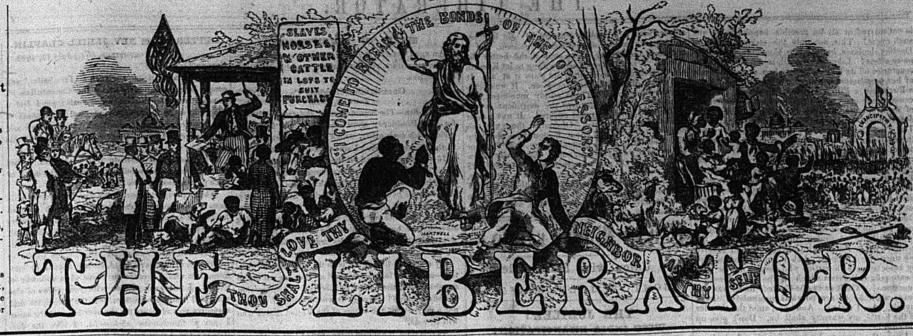
Time-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. Thirraitisaces are to be made, and all letters Thir and all letters of the paper are to or is the pocument of the paper a street paper a street (rost Pain,) to the General Agent.

The copies will be sent to one address for TEN as if payment be made in advance. orisements making less than a square inestimes for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, errais and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auof the Liberator.

Casalel Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS faired Course Quixer, Samuel Philarick, and lating, man [This Committee is responsible which famicial economy of the paper—not for

EX. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT. - JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1852.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NO. 1122.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

IV 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding

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

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

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

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

Refuge of Oppression.

TOL. XXII. NO. 30.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH IN OHIO. From the St. Louis Intelligencer. CINCINNATI, May 10, 1852.

Lies evenings ago, I went to hear a lecture, at Mechanics' Institute, from C. C. se hil of the Mechanica Institute, from C. C. hurren, the celebrated Abolition orator, 'from the Egiand' Having never been a spectator natest an occasion before, I had a good deal of mean to see how such things are really carried on. mary to see how such things are really carried on.
ised a rely well dressed and gen'eel looking
maky of whites occupying the hall, and was at
an increased with the belief that at least a large
mary of them had been attracted thither by like
more with my own, and could not imagine, judgthen her appearance, that any sympathy could
be kirren such a looking auditory and an itinerlike of history niver. I was your soon pain. inticand disorganizer. I was very soon painshaticand disorganizer. I was very soon pain-in selective, however, for in a few minutes the sard lades and gentlemen —who, apparently, for themselves to constitute the the aristocracy of in otherings, had generally delayed their apelbenselves—began to throng in and mix proplening and condescending greetings imaginable. at in thich those dusky visitors were received by of both sexes in the room very soon dispell sid des that there was any one present not a rank, a belike a sort of marked man among them. The sort presently made his appearance, and a most probable one it was—the chief characteristic of in impense amount of beard, covering his ice and breast, so that you could see little more

most do him the justice to say, however, that his larging was beautifully chaste, his imagery superb, and the whole manner of his oratory fascinating to a perhiph degree. His reasoning was of that kind superficial always seems absolutely moduse and unanswerable; and I could easily were how an ardent and unreflecting tempera est wight be led by it into the belief that the instigion of slavery was 'the sum of all villanies,' and the chilipation to suppress it the highest of Christian luv in the whole argument a transparent sophistry, fonded upon atter ignorance or wilful misrepresenbeing of the real condition of the slave in every Sothern State. I was, nevertheless, impressed with the constion that, with many, very many rightquintance with the physical characteristics of sla uld be sufficient to enable ther to resist the instituting and apparently truthful elo-mence of this and other gifted but dangerous per-

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The first for any bound and he pairful i y hard and he pairful i y hard and he i y hard and

Thre said thus much about the audience and their speaker, because I wish to convey some idea of the amount of power wielded for evil purposes by a et of traitorous families, whose importance terly been rather underrated than placed at its tme level. We are continually told that they num-ber very few in any of the Northern States, and that they are too offerly uninfluential in position to these anything like a general re-agitation of exciting slavery topics. I am thoroughly convinced that this is not the case. With a few such impresare speakers as this man Burleigh operating in populous communities, and the countenance of such applies committies, and the countenance of such softeness as have been flocking to hear him in this pac, there will be thousands of the unwary, the imperienced and the ardent of temperament led me nating their forces with the unscrupulous and buckerous, to the effecting of most injurious, not to an ensurous results; unless the patriotic of all putes shall unite in an effective and uniteful determinant. manios to prevent the re-introduction of disorganiz-ing elements into our national controversies—eu-platicity declaring all questions connected with Eury to have been FINALLY settled in the passage a the great adjustment measures by the last Con-pus. As a general thing Whigs, at least, everythe sequiesce in recognizing the much-talked-of failer, of this settlement, but many of them, frage to say, persist in refusing to assume the only passes that can possibly give a tangible and fixed segments. sanace to the country, that this recognition will be under permanently available for the best practical reas. They conversed with a good many intelliges. Whigshere, who say that it is asking too much, as he part of the South, to require that their candidate shall pleage himself to a position for which any are emphatically endorsed him already; and hat if complete himself concession complete hirmony is desired, concession sent to come from us, as well as from them. They sent to forget that so far as 'endorsement' is conan a lorget that so far as 'endorsement' is con-trand, the candidate to whom they allude is just as, fall committed to 'Molitionism' by the recommenda-tions and endorsements of its supporters, as he is to the time of the conservative and Compromise Whige was me also declared him to be their choice.— They farget to the analysis of the South They forget, too, that while the Whigs of the South the most entire confidence in their asserloss, with regard to the past course of their candi-de, they only ask a guaranty for the future, which the pefectly consistent with his alleged prefershould essential to the entire security of some of the most cherished and inviolable rights.

