebuke such hypocally does your action differ from this supposed

case ? You pray for the release of Christ's little ones | from slavery, and then go to Duxbury, and administer the sacrament of redeeming love to Serm Spraour, your particular and intimate friend, who is doing all that the devil could ask him to do for the perpetual enslavement of the disciples of Jesus!!! No, no, friend Matlack! I tell you that Serm Spraour would walk.

Matlack! I tell you that Serm Spraour would walk in the condition of their respective candidates for the Presidency a federal condition on which such candidates are to receive their suffrages.

4. That we cannot, consistently with our views of from slavery, and then go to Duxbury, and administer the sacrament of redeeming love to SETH SPRAGUE, your out of the Wesleyan Church, or be walked out of it, in double quick time, or would confess and forsake his fearful sin, if that church were indeed a branch of the Tree of Life, an uncompromising anti-slavery church. So of all within the bounds of the Wesleyan Communion, who act as citizens of this unholy and despotic government, on the basis of compromise with the most terrible crime ever enacted on earth. They would be reformed, or would leave the church Your prayers and your exhortations against slavery are a profound mockery, a jesuitical pretence, so long as your practice is based at all upon the spirit of comas your practice is based at all upon the spirit of com-promise with the Slave Power. Let the Wesleyan Church take the Disunion platform, or that occupied by the despised Liberty Party of New York, the foundation and capstone of which, in each, are, ' No compromise wi h slavery, no union with pro-slavery men, in Church or State, but action, earnest, constant, Christian action for the universal brotherhood, based on the changeless and eternal Right, and then you might indeed say, 'Ours is an anti-slavery church.' But, so long as the Wesleyan Church stops short of this, the just estimate classes her with the pro-sla-

zeal are so intensely denominational and sectarian. The mint, anise and cummin of Weslevanism are all in all in your church. Now it must be obvious to the intelligent mind, that slavery can be peaceably abolished in this country, only by the power of Christianity. The spirit of Christ is as large as the wants and longings of humanity. It cannot be circumscribed by Disciplines, Creeds, or Records of the Past. Christianity is destined to progress till the whole earth is redeemed, and the will of God is done here as in heaven. Wesleyanism, as well as every other sect. seeks to fetter the free soul, by dictating to man what he shall believe, and by propagating bigoted views which are opposed to the establishment of the one holy and happy brotherhood. It matters but little what sect gains the ascendency, be it the Catholic, the Mahome dan or the Wesleyan-that ascendency involves the enslavement of man. The sectarian principle is inevitably pro-slavery. The sectarian church necessarily exerts a pro-slavery influence. Christ is in none the sectaries of the world. Liberty, Progress and

My earnest prayer is, that Lucius C. Matlack, Luther Lee, and all the members of the Wesleyan Church, who occupy, as you do, a false position, may be convinced of the error of their ways, and converted and guided by the Holy Spirit! May they come into the true fold, and do noble battle for the overthrow of the corrupt kingdoms and dynasties of this day, under whose ponderous weight poor, helpless man is crushed, and on the ruins of hoary wrongs may they give efficient aid in erecting the kingdom of God, the glad brotherhood of universal peace and good will !

Perfect Development are found in none of the secta-

Yours for the Right.

DANIEL FOSTER. LUCIUS C. MATLACK, Editor of the True Wesleyan Concord. Mass., June 24, 1852.

CELEBRATION OF THE POURTH JULY AT GREENMANVILLE. CONN.

Agreeably to notice, the friends of freedom met in Sunday, the 4th inst. The meeting was called to or-Mr. Ira Utter, Secretary. The Declaration of Independence was read by Rev. S. S. Griswold; after

which, preper to God was affected by Rev. A. B. Burdick, of Westerly, R. I.

An oration was then delivered by Rev. Lucius Crandall, of Hopkinton, R. I. Subject, 'Human QUAKERISM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The speaker first laid down the proposition, that overnment is a monarchy, and God the monarch. Had all men obeyed the monarch of heaven, no other government would have been needed, and all human front of their holy house. My object was to call upor organizations made benevolent institutions. The unithe good Quakers to leave the church; but I see no verse was designed to exhibit love. He that is govbecause of transgression. Human government is accidental for transgression. The sin of Adam was I see that some of your friends are playing the san against God and man. If man would sin against God, game over again, on account of Jacob Barker's article he certainly would against man. The greater sin in- that they attempted to do on account of my lucubravolved the less. Question-Had man any right to tions some years ago. Would that other editors could fer he had. It was an evidence of the benevolence of in this matter, and determine that their papers shall be God. God had given man the right to govern-Genesis, ix. 6. As sin violated the right of others, the object of human government is protection-is to guarantee to each the same right-is to administer to me that slavery will end only in a general insurrec the patrimony alike to all. Man had a right to him- tion of the colored race. Then, this spot will be point self-to go where he pleased, to act as he pleased, unless he infringed the same right of another, and government was bound to protect him in thus going,

Legislators never should legislate, except to restore or protect rights. If one man has a right to live, all men have a right to live; if one man has a right to work every day, all men have the same right; if one man has a right to have a family, all men have the same right; if one man'has a right to be free, all men have an equal right. If the military are bound to defend the President, it is under the same obligation to all men. Government is bound also to defend the suspected, until proved guilty. Government is answerable for mobs and lynching, because all men are equal, all men have an equal right to participate in government; therefore, God designed human government to be republican. The Declaration of Independence embodies the true idea of govern-

ment, but our nation has failed to carry it out. Jesus Christ, and brought under the power of truth and love, then Christ will deliver up his mediatorial kingdom to his Father, and God will be all in all. Some might object to celebrating the day, as it was Sunday. He always wished to celebrate the 4th of July on the 4th, let it come on the Sabbath or Sunday; for no exercises truly appropriate to said day would descerate or profane any day, however asered or holy it might be.

The choir then sung a hymn of freedom. Rev. A. B. Burdick followed in a short speech, expressing his pleasure in being present. He believed we ought to celebrate the day always on the 4th, let it be Sabbath or Sunday; for it involved an important principle. We ought to remember the oppressed to-day; for although our banner floats over them, yet they are not free. Prayer ought to be made for our rulers. Liberty is dependant on Christianity. It is questionable whether our government will continue.

A business committee, composed of L. Crandall, A B. Burdick, T. S. Greenman, and S. S. Griswold, was appointed.

Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening

EVENING SESSION. Prayer by Rev. L. Crandall The business committee reported the following resolutions :-

1. That in the opinion of this meeting, the Constitution of the United States should be interpreted in strict conformity to the principles set forth in the

Declaration of Independence.

2. That to aid in the execution of the Fugitiv Slave Law is violative of the Declaration of Independence, the rights of humanity, and the principles of the gospel.

duty as Christians, support either of these candidates The resolutions were spoken to by Rev. A. B. Bor-dick, S. S. Griswold, G. S. Greenman, Esq., and C.

Much interest was manifested, and a general opinon prevailed, that such a celebration of the 4th was lawful on any day.

CHLOROPORM.

PORTLAND, July 5, 1852.

MR. GARRISON : I observe in the last Liberator, a notice of a case of death from chloroform. I have noticed several such cases of late, and have heretofore refrained from expressing any opinion publicly, not wishing to seem invidious, and looking for the proper suggestions from other sources. I must say, however, (for the second time only,) that such cases appear to me to be the result of a want of proper knowledge, or of a proper caution. I have occasionally seen a notice of death occurring from inhaling the fumes from a friction match, but nobody supposes that, even in cases

this, the just estimate classes her with the pro-slavery churches of the land, and the divine command is, 'Come out of her, my people.'