THE PREE SOILERS.

E A. I.

The Pree Soilers think it no sin to steal the of the Free Soilers think it no sin to steal the meany of the Southern planters, but are deaf to us speak in behalf of emancipation, which touch the peckes. We have noticed a moving appeal course the freedom of a negro who was recently mand in a slavery from Pennsylvania. But so far a negroservation extends, not one of the Free Soil mans propose to raise money to processe the free. ration extends, not one of the Free Soil mass propose to raise money to procure the free-son of the slave. Their sympathy is not so deep a the pocket. They use the touching appeal of por lames Phillips' for political effect, and leave the subappy fugitive to languish in slavery. And account they justify by some such reasoning as as come they justify by some such reasoning as as following, the logic of which is absolutely frigid

It is destution of sympathy:

"We apprehend that they (the slaveholders) are suggested and encouraged in their evil ways by or saying their slaves. It is as if a pirate ship were is some into our port to sell off, the goods she had accomplished by buccaneering, and we to buy them off for hands. The act of buying at such sale would be a lad one, though the motive might redeem it. Our large would certainly not be calculated to fill the same a breast with any thrilling sense of our abhortings of its bloody and atrocious career."

The illustration is not apposite. If the pirate

The illustration is not apposite. If the pirate send bring in a number of captives, and their pursues was the only mode of restoring them to free-man world any humane man stop to inquire whether was encouraging the pirates by paying the price standard? There is one fact which has been made manifest

by the fugitive slave law. It is not those who are loudest in their expressions of sympathy for the fugitive who are willing to aid him when assistance is the most valuable. The merchants of New York have freely contributed towards the purchase of every slave who has been returned from that city, while the abolitionists have stood aloof, and lavished their most valuable who were while interest. When I was last year in the United States of America, I was introduced to the celebrated Frederick Douglass, the colored editor of a newspaper devotable to the celebrated of the celebrated o irulent abuse upon those who were nobly interposing between the poor slave and slavery.—Boston Mercantile Journal.

Selections.

COLORED AMERICANS - EMIGRATION TO JAMAICA.

In the last number of the Liberator, we gave an acunt of the proceedings of a public meeting recently held in Kingston, (Jamaica,) to consider the expediency of holding out inducements to the free colored and emancipated slave population of the United States to seek a home and an asylum in that island. Below, we give another of the speeches delivered on that ocsion, whiel; evinces much candor, good sense and ability-at the same time repeating what we said last week, that no scheme of foreign colonization will ever induce any considerable portion of our colored popuation to abandon their native land; for here they were born, and here they mean to live and die, manfully contending for their rights, and ultimately desined to enjoy them :-

The Rev. SAMUEL OUGHTON proposed the follow

Resolved, That in the island of Jamaica, there is Resolved, That in the island of Jamaica, there is full enjoyment of political liberty and equal privileges, by men of every class and color, and that no impediment exists in the way of any man obtaining the highest distinctions to which his personal merits may entitle him; that from the great fertility of our soil, and value and merchantable nature of our productions, the abundance and cheapness of land, and the sobriety and mildness of the climate, this is and is oferior to no country in the world in the element of wealth, and superior to most as the home of the indus-

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, the resolution which has been entrusted to my care is one of the utmost importance to the object of this meeting, inasmuch importance to the object of this meeting, inasmuch as, without it, those resolutions which have been already adopted would be of but little value, and could never result in any practical benefit. It is well known that the love of country is a powerful emotion of the human heart, and consequently few persons, if any, can be expected to leave their native land, the places of their birth, and the homes of their affections, noless something can be presented as an inducement not merely equal, but very far superior, to any thing they can hope to obtain at home. (Hear, hear.) Of what use, then, would it be for us to send to America, and invite men and women to come and cast in their lots with us, unless we are in a position change? or, rather, is it not because they hope to better their circumstances, to be better lodged, better fed, better clothed, and better paid, than they can be in their native land? It is these inducements only that lead Europeans to emigrate; and it is of no use to invite the colored people of America to leave birthright, of all the intelligent creatures of God, whatever may be their country or color, and which whatever may be their country or color, and which nothing but the wickedness of men could ever seek to deprive them of. (Cheers.) Now, in America, these privileges are not equally enjoyed by all. Men are judged of by the color of their skin, and that is these privileges are not equally enjoyed by all. Men are judged of by the color of their skin, and that is the rule by which they either enjoy, or are deprived of all their civil and political rights. (Hear, hear.) The fact that one is descended from the African race is quite enough to strip him of all those privileges and immunities which belong to him as a man, and to class him among the goods and chattels of his fellow-man, a more walking, breathing, toiling, and soffering machine. (Hear, hear.) Still, although civil rights are not enjoyed by the colored people of America, they are understood, and prized, and coveted by them. America is pre-eminently a Denocratic country. Democracy is the element in which an American lives, or, at all events, in which he finds his enjoyment and delight. How, then, can it be expected that the colored or black people can be happy in a land in which they stand out a proscribed race, shut out from all those rights which others possess in such abundance? There are thousands of that class in America, who may be hungering and thirsting for the privileges of freemen. I think therefore, that when we tell them that this is a land of freedom, where every man is equally possessed of the same civil and political rights, without any regard to color or country; that, landed on these shores, they immediately enjoy the privileges of men, and the rights of subjects and citizens,—lhat they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can take their part in our public affairs, that they can conseid and operate as a powerful inducement to limit to come and settle among us

him to come and settle among us. (Hear, hear.)