3. This charge is justly made against the Wesleyan Church, in the third place, because her efforts and too sudden or too intense inhalation, causing the suspension of action of the diaphragm and the heart, or else favorably by gentle inhalation acting through the medium of the blood, allowing a due proportion of atmospheric air to be inhaled at the same time. In-haling chloroform or ether, unmixed with air, is al-ways improper and injurious, if not dangerous; consequently, inhaling instruments are generally objec-tionable, for although they admit a portion of atmospheric air, it is usually in too small quantity. From much observation and practice, and observ

ing extreme caution, I am prepared to pronounce th use of chloroform, properly administered, safe in all cases. The safest method is to commence by putting few drops on a sponge or handkerchief, (the sponge is better,) and commence inhaling gently, holding the sponge at a little distance, so as to allow a free breath of air at the same time. The pulse should be care fully attended to, and when its action considerably diminishes, the chloroform should be removed for a few seconds. An additional quantity may then be applied to the sponge, and held closer, so as to receive it more freely, but not so as to exclude the atmosphere. Whenever the pulse considerably diminishes the sponge should be removed to a greater distance or taken away entirely, until the full arterial action returns, and then apply it again until the blood be comes charged, and the arterial action remains full. In this manner the most delicate and susceptible subject may be safely subdued, and kept under the lethe an influence long enough to perform the most diffi-cult, tedious and protracted operation, without the smallest danger.

No instance of death from the use of chloroform have I read of, in which it was not stated that the subject died almost instantly from the first few inhala-

No instance that I know of has been recorded of any one dying from this cause after having been fifteen minutes or any longer time under its influence. There is no real danger from the use of chloroform, if the above particulars are understood and followed It is frequently the case that subsequent vomiting takes place, and even when the patient is receiving the S. D. Baptist meeting-house at Greenmanville, on the inhalation, producing some inconvenience and distress, and sometimes headaches and other distress der by choosing W. E. Haxson, Esq., Chairman, and ing symptoms follow, owing to the previously deranged condition of the nervous and vascular systems but these are only temporary, and readily counter-

CHRISTIANA, (Pa 1 July 3, 1852.

FRIEND GARRISON-Recent events at Marlboro' in this State, induced me to administer a rebuke to the Quaker church in that place, in public, last Sunday, in way of getting at the ears of those 'scattered abroad erned by love, violates no law. Punishment enters in this State, except through the Liberator, which I re joice is still open on all reformatory subjects.

be induced to imitate your contempt of pecuniary loss

I am now within two miles of the spot where the first blood of a new revolution was shed ': for it seems ed at as the Lexington of that revolution; and Castne Hanway, Elijah Lewis, and Joseph Scarlet, who suffer ed imprisonment in a loathsome dangeon for three months, for simply refusing to aid in the capture of the faritives, and warning the colored people of their danger, will be venerated as much as Hancock, Adam and Warren now are. These noble martyrs were re fused, at first, even beds to lie upon, and were treater with the utmost rigor. Castner has never recovere from the effects of the imprisonment, and probably never will.

I am now at the house of Thos. Whitson, a little dif ferent person from the Quakers, about whom I told you in my last letter. If all the members of that sect wer like him, it would no longer be 'a stench in the nostrils of all good men, as it is to-day. Mr. Whitson was attacked by the ruffians, two days after the fight, and a oaded pistol was put to his breast; and the question was put to him, 'Are you an abolitionist ?' linching, he replied, 'Most certainly I am,' and stood When man has been regenerated by the gospel of and looked them full in the face. The cowardly pal troons remained a moment in a defensive attitude, and then turned away. I wish such men as he could be persuaded to abandon the Quaker sect; but they think hey can do more good by remaining where they

Said a Quaker to me, the other day, 'We have not ing to do whatever with the slaves. Let the master manage them, and let us take care of ourselves." Mexican war was a good thing, he said, because it had brought free California into the Union! He said he would not have 'Uncle Tom' in his house, and that it was doing more to destroy the Quaker Societies than any thing else in the world; and that, said he, 'Is the reason, I believe, why the abolitionists are circulating it.' Almost as fearful as the slaveholders themselves Another Quaker said to a woman living with him, who wished to buy 'Uncle Tom,' 'If you do, I'll turn you wished to buy. She marched straight into another room, produced her money, and paid for the book, when he declared that if he 'could get hold of it, he would urn it' Such is even Hicksite Quakerism. Of ourse, I do not mean to say that all the Quakers are pro-slavery, but that the majority of the Hicksite sect are, as well as the Orthodox. A Quarterly Meeting has very lately disowned one of its members for atmpting to read an article, in an anti-slavery paper, tempting to read an article, in an anti-slavery paper, in one of their so-called religious meetings. You are aware that petitions have been presented to Congress, recently, purporting to come from Quakers, asking for a repeal of the 'Engitive Slave Law.' Perhaps you are not aware that the Yearly Meeting rulers sent a committee on to Washington, to make known to Congress that those petitions users not from the Quaker body but from schismatics, who had no right to be called Quakers! The reproach of petitioning for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, they are not willing to bear!

3. That the two great political parties of the nation | I am informed that a Quaker society received a grant of I am informed that a Quaker society received a grant of a plat of ground, to be used as a burial place, provided no colored person should be buried there! This exceeds the wickedness of the Boston Rowe Street (Baptist) Church, for they only exclude living black persons: probably they would not deny a black person the rights of sepulture. It is not many years since our friend Stephen S. Foster was forcibly ejected from a Hicksite Quaker meeting in Philadelphia—his coat torn from his back, in part, at least—and he thrown into the watch-bouse. I understood it was at the Yearly Meeting, but one gentleman denies this, and says it was at 'first day' meeting in the Cherry street Society. A distinguished anti-slavery Quaker preacher of the A distinguished anti-slavery Quaker preacher of the Hicksite sect informed me, that the Elder of the Cherry street meeting once refused to read a notice that he would preach in Philadelphia, because in one of their public quarterly meetings he had rebuked a woman who was declaiming against temperance and abolition !

But it is not only in regard to anti-slavery that the Quakers are deficient. Two members of the pros the Quakers are deficient. Two members of the pros-ecuting party at Marlboro' have been seen drunk re-peatedly. One of them, who was in pursuit of me, it is said, 'got drunk' the very day he was so violent in the service of the Lord, probably on the principle evolved by a pious Methodist lady, who says that when she first began to try to do right, she kept a

of Pineville, of Amos and Robert — of New-hope, of George Corson of Plymouth, and of Samuel Aaron of Norristown, who was about the only person in that place who paid any attention to me, and whose sympathy and kind words coming at a peculiar timewill never be forgotten.

Yours, respectfully, C. STEARNS.

SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTIONS, received at One of the Circles formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of investigating the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse. Published for the benefit of the Harmonial Benevolent Association. Philadelphia: For sale by A. Comfort, 295 Market Street. 1852. pp. 180. Here is another of the publications, now getting to be somewhat numerous, purporting to be derived directly from the Spirit World. It is one of the most interesting that have yet been given to the public, and characterised by deep sobriety, and a high spiritual elevation of sentiment. The phenomena recorded in It are curious and inexplicable, and worthy of careful investigation. We shall make some extracts from its pages next week. The names of a score of persons are given, who are now, or have been at some time, members of the Circle. Several of these we know; and none more worthy of credit can be found in any community. What are our impressions, in regard to 'Spiritual Manifestations,' so called, we are hardly prepared to say, except that we do not believe them to be the tricks of the designing and unprinci-

For sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Boston

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

On Friday last, the idolatrous worshippers and silly parasites of this fallen man made a spasmodic demonstration in his behalf, (the mercury ranging at about 100 in the shade,) in consequence of his strival here from Washington. He was received at the Roxbury line, with affected pomp and circumstance.

The military escort consisted of 25 companies, numbering about 1200 men, under the command of Gen. Franklin Edmands. It was composed of the Light Dragoons; the Independent Cadets of the 1st division; the first regiment of Artillery, five companies; the first Light Infantry, nine companies a regiment, under Colonel Greene; five companies, from Lowell, Charlestown and Cambridge; a regiment, under Colonel Greene; five companies, from Lowell, Charlestown and Cambridge; a regiment, under Colonel Greene; five companies, from Lowell, Charlestown and Boston.

The Salem City Guards, Capt. Felton, with Smith's

The Salem City Guards, Capt. Felton. with Smith's ss Band, went to Bost on on Friday, to joir the escort, and returned on Saturday forenoon.

There were seven full bands of music in the pro

The cavalcade numbered about a thousand horse

men.
Mr. Webster rode in a barouche, with his son
Pletcher and Franklin Haven, followed by a large
number of carriages, and the Webster Association on

ssion reached the westerly side of th The procession reached the westerly side of the Common, where a platform had been erected, about 6 1-2 o'clock, P. M. Here the distinguished guest was formally received, and, in the presence of a vast multitude who immediately surrounded the platform, he was addressed by J. Thomas Stevenson, who gave him an earnest and cloquent welcome, in a speech of considerable length. When he had concluded, Mr. Webster rose amidst the most tumultuous cheers, and responded.

At the conclusion of the ceremonics on the rostrum, Mr. Webster took his seat again in the barouche, and with the committee of arrangements and others in carriages, was escorted by the Boston Light Dragoons (National Lancers) to the Revere House, where he alighted. There was a large gathering in the square, who cheered him, and he addressed them

the square, who cheered him, and he addressed them from the portico, saying that he took this renewed opportunity to thank them for their kind reception, and he assured them that he should treasure this opportunity in his memory as long as he lived. He then retired with his friends in the house, amid the

then retired with his friends in the house, smid the cheers of the people.

It was feared that the oppressive heat would produce serious if not fatal consequences; but, although the troops were greatly fatigued, we have as yet heard of but one serious circumstance, and that, unhappilly, terminated fatally. The instance occurred in the ranks of the Columbian Artillery. Mr. James Keeting, a marble worker, who resided at No. 10, Madison Place, marched in the procession until it resched the crossing of School Street, when he was seen to stagger, as though fainting. He was immediately taken to an adjoining house, and bled, but with no avail. He was taken to his residence, where he died about 8 o'clock in the evening.

Erful enough to express the fervid thought, it was interlarded with ejaculations in the unknown tongue, sounding very much like Indian. Some of the female mediums, at every strong sentiment, uttered responses in the assme tongue.

Successful Authorship.—We understand that Mrs. H. B. Stowe received yesterday from her publishers, the sum of ten thousand three kindred dollars, as her copyright premium on three months sales of Uncle Tom's Cabin. We believe that this is the largest aum of money ever received by any author, either American or European, from the actual sales of a single work in so short a period of time.—Traceller.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life. Cleveland, July 13th. The steamer America, and the new pro-

Rejection Meeting in Boston.—The Websterites of Boston held a meeting in Faneuil Hall on Wednesday evening. John Hammond was Chairman, pro tem; Henry Williams, President of the meeting; and the Reverend Hubbard Winslow, and the Reverend C. W. Dennison, the principal speakers. If you want to find men who will do the dirtiest work, hunt for those who have been in the ministry, and have abandoned it. Common and profane men would scorn to be in such business as your Hale Smiths, Hubbard Winslows and Dead-head Dennisons are engaged in. One of Winslow's reasons why Webster should now be put up was, that this was his last chance, and if he is not the next President, he never will be President. A rich chance he stands, against both Pierce and Scott. We recollect a story in point, of a man who was listening to a sermon on the chances of being saved. The prescher expressed his conviction that not more than one in a hundred thousand would ever reach heaven; whereupon this man rose, and walked out of the church, exclaiming, 'Well, if that's the case, any one of you is tectoms to my chance! —Lowell America.

The 'Greet Rejection Meeting,' in Boston, was a farcical affair. Rev. Hubbard Winslow and Rev. C. W. Dennison were the principal apeakers. Mr. Winslow's address exibits indications of the greatest political verdancy every manifested by a same and scatible man. There was nothing in any part of the proceedings to confer honor upon the actors or the cause they profess to advocate.—Solem Register.

Great Fire in Boston.—One of the most extensive fires that Boston has suffered for many years took place an Saturday aftergoon, and raged furiously from half-past three till eight o'clock. It broke out in an unoccupied stable in an alley leading from Belmont, near Broad street, and, in its course, burned some fifty or sixty buildings on Purchase, Broad and Belmont streets and Fort Hill.—including the Sailor's Home, Mariners' Church, the Boylston School House, and Wm. K. Lewis's preserve factory, besides many dwellings occupied by Irish families and others. Over one hundred families were made houseless, and during Saturday might, hundreds of men and women (Irish) encamped on Fort Hill Green.

Mr. Clark, an Assistant Engineer, was injured by the falling of a wall, and was taken to the Hospital, and a young man had both legs broken. It is also reported that a daughter of John Morrisey, aged 8 years, and a daughter of E. G. Alden, aged 14, perished in the flames. [Since contradicted.]

When the fire was burning at its height, a woman, almost unconscious from fright, was brought from the third story of a house in Purchase street, and had hardly reached the street when she gave birth to a fine boy!

The loss of property is estimated at \$200.000.

The loss of property is estimated at \$300,000.

Great Fire in Montreal .- A terriffe fire occurred a

The loas of property is estimated at \$300,000.

The loas of property is estimated at \$300,000.

The loas of property is estimated at \$300,000.

Great Fire in Montreal.—A terrific fire occurred at montreal in the service of them, who was in pursuit of me, it is said, 'got drunk' the very day he was so violent in the service of the Lord, probably on the principle evolved by a pions Methodist lady, who says that when she first began to try to do right, she kept a Dr. and Cr. account of her sins and good deeds, charging herself with the sins, and crediting herself with her pious acts; being of the opinion, she said, that if her account balanced, she should escape hell. So with this individual.

Another of these plous prosecutors of Mariboro' to his day stangle convicted, in his own hand-writing, of having wilfully maligned, and told a falsehood about a man, whom he wished to keep from being appointed steward of the poor-house.

[IZ-Mr. Stearns proceeds to detail, at considerable length, various instances of extraordinary churlishness and inhospitality, under peculiarly aggravated circumstances, in certain Quaker families which he visited, but for these we cannot find room. He then adds:—]

But let it not be supposed that there are no hospitable people here. I shall always be grateful for the warm greeting and kind entertainment of the Pennocks and Prestons of Kennett Square and West Grove, of Dr. Fussell of Hammorton, of Lowis Lewis Lossing the scene. Every one seemed struck with terror, and as the wind was very high, it is feared nearly the whole city would fall to ashes, of Strodes Mills, of Thomas Whitson of Christinna, of Joseph Dugdale of Marlboro', of Mahlon Linton and Sencea Beans of Newtown, Bucks Co., of Drs. Trego of Pineville, of Amos and Robert — of Newhope, of George Corson of Plymouth, and of Samuel Aaron of Norristown, who was about the only person.

on this continent. Millions upon millions of property have been destroyed.

11 A. M. We learn from passengers in the cars, who left Montreal this morning, that the fire had finally been subdued. The whole number of buildings destroyed was upwards of 1200, including many of the best in the city. It was impossible to esti

less than £500,000, and the insurance £200,000, more than one-half of which falls on the Mutual office. It

says:
Upwards of 1400 houses have been destroyed, be 'Upwards of 1400 houses have been destroyed, besides two churches, the Bishop's Church, (Roman Catholic,) in St. Denis street, and St. Thomas' Church, (Episcopalian,) in St. Mary street; the largest hotel in British North America; several large manufacturing establishments; the building used as the temporary St. Patrick's Hospital; the Roman Catholic Bishop's Palace, a new and beautiful building, with a magnificent front on St. Catherine street; the old Palsec, and a large school-house adjoining. We should say, in default of more accurate details, for which we have not time to search the Corporation Records, that about one-fifth part of the city is laid in ashes, and from 6000 to 8000 persons made houseless."