But, sir, we can do more than this. Mere political rights are not the limit of the blessings of the colored men in Jamaica; there a more extended

America, I was introduced to the celebrated Frederick Douglass, the colored editor of a newspaper devot-ed to the rights of man. I found him a gentleman of considerable intelligence and extensive information, and greatly interested in the condition and prospects of Januaica. He enquired whether it was true that colored people were in full possession of all civil and political privileges. I assured him they were, and further, that they occupied some of the most distinguished posts of honor and office; that some of our most respectable merchants were colored gentlemen; that they were employed as confidential clerks; that we had colored ministers in our churches and chapels, colored physicians in our hospitals, and colored gentlemen at the bar; that two of our most distinguished barristers were colored men, one of whom was regarded as the most eloquent and suc-cessful pleader before a jury; and the other occuoving the highest position as a constitutional lawyer. (Hear, hear.) I need scarcely mention, Mr. Chairman, to whom I refer,—the names of Messrs. Moncrieffe and Heslep are too well know to this meeting. crieffe and Heslop are too well know to this meeting, to need any further mention by me, and I had no hesitation in declaring, that they were an honor to the gowns they wear, and to the courts in which they practice (hear and cheers); and further, that I did not despair of one day seeing colored gentlemen sitting on the judicial bench—little did I then think that the temporary elevation of Mr. Moncrieffe, as Chairman of our Courts of Quarter Sessions, would so soon have verified my prediction. And, sir, I told him more, that we had among us a colored philosopher and naturalist—a gentleman of genius, and sopher and naturalist-a gentleman of genius, talent, and extensive acquirements, who had been able to reduce the ornithology of our island to a regular system; who had written the history and habits of all the beautiful varieties of our birds, and further illustrated his descriptions by the masterly creations of his own genius, and the skill of his pencil as an artist; and that the entire production had received the highest testimonies of admiration from the Royal Zoological Society of England. (Hear.) I also told him that we had black men in vestries; black and colored men as common councilmen and ldermen in our city; black and colored men in our House of Assembly as legislators; and were he here now, I would tell him that one of the same class, in the person of our honorable chairman, has been After reading the above, the Rev. gentleman said, called to the Council of the Oncen. (Hear and cheers.) Now, sir, all this was very hard for an American to believe; it seemed too good to be true, and Mr. Douglass requested me to corroborate my statement, by giving up the names of the parties. I felt much pleasure in doing so, and your name, Mr. Chairman, was amongst the number. (Hear and

But gentlemen, all this, however excellent, is no But, gentlemen, all this, however excellent, is not of itself enough. Men cannot live upon political privileges; they require not only honor, but bread. It is but poor comfort for a man to have a vote in his pocket, when he has no food at home for his wife and children. (Hear, hear.) And it is for this reason that this resolution is so valuable—it meets no have the his his decires for the cast in their lots with us, unless we are in a position to offer such inducements as may be reasonably expected will prompt them to come? (Hear.) What has caused so great a flood of emigration to the mountains and rivers of California? Is it not the abundance of gold which that land contains, and which promises speedily to recompense their toils, and raise them to wealth? And if large bodies of the component of the component which are so indispensable to the couplet and well-being of his family. It affirms that the soil of our island is of unbounded fertility, and it only states the truth. I believe that there is no soil on the face of this globe people emigrate from England and Ireland to the better calculated for the growth, not only of articles United States of America, is it from a mere love of change? or, rather, is it not because they hope to generous in rewarding the labor of the diligent cultivator. And its productions have this further re-commendation, that they are articles of universal demand, and can find a ready sale in all the markets of the world. Sugar has now ceased to be an article their country and their homes, and all the little good they may chance to possess, and come to our island, and enter upon a position of which they could have no clear and well defined information. (Hear.) Now the importance of this resolution is, that it meets this necessity, by supplying a variety of facts which cannot fail to be most interesting to such as may be urged to emigrate, inasmuch as they present a pleasing prospect of happiness and prosperity. (Hear, hear.) The first thing it offers is civil and religious liberty, that noblest inheritance of man; that natural birthright, of all the intelligent creatures of God. of mere luxury, and this fact cannot be too strongly treated like corn; but that it should be taxed one hundred per cent. on the cost of production, whilst corn is allowed to go into the market without paying any duty at all. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, invite them to increase the cultivation of the sugar cane in our land, and not only sugar, but also the many our land, and not only sugar, but also the many other valuable articles that our country is capable of producing in the highest perfection. (Hear, hear.) Sugar may be, and certainly is, the prime article for our commerce, but it is not the only one on which we ought to rely. Hitherto, little has been thought of

There have been some lears entertained by our laboring classes, that the introduction of the free black and colored Americans would operate injuriously to their interests; that they would become competitors for labor, and prove a drain upon the resources of the country; that the poor man would have half his bread taken from him in order to supply sphere presents itself, one which is calculated to give scope for the most exalted flight of his ambituon. Here the black man is able not only to look oneards, but upwards: there is no position of honor, dignity, or trust, to which he may not aspire. He may become a magistrate a barrister, a member of the House of Assembly; and who can tell but, like our respected chairman, he may one day rise to be one of the honorable members of her Majesty's Privy Council? (Cheers.) These are no common arguments; they appeal to the noblest feelings of our common nature, and they cannot fail to be powerful and cogent to the colored race of the United States. And for that reason it is necessary that they should be proclaimed by us; for, sir, these things are not believed to be possible, silhough they have been declared by the press, and reiterated from our platforms, yet strange as it may appear, in America men cannot be brought to believe that, in the wants of the stranger. This is a great mistake

mote the general good of the whole community. (Hear, hear.) It is by these means that every country has prospered; their wealth has consisted in their increased population. Look at England! It has doubled its population even in my remembrance; and has that been the means of impoverishing it, or reducing its strength and wealth? On the contrary, her riches have increased faster than ber people. I may say, that her power, and influence, and wealth, have advanced in a geographical ratio with the population. England was never so wealthy as she is now; money is abundant there; her Bank is gorged with gold, whilst capital is worth but two per cent, and even then cannot find employment. And the same may be said of the common necessaries of life: these, instead of becoming scarce and dear, have increased in abundance and cheapness. When England had not halt as many people, bread was one shilling and ninepence the loaf—now it is no more than sixpence; and I am persuaded that similar results would follow the increase of our population—that, as this land increases in inhabitants, it will increase in prosperity, happiness and wealth. (Hear.)

This, sir, I hold to be a matter of no trifing im-

America, and offering our land to them as an asytum and a home, we shall do that which will most assuredly promote and ensure the prosperity and welfare of ourselves. (Hear, hear.) And there is every reason to believe that our invitation may be accepted. The gentleman who moved the first resolution remarked on the rage which existed amongst the antigent of the resolution of the rage. Tare of ourselves. (Hear, hear.) And there is every reason to believe that our invitation may be accepted. The gentleman who moved the first resolution remarked on the rage which existed amongst the antislavery party for Liberia, as a place of settlement for the black people of America. I affirm that that we have nothing to fear from that quarter; that specular than the second of the second of the most energetic of the second of the have nothing to fear from that quarter; that speculau America have discovered that the Colonization Society is nothing more nor less than a great or-ganized humbug—one of the vilest tricks ever de-vised by the slaveholding party to get rid of the free cople around them, and thus obtain greater security preventing them, except at great cost, becoming entitled to the privileges of citizens and subjects?

[Mr. Osborn here rose, and said, That is now done away with; it was partially repealed during the last session, and persons can now be naturalized with less difficulty than before.]

Mr. Oventon—I am glad to hear it. I was not office the property of the content of

aware it had been done, although I had, with other gentlemen, petitioned for it; but it must be done perfectly. No charges should be made for naturaliza-

what has been done to meet this new calamity? No hospitals have been provided for the destitute sick—no provision to give them a morsel of bread to keep them from starving, whilst suffering under such afflictive disorders. Time after time has our Corporation been summoned for these purposes, but could not be got together to attend to the cries of misery, and the clamars of discovery. poration been summoned for these purposes, but could not be got together to attend to the cries of misery, and the claimors of disease and destitution. (Hear, hear, and cries of shame!) This, sir, (continued Mr. O.) is an important matter; and I was determined, in being invited to this meeting, to make the resolution I might be called to move, the vehicle through which I might make known my sentiments on a subject I consider to be a disgrace to the whole city of Kingston, (hear.) and a peculiar disgrace to its Corporation, that cannot be induced to meet to accomplish such a purpose of mercy and humanity, who have the government placed in their hands to be employed for the general good, but will not put it forth to prevent these poor wretches from dying a lingering and loathsome death. (Hear.) If we would encourage men to come and settle amongst us, let us show them that we have not only abundance of land, and all the rights and privileges of British subjects to offer them, but that we have also hearts that can feel for the distresses of the poor and the afflicted, and hands ready to be stretched forth for their relief; and then, and not till then, may we expect them to respond to our invitation, and say, 'We will come and dwell with you, for we perceive that God is with you.' (Cheers.)

An able correspondent of the Salem Freeman, in the course of a friendly and graphic account of the course of a friendly and graphic account of the course of a friendly and graphic account of the

Georgetown itself looks new, and appears to be

Georgetown itself looks new, and appears to be mainly a collection of prosperous shoe manufactories and their managers or workmen. Stopping at Dunbar's Hotel, which I take pleasure in recommending, my steps were directed to the Universalist church, at which the annual meeting of the old abolitionists of Essex County was to take place. The village had nothing to recommend it for picturesqueness, being on the plain, and the wood being mostly gone from it. At the little unpretending Universalist church, I met an old man by the steps, with whom I entered into conversation, whose vigor of mind and body induced the to suppose him not over seventy-two or three. I found him, to my surprise, to be eighty-eight years of age, and he grasped my younger hand with a painful cuphasis, stating that he did not exert half his power. He was the oldest member of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, and had come up from Newborryport to attend this County Meeting, and was wonderfully erect and firm in his walk. Temperance and virtue had kept this old man freeh and vigorous. He gave me some portions of his history. He had been a sea captain, was the first thorough teacher of Navigation in Boston, had seen much of the world, and lost an eye by a terrible blow of a robber in Spain, and, perhaps, only saved his life by

usually full, impressive, and enthusiastic one. There was a unity of feeling and purpose among all asthat, as this land increases in inhabitants, it will increase in prosperity, happiness and wealth. (Hear.)