Drowned.-Edward Wellington, belonging to Lex ington, a member of the Engineering Department of Lawrence Scientific School, aged 22 years, was drown-ed at Fresh Pond, about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morn-ing, last week. He could not swim.

The Tribune not only defies, execrates, and spits upon the Whig Platform, but says it was the work of an ass, and sustained by 'illustrious block-heads' and 'inveterate owls.'

Croakers about the 'Maine Law' will pleas bear in mind, that the Portland Argus of Wednesday says, 'There was not a single committal to the watch house during the night of the Independence celebra-tion—an event unheard of since we were a city, and long before'! A fact like this is worth a volume of

clamation, calling on all good citizens to aid the city government in enforcing, to the fullest extent, both the spirit and the letter of the new liquor law.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2 Murderers Hanged.—Adams and Belisle, convicted of murder, were hanged in this city to-day. The ropes slipped, and both were precipitated to the pavement, a distance of 15 feet. After being restored, they were hanged until dead. A large crowd was present, and much excitement prevailed.

As the lid of a coffin was about being fastened down, in Rochester, the other day, the inmate was discovered to be living. The poor fellow, who cam so near being buried alive, is now likely to recover.

The Liberia Herald, of May 19, mentions a report that attempts are making to revive the slave trade at the Gallenas—that three vessels are at that place, which are shipping slaves as fast as they can be obtained on shore by two Spanish agents.

To Sickness is on the increase in St. Louis. The number of deaths for the week ending on the 25th ult. was 200. Among the deaths announced by cholera is that of Christian Hays, an extensive cattle dealer, who was well known throughout the Mississippi Valley. He was a German by birth.

. The Great Question .- Our Whig friends are sad! "The Great Question. — Our wing friends are sadily pursied to answer the question, which to them seems almost unanswerable—Who killed Daniel Webster? We know of nothing in ancient or modern history equaling it in importance but this—'Who killed Cock Robin?'

Cock Robin!

Spiritualists Convention. Cleveland, July 6th. At the Spiritualist Convention, in this city, none of eminence in the new school, who had been invited, were present. Mr. Finney, while, as said, under the control of spirits, delivered an address, which was principally an attack upon the received theological and religious creeds of the day, the inspiration of the Bible and divinity of Christ. It was delivered principally in the English language, but when that was not powerful enough to express the fervid thought, it was interlarded with ejaculations in the unknown longue, sounding very much like Indian. Some of the female mediums, at every strong sentiment, uttered responses in the same tongue.

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life. Cleveland, July 13th. The steamer America, and the new propeller City of Oswego, bound up the lake, came in collision at about ten o'clock last evening, about ten miles above this place, in consequence of which, the latter sank in about ten minutes; and it is supposed that fifteen or twenty lives were lost. The steamer put back and reached this port this morning in a sink-ine condition.

LET It is rumored that, in a recent hurricane in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the schooner Alliance, armed by the British government for the protection of the fisheries, perished near St. Paul's Island, with all on board; that fifteen schooners were lost in the vicinity of the Magdalen Islands, and that twenty-two pilots have been drowned.

Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, is to deliver the annual address before the Adelphi Union of Wil-liams College, on the 17th of August.

A great storm on the Monongahela river and salley above Pittsburg, on Thursday evening, destroyed much property, by prostrating field grain and imber fences, blowing down houses, barns, &c.

LF A despatch from Concord, N. H., dated Saturday, states that at Lake Village, N. H., on that morning, three young girls were drowned.

LF There was a Grand State Temperance Convention in Portiand, on Wednesday and Thursday last to sustain the Maine Law. It was large and fuffuential.

ENCOURAGE HIM.

ENCOURAGE HIM.

We wish to call attention to Mr. Ozivin, whose card appears in mother column. Owing to some changes, since his absence from the city, in the beilding next his shop, he was a sufferer to the extent of at least a hundred dollars in tools, materials and work—quite a drawback to a young man just starting in a trade where so many obstacles and prejudices beset his path. We feel called upon to remind the friends of the colored man not to let this young mechanic get discouraged. The little jobs, of which all our friends have now and then one, if thrown into his hands, will give him a living, and we can assure all who employ him that they may rely upon having their work well done. - w. P.

The Editor of the Liberator has been too phys ically debilitated, the past week, to give any atten whatever to his department.

DIED-In Kennebunk-port, on the 19th inst., Miss EUNICE DORMAN, aged 49 years.

She was a faithful and efficient teacher; and

although her disease was consumption, she was ac-tively employed in school, until within a few days of her death. It is sufficient to say of her, she died as she had lived. Sister Dorman was one of the earliest and most devoted friends of the slave in this section. Very few of those in her immediate vicinity, who knew the efforts and sacrifices she made in th of humanity, appreciated them, but rather deemed them errors, without which they would have pronounced her character almost perfect. She suffered much for her faith, believing it to be her duty to speak in the cause of the dumb, on all suitable occasions, until some ten years since she was excom municated from her church, for what they called her ultra abolitionism.' Since that time, she has given herself unreservedly to the cause of the oppressed. We could not have well spared her at the present time, but that she so much needed the rest upon which she has entered. Her loss will be felt most deeply by the poor, and sick, and distressed, within her immediate influence.

She has left an only sister, who fully appreciated her, and deeply sympathized in all her efforts to be useful. May she be abundantly sustained under this painful bereavement, and may the mantle of her de-

parted sister rest on her!

They laid her to rest amid the wild flowers, on a beautiful grassy slope near the old home she loved so well. Peace to her memory! Saco, (Me.) June 25, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING! OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the above Society will be holden in the Town Hall at Kingston, on Sunday, July 18th, 1852, at the usual hours of religious worship. A meeting will also be held at 8 o'clock.

We hope our friends throughout the county will

We hope our friends throughout the county will be present in large numbers; the times demand 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. William Lloyd Garrison will be present.

BOURNE SPOONER, President.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secry.

LECTURES IN NANTUCKET. DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of four anti-slavery lectures in

NANTUCKET, commencing on Sunday, July 18th. These lectures have slready been delivered in many towns, with the most favorable results, and we trust our friends in Nantucket will give Mr. Foster large audiences.

SOUTHBORO', (Worcester Co.)

STEPHEN S FOSTER and ARBY KELLEY FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold meetings at the new Hall at SOUTHVILLE (in Southboro',) on Sunday, July 18th, at the usual hours,

Southfloro ,) on Sunday, July 18th, at the usual Bours, morning and afternoon.

A third meeting will be held by them, at Southboro' Town Hall, at 5 o clock, P. M.

N. B. Southville is the village at the Southboro' depot on Boston and Worcester railroad.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr. will speak in Concord, on Sunday, July 18, to the Society usually meeting with Daniel Foster.

The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has returned to his former residence in Harwich, and intends to carry on the painting business in all its branches, and solicits their patronage, especially of those persons who are building new houses in this and the adjoining towns. JOSHUA H. ROBBINS. Harwich, July 7, 1852.

THRICE THROUGH THE PURNACE.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF THE IRON HOOF. which devoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet. - DANIEL.

By Mrs. Sorma L. Little.

By Mas. South L. Little.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, and at the Bookstore of Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price, bound in cambric, 50 cts.; in paper covers, 33 cents.

This is a work intended to show the practical operations of the odious Fuglitive Slave Law, and is well calculated to excite a deep sympathy for those in bonds. If it has not the intensely dramatic power of 'Unele Tom's Cabin,' it is nevertheless of a stirring and melting tendency.

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER. No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET.

BOSTON.

SLATE at Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornhill. Orders left there attended to every day.

The smallest job thankfully received and faithfully

executed.

He appeals to the public to give a young mechanic a fair chance.

References: WENDELL PHILLIPS, R. F. WALLOUT.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, Madium. Price, 63 cts.

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 Thomas Paine—50 cts.

Voices from the Spirit World; being Communications from many Spirits, by the hand of Isaac Post, Medium—50 cts.