This, sir, I hold to be a matter of no trifling importance; it assures us that, by exercising kindness and hospitality to the oppressed colored people of and hospitality to the oppressed colored people of America, and offering our land to them as an asylum purpose, however, will come in time unity of action, and this unity of action will be based upon reason and this unity of action will be based upon reason

dent of this Society, is one of the most energetic of men, who has raised himself from an humble lad to position, independence, moral and mental influence, and displays his determination, sagacity, and practiand displays an actermination, segacity, and proceed knowledge, in his speeches and acts. Parker Pillsbury I listened to with great interest and profit, notwithstanding I cannot agree with him in all he says. He, however, is an anti-slavery giant. Sternly people around them, and thus obtain greater security to their own possessions; and I have been assured that if the anti-slavery party in America recommend emigration at all, it will be not to Liberia, but to Jamaica. (Hear, hear.) Let us, then, show to the colored people of America, the advantages of our soil and climate, and urge them to come and settle among us. And in the mean time, sir, let us bestire ourselves to prepare for their coming, by removing all impediments to their immediate settlement. It is all very well to tell them of the cheapness of our land, and the fertility of our soil; but how can we, with justice, invite these people to come here, when there is an alien act tranging over their heads, preventing them, except at great cost, becoming most terrible denunciations are uttered as coldly and most terrible denunciations are uttered as coldly and most terrible denunciations are uttered as coldy and calmly as the decrees of fate. He will do his work, and others must build up after him. His feelings are very strong, and he fairly overwhelms you with his fiery lava-like tide, in which everything but the firm pillars of reason are melted down and burned Of course, he is a terrible antagonist to meet, and the country rings with charges against him as a blas phemer, infidel, &c., charges which the old abolition-ists are almost used to. Those, however, who call pentlemen, petitioned for it; but it must be done perfectly. No charges should be made for naturalization, if we wish to encourage it. [Mr. Osborn—'It does not cost a shilling.'] So much the better; and if they were allowed to bring in flour and beef, duty free, in certain quantities, to supply the pressing demands of their families, until the earth gave forth to them her increase, instead of doing harm, it would encourage emigration, and ultimately realize the greatest benefit to the country at large. (Hear, hear.)

The reverend gentleman observed that there was one thing more that he wished to mention, before he sait down. It is an old proverb, that one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush; and he thought that, whilst seeking to obtain from foreign sources an increase of population, our duty as well as interest demanded that we should take care of the people we already possess; but he would ask, had that been done? The year before last, one tenth of our entire population had been swept into the grave by the cholera. And now the measles and small-pox, after ravaging the country, and numbering their hundreds, if not thousands of victims, have found their way into our city, and now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome and dreadful disorders. And now should take care of the people we hand so the standard possess; but he would ask, had that been done? The year before last, one tenth of our entire population had been swept into the grave by the cholera. And now the measles and small-pox, after ravaging the country, and numbering their hundreds, if not thousands of victims, have found their way into our city, and now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome and dreadful disorders. And now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome and dreadful disorders. And now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome and dreadful disorders. And now from 1500 to 2000 are suffering from those loathsome on the provided for the destitute sick—

John M. Spear, of Boston, the prison

took the occasion of this meeting to circulate his philanthropic pamphlets, and at a separate meeting of his own, publicly answered queries in regard to a most remarkable chapter of spiritual intimations and impulses in his own life. He was advised in spirit impulses in his own life. He was advised in spirit to go to some one of our country towns to see an individual there, of whose name and existence he had heretofore never heard. Why he was to go, and what to do, he knew not. He went, however, and there found a man who had been suffering from severe pains in the head. On touching him sundry times however, according to his own entitled in

An able correspondent of the Salem Freeman, in the course of a friendly and graphic account of the proceedings of the recent annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society, at Georgetown, says—tory!

Correspondence of Commonwealth.

Mr. Graham, a member of the House, originally from Kentucky, used the following language in rela-ion to the subject:—

All this abstractive sensitiveness about slavery men discharging the most menial offices which the social system had generated. Nobody but states should blacken the boots of white men. He declared it was demonstrable that the slave trade had done more good to Africa than all the missionaries that had been sent there, &c.'

Our State law prohibits the use of colored testi-mony. This has caused infinite trouble (to white men even) in a number of cases where all knowl-edge of the matter rested with a black. It is important that this law should be repealed. The subperturbation of San Francisco. A petition was drawn up, couched in the most unexceptionable was drawn up, couched in the most unexceptionable language, praying that their testimony might be taken in courts of justice. Many of these petitioners were citizens of Massachusetts, and had the right to be heard. But what does the assembled wisdom of our State do? Why, they pass a resolve, refusing to entertain any petition from such a source; and one member, a Mr. McMullen, of Florida, moved that the clerk throw the petition out of the window.

Was not this magnanimous?

The Southern faction have exercised an undue influence over the legislature, by charging a member with being a d——d abolitionist, and threatening to excommunicate him from his party, if in debate his speech should have the least leaning against the establishment of slavery on our coast.

From Zion's Herald. STAVERY IN CALIFORNIA.

PLATTSBURGH, June 22, 1852.

Mn. Editor:—I send you the following extract of a letter from a friend in California, who has never been, to my knowledge, in any way identified with abolition movements here, but always claimed the abolition movements here, but always claimed the M. E. Church anti-slavery enough for him. And such I have the best reasons for believing is his present view of the matter. I would only add, he is a man of undoubted piety, integrity and activity. His communication will itself indicate anything more that may be desired.