Reichenbach's Dynamics of Mesmerism, \$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 cts.

Familiar Spirits and Spiritual Manifestations; being a Series of Articles by Dr. Enoch Pond, Professor in the Bangor Theological Seminary, together with a Reply by Veriphilas Credens—15 cts.

The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maris F. Chandlen—25 cts.

The Clairyovant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

25 cts.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

The Clairvoyant raining the Total To

THE PAST-SAILING PLEASURE-BOAT MOBY DICK. AUSTIN BEARSE, MASTER

Lying at the North eide of Central Wheef, Baston IS READY, AT ALL TIMES, FOR Pleasure Parties.

PISHING EXCURSIONS IN THE HARBOR,

THOUGHTS

Oh! when will come the hour, that, o'er our land, Freedom shall wide unfurl her streaming banner When voices all shall join from strand to strand, To swell the chorus of her loud hosanna?"

When on the sir, no more the heart appalling, Shall steal the captive's wild, soul-attring shrick When dried shall be the tear-drops, fastly falling From eye-lids that have long been used to weep

When those, who 're now in bonds and fetters pining Shall feel the bright, the soul-inspiring ray O. Freedom's star' upon their pathway shining. Chasing their heathenish night to Christian day

Proudly we boast, in stirring song and story, Of our own land-its institutions free! But is not ours a vainly vaunted glory ?
Say, is not ours a doubtful liberty? No longer may we shield the captive, flying

From stripes and toil, imprisonment and chains; Though he may reach us, broken-hearted, dying, We may not shelter him, nor soothe his pains. Tis but our country's rightcous law fulfilling-

Supinely we must yield to its control :—
Back ! back these thoughts so wildly, wildly thrilling
Through every chamber of the arguished soul. Just Heaven! and must we coldly, calmly crushing

The love of liberty within our breast, Force back the tide of sympathy, upgushing For our own brethren, sad and sore oppress No! by Love's light around our firesides gleaming

By all the sacred ties of friendship dear-By the pure rays from ' holy writ' that's streaming We'll pray that Heaven will lend a listening ear Hasten the happy time when o'er our land

Preedom shall wide unfurl her streaming hauner; When voices all shall join from strand to strand, To swell the chorus of her loud 'hosanna'! Fairhaven, Mass.

ORIGINAL HYMN. BY D. S. WHITNEY.

Written for and sung at the celebration of Indepe Day, at Abington, July 5, 1852.

> The theme, the place, the hour, Inspire, as by Thy power, God of the free! O fill each mind with light, And arm each soul with might, As here our hearts unite To worship Thee.

Children of Pilgrim stock, Firm as your granite rock, Now stand for Right! It's your good destiny To help Men to be free, Wherever they may be Beneath God's light.

First purify the soil, Hallowed by Pilgrims' toil, From Slavery's brand; Then break the dark man's chain On every Southern plain, And Liberty proclaim Through all this land.

Passing beyond the sea, Help Europe to be free From Priest and Czar-To farthest Asia's plains, And Afric's wild domains-Wherever man's in chains, Urge Freedom's car.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. GOD SPEED THE PUGITIVE.

May God speed the step of the slave-mother's fligh From the hounds of oppression and cruelty's might O .! on! let her fice with a magical speed, And scatter the shackles from limbs that are freed.

*Tis not her own safety thus hurries her on, of her heart still more deep The gift is a mother's exclusive bequest, Heaven's bountiful boon, the dear babe on her breast

Tis the last, dearest tie, that now binds her to earth: The future to her may no pleasure give birth; For he who alone was the joy of her heart, Was hurl'd to the South from the soul-dealing mart

To save her lov'd boy from the wors of a slave, Her strength is awakened, her heart is now brave; Then give her God-speed in her noble essay; Let each breeze from the North give her cheer on th P. F. B.

WOMAN'S MISSION. BY EBENEZER ELLIOT.

What highest prize bath woman won In science, or in art? What mightiest work, by woman done, Boasts city, field, or mart?

She hath no Raphae! I' Painting saith; 'No Newton 1' Learning cries; Show us her steam-ship ! her Mucbeth! Her thought-won victories!'

Wait, boastful man! though worthy are

Thy deeds, when thou art true, Things worthier still and holier for Our sister yet will do; For this the worth of woman shows On every peopled shore, That, still as man in wisdom grows, He honors her the more.

Oh, not for wealth, or fime, or power, Hath n an's merk angel striven, But silent as the growing flower, To make of earth a heaven! And in her garden of the sun Heaven's brightest rose shall bloom ; For woman' best is unbegun-Her advent a yet to come !

THE BIRD'S SONG.

I asked a sweet Robin, one morning in May, Who sung in the apple-tree over the way, What 'twas she was singing so aweetly about, For a'd tried a long time, but could not find out; 'Why, I'm sure,' she replied, 'you cannot gue

wrong—
Dun't you know I am singing a Temperance Song? "Tectotal-O that's the first word of my lay, And then don't you see how I rattle away? 'Tis because I've just dipp'd my beak in the spring, And brush the fair face of the Lark with my wing. Cold Water, Cold Water, yes, that is my song, And I love to keep singing is all the day long.

And now, my sweet Miss, won't you give me

Par the dear little needlings are waiting at home? And one thing beside, since my story you're heard, I hope you'll remember the lay of the bird, And never forget, whilst you list to my song,

know the present to be but an eternal now; that is to say, yesterday is not; to-morrow is not; but to-day to-forever! Do I convey to you my thought? Do you see how it is always only to-day? Do you perceive how we have only the present to take care of? Therefore, Jesus said—'Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the morrow for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself.' If we live well for to-day, that is all we have to do; how little, then, in fact, we have mind is teeming; but in all that is crowding there to take thought for, if we do not borrow from the past and future! That of the preface of our Book of Life which is already written cannot be effaced-the repording angel has printed it upon our individualitythere can be no second edition of it 'revised and cor rected'; what is written, is written. The ensuing leaves are blank—as yet no blot is on them, and we can trace no line but upon the page open before us to-day. It looks fair in the morning; if it is blemished before evening, we have been careless to keep it unspotted; we have been negligent of the great trust reposed in us, and have abused the 'talent' given; we are unworthy of the responsibility which is ours, the making of our present tell of good or evil. True, circumstances, beyond our control, surrounding us, may daguerreotype some painful scenes upon side them may show in giorious contrast. For not to the full extent are we enabled to master events here; we are not wholly free agents, though many argue that we are; but if man were altogether a free azent, how came he here without volition of his own? and how came he here, perhaps the inheritor of discase, suffering from his birth the infirmities of others? And, worse, why was he conceived the heir of misguided passions, born a slave to unrighteousness? Such cannot write their preface clean, though they may make each succeeding page less and less blotted; and the angels who read them may find a more glorious triumph there, a brighter salvation wrought out, than where all the pages are spotless. And sublime upon the brow of such, will be the imprint of victory! For to a great extent the human mind is free, and knowledge shows us how it is free to act in harmony with the Laws of God, the Divine Laws of his universe, and, setting thus, to feel itself free from all bondage; for the service of God is freedom! But the mind is not free to transgress those universal laws, for when they are disobeyed, man becomes a slave; the erring wear fetters; the disobedient to Nature's laws become the veriest serfs, and