'We are in peculiar circumstances here. I am likely to turn out a terrible abolitionist. You must know there is no ordinary cause to produce so ex-traordinary an effect in me. I see the necessity of doing something 'for the extirpation of the great evil of slavery.' It never will be still. They insult us with it in our State sovereignty, and on the soil. Some thirty slaves arrived on the steamer Isthmus, last week; some three hundred are on the way. There slaves at home. And now some twenty missionaries of the church South are here. And they, by their position, mightily sustain slavery propagandism. Almost all the officers of the State and counties are from the South, and most of the legislators are deepy tinctured with Southernism. There have been the strongest efforts to introduce slavery, but in the the strongest efforts to introduce slavery, but in the main the friends of freedom have triumphed. I am sorry to say, that, in one particular, we have been surprised to find that in the passage of a State 'Fugitive Slave Law,' they have carried the day. It in effect establishes slavery for a time, and makes those slaves, brought here by their masters, before the adoption of the present Constitution, 'fugitives,' in the meaning of the United States 'Fugitive Slave and the states of the slave of the state of the slave of the state of the slave of Law, for one year. This is to give slave owners an opportunity to nab their slaves after working them hard, here, under the promise of liberty, and carry them back into bondage, or force another year's work out of them, which is worth not leas than \$1,200! But we will test this law before the courts, though it must be confessed the chances are bad, seeing that all the judges are from the South. But if they drive us to it, we will make a popular storm that will sweep away their 'refuge of lies.' But you may depend upon it, slavery means to get possession here—means to get possession of our beautiful valleys, and rich rivers, and richer commerce! Ah! what would they do with them, but blast them, and every hope and promise of greatness? And I believe that just here it will get its mighty check on this continent. O, let not your prayers and efforts cease for us! Law,' for one year. This is to give slave owners an

this continent. O, let not your prayers and efforts cease for us!

'We have tried to induce the Rev. Mr. Boring, in his organ, 'The Christian Observer,' to say he was opposed to the movement to introduce slavery here. We tried for his own sake, and for the sake of our common Christianity, to bring him to say that he did not favor slavery here in this free State. We were led to this, first, because he published some things in favor of slavery. That was the bearing of one or two numbers of his paper. We wish him open, that we may know the nature of the ground before us. Further, from several well understood movements, we suspect his advice has been given to Southerners at home to come on with their slaves. We have good reason to believe, that the ministers of the Chirch South have come here, expecting slavery would be introduced here. Two or three (ministers, mind.) had written home to that effect, and stated that slave property would be as safe here as in South Carolina. The South rallied to the missionary work. Missionaries were coming—slaves were coming. One missionary brings his slaves with him. It became important to have a declaration on the subject from the superintendent; but he would not give it. All at once, he got too holy to say he was opposed to slavery. He cried persecution, and protested he could not be driven to prostitute his columns to political discussions. Nobody wanted he should; but as he found the storm brewing against a pro-alavery church, he could not come out in favor of slavery, and he would not express an opinion sgainst it; he therefore dodged behind the pretence that religion had nothing to do with politics, and there remains. Great will be the glorying of the South over these itactics, and great is my pity. But there is one thing the Church South will help do for us. Their presence here with a P. Elder, slaveholder, will tend mightily to develop the anti-slavery feeling in the M. E. Church. We won't be like them any way, especially when they are so unlike Christ and Paul. For certai cease for us! 'We have tried to induce the Rev. Mr. Boring,

Senator Seward has written a letter addressed J. B. Taylor, of New York, in which he says; I assure you with entire frankness, that under no ircumstances which I have over conceived, or can now onceive, would I ask or accept any public station or referment whatever at the hands of the President of he United States, whether that President were Windeld Scott, or any other man I have ever seen or hown.

As this announcement is made evidently to al-ay the fears of the Southern wing of the Whig party, and secure its support of Gen. Scott, we regret it.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE DISHONORED. The communication below from Brother McBride The communication below from Brother McEride one of our most withhy ministers, will inform the reader of the particular process by which the Virginians recently settled (?) the question of slavery.—The resolutions quoted were published in the Southern papers, but have not before reached the Northern public eye. He is one of the expelled.

Mr. Epiron:-Some months ago, the true-hear ed friends of slavery, after expelling Rev. J. C. Ba respectable citizens from their homes, in the count of Grayson, Virginia, tied John Cornett to a tree, and whipped him most severely on his bare back, simply because he entertained anti-slavery sentiments, de signed to free his slaves, and give to them his prop signed to free his slaves, and give to them his property. Mr. Cornett subsequently appealed to the law for redress. At the time of the court when the lynchers were about to be tried for their abuse of Cornett, they again rallied their forces—equipped and armed, marched round the court house—fired volleys, and then went in and fired volleys—dispersed the court took possession of the house—organized by appoint-ing the Sheriff chairman, and then adopted the fol-lowing resolutions:

ALL LAWS ARROGATED.

Resolved, 1st. That the Committee of Vigilance herefored, 1st. I nat the Committee of Vigilance heretofore formed be recognized by the chairman of this meeting, and their numbers increased to two hundred each, and that the said committees report to a general meeting to be held at the Court House on the fourth Monday in June next, the number and names of all Abolitionists yet remaining in the countries.

2d. That notice be given by said Committee to
John Cornett, and all others defiled with Abolition ism, that, unless they give positive assurance to live with us as become citizens of a slaveholding com-munity, they will be permitted to remain in this county no longer than may be necessary to sell their property, and close their business.

3d. That the Clerks of our County and Circuit

Courts shall not be permitted to issue any writ or wri from their respective offices upon any memorandu made or sent by any persons, for the commencement of any suit or suits against citizens of this county for any act done by them, having for its object the expulsion of Abolitionists from the county; or to prevent further dissemination of the abolition doc-trines among us. If usued, that the Sheriff of this county shall not execute any such process upon such

citizens for the cause aforesaid.
4th. That we will hold the said Clerks and Sher iffs personally responsible for a violation of the preceding resolutions; and for a compliance therewith, we pledge ourselves to stand between, them and all

danger, whether personal or pecuniary.

5th. That we know what we say, and mean to do as we say; and that so far as it may depend on the action of the people of Grayson County, no Abolitionist shall contaminate our atmosphere with his pestiferous breath, or be permitted to pollute the soil of the State with his foot.