I was free to visit you last week, my sister. In doing so, I acted in obedience to the general law, the sublime law of attraction, which is un versal in all worlds. This law, seen in the lesser and in the greater things of God's formative power-this law, which draws atom to atom, principle to principle, and soul to soul-this law, by which these bodies, the habitations of our spirits, are formed, first the natural mansion-particles, seeking, by affinity, particles, and afterward the spiritual temple, brighter principles drawing to principles, by the same law-a law working in all things, and in obedience to which I sought to see you, and had the happiness of talking with you. face to face. If I had felt a stronger attraction elsewhere, I should not have been free to come to you at that time. Thus are we ever subject to God's laws. But sometimes, in obeying one, we transgress another; for instance, if I had been attracted to you with intent to injure you, or injure another ; then, whilst ! should have obeyed one law, I should have violated the great law of love. I was free to do the first; the last would have enslaved me. I should have 'sinned against the Holy Ghost, that is, against my own spirit, sgainst the divinity within me. Such sin could 'not be forgiven'-I must expiate it. I have brought moral disease upon me; my constitution must, by proper care, renew its life ere I am well again. All other atonement is fabulous, and the doctrine of being saved by another's merits, taught to man, prevents progression ;-falsehood overfetters the foot only 'the truth makes free' to tread the upward way. Nothing else can bring about an at-onement (atonement) with our God. To simplify this hungry. If I disobey this natural law of deity, then my body perishes; if I abuse it, then I become dis eased; in my body I must explate the error; another cannot suffer the consequent pain for me. God's laws work alike in their effects throughout all systems-the lesser laws upon our natural, the higher laws upon our spiritual being. The more we live in harmony with these laws, the more do we establish the kingdom of heaven within us. Thus we are free to obey-not free to disobey; because, when we disobey, we become slaves. This constitutes, through-

cannot know the gorious freedom of the sons of

long shall thy jailors keep closed thy iron doors, shutting out God's kingdom? How long shall thy walls of sectarianism conceal the light whilst mortals groan or revel within, as unnatural grief or unnatural joy assail them? How long shall they, like the blinded Samson shorn of his strength, be chained to thy pillars, the creeds which support the edifice? How long? Until their strength be grown? Then, with a many effort, will they overthrow their prison house. Then will they overthrow their prison house. Then will they see, that what was destructible was profanely called the 'house of God,' and know that God's holy temple is imperishable, that it is 'a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens—eternal in harmony. Harmony is Heaven. It is no far off place—it is a state here and hereafter. How will our Father's emancipated children rejoice when they no longer ait within closed walls, fearing what is without; when the erring and amprincipled will no longer become reckless because of their narrow confines, and no; seeing beyond their walls.

If Godwin is right in the views expressed in the views expressed in the line of prison in the world, principled and honest mind? Cowardice. Because, while vice walks erect with an unabashed countenance, men less vicious dare not paint her with that truth of culoring, which should at once confirm the innocent and reform the gnilly. Because the majority of those who are not involved in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who, passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who passessing some described in the busy scenes, and who passessing some describ long shall thy jailors keep closed thy iron doors, shutrow confines, and no: seeing beyond their walls, think—Here all may end: "let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die'! But when Life's eternal sur shall no more be shut out, then shall they see that from some of your correspon existence here is not a mockery, and that the iniqui ties enacted within their prison were because of the imaginings of men's hearts when left to work in dark imaginings of men's hearts when left to work in darkness. With Nature's laws unlearned, God's book
unread, how could they act in harmony with the
Deity? The little light that penetrated where they
were, but served to cast uncertain shadows on the
walls. Within her little cell the mother would sing
her babe to sleep with songs of fabled pandemoniums
and frightful demons that haunt the human soul with
direful intent to ruin it, and administer to her child's
imaginings, tales which fright the baby-breast, and
scare it in its dreams. They listened energy, for yet imaginings, tales which fright the baby-breast, and scare it in its dreams. They listened eagerly, for yet before the little ones were born, the soil was nurturated beneath the parent heart a herein such seed would grow; it easily takes root, and it is nourished within their walled-up world, where all around, in clost proximity, they see the signs of desplation and or discord. Here, in one dark corner, the gibbet sears their burning app

The Liberator. its frightful head—there, stands the bloody scaffold—and what is the inscription over each? 'In the name of Jesus Christ!' And farther on, he sees the ravages of war; brother slain by brother, their mother earth HARTFORD, (Ct.) June 15, 1352.

My Dear Sister—To some, my long letters might seem prosy, but you will receive their contents from out the sanctuary of my soul; and oh! how dearly I love these contemplations—this blending of the earthlife with the higher life! I cannot now live only out the sanctuary of my soul; and on? How dearly I love these contemplations—this blending of the earth-life with the higher life! I cannot now live only here, though life is already very beautiful in its beginnings, and in fact I live but in the present; but I know the present to be but an eternal now; that is to know the present to be but an eternal now; that is to attracted and from their dark devices with the dark devices that I have the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that dees described and from their dark devices that I have the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that described and from their dark devices that I have the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that described and from their dark devices that I have the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the defenceless ones! What motto is in this midst inscribed? Our Holy Bible! And now he sees crawling upon the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devices the lash descends on the dungeon floor that devi

> to resume again this train of thought with which my there mingles deep, pure love for my sister H-

GODWIN'S 'POLITICAL JUSTICE'

GLOUCESTER, Sunday, July 4.

This being Sunday, and the glorious Fourth, I fel noved to write you a few lines from this text :-'The greatest possible expediency is a rigid adheence to the highest possible right.'-B. Quiscy.

Show me a man or woman that thoroughly believ this, and acts accordingly, and I will show you a goo person; and I care not whether the person believed in three Gods, one God, or no God, whether in the mmortality of the soul, in the divine inspiration the Bible, or in the holiness of the Sabbath; all these it seems to me, are of slight importance, compared to a belief in my text. If there are, for instance, among advocacy of any truth might injure the cause of the or error of any kind, then let me tell them that they have truly need to be born again. I know an Episco pal clergyman, an ignorant man, (not unusual amon clergymen,) who copies two sermons every Sunday and delivers them as his own. Now, I wish to cop this clergyman in one respect. I wish another shou preach the sermon, but as I am no priest, and have li tle and in fact no faith in erceds, I do not feel quite a liberty to pass off the writings of others as my own I will, however, conclude by begging all your reader to read the following extract from Godwin's Politica Justice, and quite apropos to my text:

'It is evident that a strict adherence to truth w 'It is evident that a strict adherence to troth will have the best effects upon our minds in the ordinary commerce of life. This is the virtue which has commonly been known by the denomination of sincerity; and, whatever certain accommodating moralists may teach us, the value of sincerity will be in the highest degree obscured, when it is most complete. Real sincerity deposes me from all authority over the statement of facts. Similar to the duty which Tully imposes upon the historian, it compels me not to dare "to utter what is false, or conceal what is true. It annibilates the bastard prudence, me not to dare "to utter what is false, or conce what is true. It annihilates the bastard prudent which would instruct me to give language to no se what is true. It annibilates the bastard prudence, which would instruct me to give language to no sentiment that may be prejudicial to my interests. It extirpates the low and selfish principle, which would induce me to ulter nothing to the disadvantage of him from whom I have received no injury. It compels me to regard the concerns of my species as my own concerns. What I know of truth, of morals, of religion, of government, it compels me to communicate. All the praise which a virtuous man and an honest action can merit, I am obliged to pay, to the utmost mite. I am obliged to give language to all the blame to which profligacy, vensity, hypocrisy and circumvention, are so justly entitled. I am not empowered to conceal any thing I know of myself, whether it tend to my honor or to my disgrace. I am obliged to treat every other man with equal frankness, without dreading the imputation of flattery on the one hand, without dreading his resentment and camity on the other.

Indevery man impose this law upon himself, he would be obliged to consider, before he decided upon the commission of an equivocal action, whether he chose to be his own historian, to be the future narrator of the scene in which he was engaging. It has been justly observed, that the popish practice of auticular confession has been uttended with some salutary effects. How much better would it be, if instead of a practice thus ambiguous, and which may be converted into so dangerous an engine of ecclesiantical despotism, every man would make the world his confessional, and the human species the keeper of his conscience!

How extensive an effect would be produced, if every man was sure of meeting in his neighbor the ingenuous censor, who would tell to himself, and

every man was sure of meeting in his neighbor the ingenuous censor, who would tell to himself, and publish to the world, his virtues, his good deeds, his meannesses and his follies! I have no right to reject any duty, because it is equally incumbent on my neighbors, and they do not practise it. When I have discharged the whole of my duty, it is weakness and vice to make myself unhappy about the comissions of others. Nor is it possible to say, how much one man rigid in his adherence to truth would

much one man rigid in his adherence to truth would effect. One such man, with genius, information and energy, might redeem a nation from vice.

The consequence to myself of telling every man the truth, regardless of personal danger, or of injury to my interests in the world, would be uncommonly favorable. I should acquire a fortitude that would render me equal to the most trying situations, that would maintain my presence of mind entire, in spite of measurements occurrences, that would furnish me disobey, we become slaves. This constitutes, throughout all worlds, in present and in future life, the all of 'hell.' Heaven is harmony, hell is discord. Heaven is obedience—hell is disobedience to the laws of God. Only the knowledge of this truth will enable us to accomplish what we pray for—'Thy kingdom come.' So long as the world is kept in ignorance of it, so long is vain upon the lips for man, 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.'

ation of prejudice.

What is it at this day enables a thousand errors t If Godwin is right in the views expressed in the

foregoing extract, is it possible to overrate the impor-tance of inculcating them? I should like to hea

Yours sincerely, CHARLES P. HOVEY.

If the Massachusetts Temperance Convention, held in Worcester, June 23d and 24th, to the Cilizens of the Commonwealth.

GENTLEMEN:

that a republic would not be established, unless every man was ready to do his duty. We have gained our law, and it has been hailed with joy by the friends of virtue, of humanity, of God. But the work of its execution remains to be achieved. Men of Massachusetts, descendants of the pilgrims, are you ready

a decisive blow would be struck that will throw dis-may and confusion into the ranks of our opponents. Should the attempt be made to repeal this law, we sincerely hope that the entire temperance force of the State will be thrown against such a measure at the Since will be thrown against such a measure at the ballot box, and that every legal and moral means will be used to retain the law in full force upon the statute book. Recognizing as we do the right of society to protect, by legal enactments, the health, property and lives of its citizens—regarding this law in accordance with the soundest principle of legislation, and as dictated alike by humanity, justice and Christianity, we should together be recreant to our duty as patriots, should we fail to give to it our entire and analysis of the control of the co

hand to the execution of the Massachusetts Temper

For the Committee, RUFUS W. CLARK, Chairman.

From the St. Louis (Missouri) Times. SPIRITUALISM:

It is now some three or four weeks since the Misses Fox reached this city. During their stay, they have been waited on by thousands; and it may be securely said, whatever the effect on the minds of securely said, whatever the effect on the minds of visitors produced by the phenomena, of which they seem to be the media, whether belief or disbelief, it most assuredly has been amazement. We have ourselves known persons who treated the whole subject with ridicule—who had in its pretensions not the slightest faith, nor for them the slightest respect come away from an exhibition of its wonders, ailent, contemplative, astonished. Verily, with Hamlet, we are furced to say, in this day and generation, 'there are more things in beaven and earth than are dream-

ed of in our philosophy."

Thursday night, agreeably to previous notice, Dr.
McDowell commenced a series of lectures on this

caset interacts, sow not.

During the course of the experiments, a most remendous and incessant thumping was kept up, sparently on the floor and the counter, by what pursue of Dr. Franklin, Baron Sweden.

ported to be spirits of Dr. Franklin, Baron Swedenborg, and other acientific men, who made very prompt responses to all questions propounded; and who manifested ready and incessent concurrence with nearly all the positions the lecturer assumed!

At the close of the experiments, a gentleman in the audience desired the Doctor to request the spirit of Dr. Franklin, or some other spirit, to rap on the skull of a sheleton which dangles suspended from the centre of the dome. The request was made; but no raps on the skeleton's skull could be heard. They came only as before, from below. Thereupon quite a sensylon seemed roused in the audience,

nest to wretched families, and to save the rising generation from that fearful vortex which has awallowed up tens of thousands of our promising youth. We have the opportunity granted to us of bringing on forces to bear, where they ought to bear, upon the actiels itself that has caused the mischift. We may by the aid of this law, go bein war upon his minim of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his magnitum of war-spike his guns and blow up his war-spike his war-spike his guns and blow up his war-spike his guns and his legal movement. Egyst department of this honored Commonwealth ever presented to the people.

Let this law be faithfully executed, and we shall experience the same blessings that are enjoyed in our sister State, that has the high honore of having origin and this legal movement. Every department of industry, trade and commonree will be benefited. All classes, especially the poor and laboring classes, will be promoted, except, perhaps of those who have lived upon the view of their fellow-men, and filled their coffers with money covered with the tears of orphans, and the blood of broken hearts.

The good order, of sciety, reverence for law, the hopes of humanity and the interests of religion, will be endranced. This meany war in the promoted war in the prope

Thousands and tens of thousands throughout the country are looking at this moment, with intense interest, upon Massachusetts. The question all over the land is, will the law be executed? Is there moral power enough in the old Bay State to enforce this no-ble statute?

Already have Rhode Island and Minoesota, with us followed the glorious example of the Maine State, and let us present a united phalanx in the cause, and the demon alcohol must fall in every State in our Union. The death-knell of the emoster is sounded, Victories achieved in this contest in Boston, Salem, Worcester, and other cities, will be to the temperance reformation, what the battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, were to the American Revolution. They will arouse the friends of temperance in every state in the Union. The news will cheer the faint-hearted, strengthen the weak, fill with zeal thousands of bearts, kindle a fire that shall continue to burn until the last remnant of intemperance shall be consumed.

When the declaration of independence was announced, a thrill of joy went through the land. But every patriot felt that the great struggle for freedom was yet to come, that a nation would not be born, that a republic would not be established, unless every man was ready to do his duty. We have gained our law, and it has been hailed with joy by the freeds. veriest and greatest humbugs of all, if not the only ones, in the case!

From the Boston Investigator.

chusetts, descendants of the pilgrims, are you ready to pledge your lives, fortness, and sacred honor, that, God helping you, you will execute this law? The question is a solemn one. It involves interests vast as eternity. The battle is one for principles, for humanity, for God. Let us be united, firm, resolute, and the victory is ours. The lightning will carry the pidings over the Union that Massachusetts is free—
The shouts of an emancipated State will go up to heaven. The benediction of aged fathers, and the blessings of mothers, wives and children, will rest upon you. You will aid in stamping upon this age a reform, the blessings of which will flow down the stream of time and roll over eternity.

To accomplish this object, we would urge you to hold conventions, organize by efficient committees and other means, and embody in the most executive form, public opinion in favor of the law. Let the State organization also be cordially sustained, that the greatest efficiency may be given to its operations. Remember that the 21st of July is the day on which the law goes into effect. Gould there be a simultaneous movement throughout the State, at that time, a decisive blow would be struck that will throw dismay and confusion into the ranks of our opponents.

Served the BPIRITS, &c.

Mr. Eptron:—Not long since, you published for me an article on 'spiritual rappings,' which has since become spiritual rappings,' which has since being all villange?

Mn. Eptron the mediums themselves did not know how the effects were produced any more than others, and that there was no deception about it; and as I had been thinking and writing on such subjects for the last fifteen years, I clearly saw that I had been greatly mistaken on many points, and had said a multitude of things without foundation. I was greatly astonished perhaps I may say overwhelmed with the subject.

I appointed a time for this medium to be at my house, and invited my neighbors to see the perform

I appointed a time for this medium to be at my house, and invited my neighbors to see the performance. But it proved to be an entire failure, at which I was considerally mortified, though it did not alter my opinion on the subject. A few days after this, his way to California, and were informed that previ-ous to being able to write, their hand by being laid tanity, we should together be recreant to our duty as particles, should we fail to give to it our entire and undivided political support.