6th. That the thanks of the people of Grayso County are especially due, and the same are hereby tendered to their brethren of Wythe County, for their kind sympathy, and their resolutions to aid us in resisting any and all attempts to harass our citi-zens with law suits, for applying the only efficient remedy to incorrigible Abolitionists.

7th. That while we have no wish to be personal,

nor threaten violence to any one, we cannot but re gard the act of instituting a suit against our citizens for what they have done, as encouragement to the few disciples of the infamous Bacon yet remaining amongst us—as fraught with danger to ourselves and our neighbors of the adjoining counties, and as de-manding at our hands this public expression of our just indignation, and our fixed purpose to protect our-selves and property—peaceably if we can—forcibly if we must.

On motion of Col. Stephen Hale, the following resolutions were adopted:
8th. That if Messrs. Jas. W. Sheffy and B. F

Wysor should visit Grayson County for the purpose of instituting or carrying on a suit or suits of John Cornett, or any other of the like character, we think they should be treated to a coat of tar and feathers, and we will aid in bestowing the same.

9th. That neither George W. Reeves, Stephen M. Dickey, Livern keepers at the Court House, nor any

other citizen of the county, shall receive as guests into their taverns or houses, Jss. W. Sheffy, Benjmin F. Wysor, or any other person, who shall comfor the purpose of propagating abolition principle for the purpose of pro or aiding them in any manner, shape, or form.

On motion of G. H. Matthews, it was resolved, 10th. That all candidates for office in the gift of the people of this county be required to endorse these resolutions, and that they agree, in writing, to strike from the polls, votes of all known Aboliti ists, and not count them in ascertaining the result o

the elections.

11th. That these proceedings be published in the Wytheville Republican, the Abingdon papers, and that the papers throughout the State be requested to

On motion, this meeting now adjourned.

JAMES DICKY, Chairman WILEY D. HALE, Secretary.

The North will see by these resolutions what slave-bolders are ready to do. After driving that good man, James C. Bacon, from their midst, giving him choice between flight and death; breaking up the Wesleyan meetings; tearing down their places of worship; whipping, tarring and feathering; abusing and literally driving from their own houses, all who entertain the opinion that slavery is incompatible with Christianity; these 'law-loving and law-abid-ing' slaveholders defy the arm of the civil law to touch them for their lower-law proceedings.

Let the people of the North read and understand, that tavern keepers dare not entertain boarders; that

lawyers dare not plead a case; that courts dare not sit; and that clerks of county courts dare not 'issue a writ, and that Sheriffs dare not conform to their oaths; and execute the duties of their office only at the dictation of slaveholders.

But perhaps the reader is ready to ask, was not

this mob composed of the rabble? It was composed of lawyers and other sworn officers. Stephen Hale, the father of the eighth resolution, is a Methodist class-leader. But let no one be discouraged. Villanous despotisms like this, will create a reaction; bold and good men will not submit—will oppose such outrages, will be waked up and called into the field of active opposition to oppression by such atrocious, dastardly conduct. These wrongs are only steps, therefore, necessary to the downfall of the institution

By what I have been told, I should think nearly one hundred families have left Grayson county since Brother Bacon's expulsion. Six hundred families have moved from North Carolina, on account of slave moved from North Carolina, on account of slave moved from North Carolina. rery, since Brother Crooks and the writer were expelled. Think you, Mr. Editor, these (we) fugitives will in any way voluntarily support slavery? I tell you nay.

Yours, J. McBRIDE.

Meredith County, Ohio, June 11th, 1852.

From the National Bra.

LETTER PROM CASSIUS M. CLAY. WHITE HALL P. O. Madison County, Ky., July 5, 1852.

Mr Dean Sir:—My name has been by some friends suggested as a candidate for President, and by more for Vice President of the United States, on the Free Democratic ticket. Allow me to say that I have, in all my conversations and letters, discouraged any such procedure. I now decline altogether having my name used in the Pittsburgh Convenaged any such procedure. I now decline strogen-er having my name used in the Pittsburgh Conven-tion. In doing so, I do not fail to appreciate the tion. In during we would be conferred upon me as much more honorable than a Whig and Dem cratic nomination would be, as Freedom is more glorious than Slavery. Neither am I influenced by the prospect of temporary defeat; for it is far more hon-orable to deserve success than to win it! But I, though an old soldier in the cause of American Republicanism, am a new comer in the Free Democratic organization; and I deem it but just that the cratic organization; and I deem it but just that the compliment of standard-bearer should be conferred upon those whose advanced age will not allow them to reap any of the fruits of their labors in the achievement of victory and power. I think the chances are in favor of my living to see both! I have yet faith that the declarations of 76 are not only true, but destined to accomplishment; that not in vain were the aspirations of those great-hearted patriots, who died that we might be free; that those events which have illustrated the last half century are put to be dimmed by confirmed despotism; that it can bardly be that the nission of America is to hunt down a fugitive slave! Over the skies of my vision, no such clouds of despair lower! My spirit