With our fervent prayers to almighty God that he will graciously aid us in this struggle, and grant us success, we recommend to you, one and all, the adoption of the following sentiment: 'Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish. I give my heart and my home. On request, they were at my house yester-day, and performed from 6 till 12, in the presence of a large company of invited spectators. The visible a large company of invited spectators. The visible facts in the case are as follows:—Before beginning to

operate, the right hand of the medium, and sometimes both hands become violently agitated, trembling and flying in every direction. Questions are then asked, either orally or mentally, and the hand of the medium takes a pencil and writes the answers on a slate. In doing this, the medium does not look at the slate or in that direction. When the writing is finished he hand moves over it as many times as there ar the hand moves over it as many times as there are lines apparently reading what is written, as it fre-quently alters a letter, or adds something, or rubs it all out, and writes again. After trying to rub out what is written, the hand passes over the slate again. wh..t is written, the hand passes over the slate again.

apparently to see if the writing is effectually rubbed out; for if it is not, the rubbing is repeated, until it is done effectually. This is a difficult job for the medium to accomplish, as the hand is always dry. Hence some person near by with a damp cloth or sponge generally performs this work for the medium. As soon as the writing is completed, the pencil falls and the hand becomes again spasmodic. Though the medium does not look on the slate, and is generally, boking in another direction, wet the hand goes

received. The chief object of the lecture seemed to be to demonstrate, that the phenomena exhibited fluid, evolved by means of electrical machines and galvanic batteries, the experiments very satisfactorily proved, that the spiritual phenomena, so far as the ruppings are concerned, must be attributed to something else than animal magnetism. The young ladice were insulated on a platform sustained by glassy yet the rappings were as palpable as ever. To prove, however, that they ever out peculiarly charged with electricity, they approached their hands to extremely delicate magnetic needles, suspended as the needle usually is in the compass, on a point, without causing any material variation. One of them, also, grasped in her hands the poles of two things—either, that the present instance. Which was the fact, we, of course, know not.

During the course of the experiments, a most

There have been five mediums in that neighborhood. They do not pretend to know how these things are effected, being bare spectators of what is done, though they can will the operation to cease, and it will cease, so they say. I do not make up my mind hastily; yet what I have seen, removes many of my objections to the Bible, for I now have evidence that sorcery and magic and witcheraft and soothsaying and incantations and enchantments may not be, as I have long thought they were, mere phantoms of the brain, but suber realistes. The Bible and all ancient writings are full of these things. What I have seen also, gives me a better opinion of the human roca, for it shows me that there has not been so much villany and deception and delusion in the world as I have long supposed. I have have frequently been astonished at the changes in my opin-

ion, yet no change has given me so much atomic ment as this. It has placed me, as it were, in a sew world, and I feel I have many things to investigation new principles. As these communications are presently made by spirits, perhaps I may set beam in spirits, and that I shall live after I am dead. As thing could afford me more environment. in spirits, and that I shall live after I am dead. As thin t could afford me more enjoyment than next belief. Yet I hope I shall never believe anythin because I should be glad to believe it. I that me my love of truth is greater than my love of easy opent.

The facts above stated are very inte The facts above stated are very interesting to as and I thought they might be to others; jet i spose that most persons will read these statement with strong disapprobation, and will read the statement with strong disapprobation, and ido not blane the deluded in making them, and I do not blane the for it, for I should have done just so myself a few works aga.

MOSES B. CHURCH
Rochester, Cedar Co. (lows.) June 6, 1832



Pied Wayo only for your Williams

A fe he has Beauer when a seeml once is majorition on the color of the color of

FLESH WOUNDS, CHAPPID HANDS
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE EYES,
CHIEGLAINS,
INJURY BY SPLINTERS,
RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,
ERYSIPPELAS,
SHINGLES.

TRY IT ONCE YOU NEVER WILL HE WITHOUT IT

The Good it Does is Felt at Once, CURE IS SURE AND PERMANENT.
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT

Has cured thousands of the above treather.
It has been used and sold in Roston for the lawarfairty Years, and its virtues have stood the test of time.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN ALL HEADS OF PARILIES,
Should keep a Box in the Cupboard, or on the they
handy to use, in CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Pat up in large size metal bors, with as segrand wrapper, similar to the above sugarding, without which bone are resulted.

D-Bold by all Postmasters, Apothecuries, and Grocers, and wholesele and refall by REDDING & CO., 8 State Street, Boston

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO PORIES THESE Instruments, with the improvements make

by the subscribers, especially in their consumers, and voicing of the Eolian, renders them espaled it softest tones of an Eolian Harp, and of being income ed in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and the combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tone the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basson, with one and with the other the Piano Forte accompanie thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performance. at the same time. Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will selected by ourselves when desired, and sent may part of the country, and warranted to give sainland, or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, farls State of Massachusetts, and no other person or peasi in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these is struments. And, as many of the Piano Forte sain and others, in their interest have said the Rollanauch ment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in my with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in fame whell analy the attachment to gur own instruments and shall apply the attachment to our own instrainent and expressly for the attachment, and no others. These as can with confidence warrant to stand; several of via can with confidence warrant to stand; several d win we have known to remain in tune one year and see without tuning; and but very few of the attachma even those applied over five years since, here beams ed at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of the attachments, and will give the names of the purham attachments, and will give the most every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to those who desire information, in almost every sent to the country.

T. GILBERT & CO.

No. 400 Washington St., Bust

BOOKS.

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Leep By Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper By in cloth \$1.50. A Defence for Fagitive Narea, got the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and is tember 18, 1850. By Lysander Spoorer. Hen The Unconstitutionality of Sarrery, by the same and 50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Dank 25 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Dank 25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Imporment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Facin and Ingola Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 ct. h Anti-Nacery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry & son, a; Fugitive Slave, 12 1.2 cts. Walker's Engl Vest Stavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Valker's Brig Vest American Chattelized Humanity, 6 cts. Auto-Sisyel of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the Stave of t of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Procession of Woman's Rights Concention, held at Worceste, Ma Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 ets. Stater: Let and Speeches, by Horace Mann, 75 ets. Chiler, the Hydropathic Management, in Health and Diese. It Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Expension by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2.50. Speeches of the Control of the Processing States of

WORCESTER

Water Cure Institution

Water Cure Institution.

No. 1, Gers State.

Tenses, State.

Tenses, Sc.—For full board and treatment, fore \$1 to \$10 per week. Treatment without board, fore \$1 to \$10 per week.

Each patient should furnish one licer and to heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blanker, as comfortable, and old linen for bandages.

Out door practice attended to as usual.

Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.

1 y may 7 S. ROGERS, M. B.

Water Cure at High Rock A SA SMITH has leased of Jesse Hutchinson is beautiful Rock Cottage in Lynn, as a Water Cottage stablishment.

This cottage stands on a romantic hill, simulate the city, of

This cottage stands on a romantic all, successive the city, as overlooking the finest scenery or the coast. The residence of Lynn, some 200 feet above the city, as overlooking the finest scenery or the coast. The residence of the finest scenery or the coast. The residence of the finest scenery or the coast. The residence of the finest scenery of the coast. The residence of the re

GREAT CURE! OF MAHALA ROBBINS SCROFULOUS ELPORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS FANACEL

O MOR OF THE EIES AND HEAD PORTER'S ANTI-SCROPULOUS PANACEL.

DR. PORTER.—Dear Sir:—I feel in duy bound is tender you my grateful acknowledgements for itender you my grateful acknowledgements for I have been afflicted for sixteen great with a grid lous humor, principally afferting my epis and lous humor, principally afferting my epis and lous humor, principally afferting my epis and lought sometimes I should lose my middly thought sometimes I should lose my middly thought sometimes I should lose my middly thought sometimes I should lose my middly make the man and the should be sh humor. I can recommend it to the public as a sale medicine. I believe your Panaces for mere your Panaces for me MAHALA RUBILLA Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Bastan, 564 by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, SPI-street; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERN, SPI-BNS & CUSHING, and by Agents three is country.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON. BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINCES. LIBERATOR OFFICE, 21 CONTRILL