is not marred in all its possible happiness by any such event! This, not only the eternal course of Destiny declares, but the late Conventions at Baltimore attest! Liberty, after all, is not so low in the reverence of its blasphemers, when upon the shrine of her propitiation is poured out the blood of a Cass, a Buchanan, a Fillmore and a Webster! No; our large even sectional. It was nothing even sectional. reverence of its blasphemers, when upon the shrine of her propitiation is poured out the blood of a Cass, a Buchanan, a Fillmore and a Webster! No; our cause is one upon which the ideal builds the heaven of its happiness, and the practical rests its great development—the cause of Humanity and of God! The Free Democracy must at last and soon control the destinies of this Republic. 'Sacred be the memory of our fathers! Their principles shall be vindicated, their avowals made good; the devil of our great woe shall be cast out; Slavery shall perish! True Republicanism shall be established—America shall be free! Our alliance with foreign despotisms shall be free! Our alliance with foreign despotisms shall be lifted off from the crushed hearts of the shall be dissolved; the great pressure of our apos-tacy shall be lifted off from the crushed hearts of the lacy shall be litted off from the crushed hearts of the Democracy everywhere; we shall be not only the hope but the help of the nations, till their destiny be accomplished! A soldier, then, in the ranks, the nominee of the Pittsburgh Convention shall receive my unreserved support. I shall not dishonor myself by associating with parties who despite me. by associating with parties who despise me, or dicate political creeds which in the same bres ice! 'Can't or can be elected,' never was and

never shall be in my political vocabulary! I ask myself, 'Am I right?' And ever, amid the thunder of the battle, my war-cry shall be, 'Don't give up

AND DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

ious periodical, regard either Scott or Pierce wit

'No! good men, and bad men, and all men are,

we shall ever get beyond the platforms. There

a platform as either of these two. We are not ready yet to cast our vote—were it even for the highest

archangel-in favor of the irrevocableness of a law

archangel—in layor of the irrevocableness of a law which we consider infamous; in favor of a with-drawal of the inalicnable right of free thought and

thought and discussion most; in favor of degrading

which the Russian serf or the Hungarian bauer

would scorn as beneath the level of his own in

good men will try to sweeten the bitter platform with

upon it, and thus make the two together a potion

which their political stomach will not reject. But it

must be done in a state of semi-somnolence of the

moral sense. It is beyond our conception how any Christian—accepting the Beatitudes, and striving to

walk 'as He also walked' -can exercise the elective

which has yet spoken. Future voices from Conve

ternative remains to ignore the election and obey the

We wish some other religious papers had the

courage and consistency to assume the same right-

SCOTT AND WEBSTER IN BOSTON.

faces of many of the prominent men of the meeting, as they gulped down the bitter dose. For it

was, properly, a Ratification Meeting, and represent-

ster wing of it as the Scott. There will be no op-position, to speak of, on the part of any considerable Whigs, to the Scott ticket, whatever amount of blarney or bluster there may be on the part of the

small fry.
You may remember that I suggested, in my last, I

seems, for there was the very man at this meeting, whip in hand, and the way in which he laid it over

the Webster Whigs who were disturbing the meet

ing, and those that threatened to bolt, was comforta

see. His speech was an excellent specimen of the Stump species, and was very effective from the spirit with which he put in the licks. Being one of their

recognised masters, they could only writhe and squirm a little. Of course, they didn't dare to resist

him. It was very refreshing, too, to see him insult the whole meeting—which is the proper mission of

every slaveholder in a Northern assembly. He said that as soon as a Northern Whig was nominated, the cry at the South was that he was an Abolitionist!

years ago, demonstrated that the Whigs were the only anti-slavery party, and they themselves the only abolitionists dyed in the wool! It's my belief he

did. At any rate, I am sure the gentlemen on the

Mr. Webster for the loss of the nomination, he must have been comforted last Friday. Friday! An un-lucky day they chose! We always haug here un

Fridays. However, it was not unappropriate for a funeral. And so obviously was this a funeral, that

everybody with one consent spoke of it as one. Mr. Webster having been slaughtered at Baltimore, was

on the line of the procession should be closed. There was a considerable display of bunting in some

to behold. He was one Netherland of Tennes-

ful works of darkness, but rather reprove.'

by his besotted retainers, says-

vill do as they please. No doubt many

fellowship with the unfruit-

our free citizenship into the semblance of so

netween them, except that the

favor. The Congregationalist says :-

Boston Congregationalist, an Orthodox pap

the ship!

G. Bailey, Esq.

is little to choose

voluntary degradation.

and towards men.

cous position.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 23, 1852.

THE JUBILEE!

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION! The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slaver

I have the honor to be your friend and obedien Society hereby notify the friends of impartial free lom, without distinction of party or organization, i this Commonwealth, that a GRAND MASS CEL RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO THE WHIG EBRATION of the Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION will be held in the beautiful Grove at FRAMINGHAM, on TUESDAY, August 3rd Chief by Rev. Messrs. Edward Beecher, Richard M. Storrs, and Henry M. Dexter, after a review of the platforms adopted by the Whig and Democratic parties in their late National Conventions—both of at which all, who are longing and laboring to witness a similar, but still more glorious event in the United States, are cordially invited. No occurrence which platforms it finds to be in favor of the Fogi-tive Slave Law—concludes that it cannot, as a religin human history is more deserving of commemor tion than this, being unparalleled in its nature, and onequalled in the greatness of the change effected in the condition of a down-trodden and cruelly opcourse, free to respond as they see fit to these plat-forms and the nominations founded upon them, and we already hear and read earnest discussions of the pressed race. Let it be duly observed, with a two fold object.

The Rail Road Company have agreed to take pas relative merits of Pierce and King, and Scott and Graham. But, for ourselves, we have not got so far yet as the consideration of the men, nor do we see sengers from Boston to the Grove at South Fram ingham, and bring them back to the city, on the fol lowing terms :- Adults, 50 cents each; children, un der 15 years of age, 25 cents each. The same terms Whigs, coming last, had a better opportunity to brace their timbers firmly, and clinch well their nails, and will be allowed at Worcester, and for the Milford offer to the Southern Moloch a somewhat more Branch. The prices will be uniform, without referelaborately built car upon which to ride forth to vice ence to the distance travelled, provided that in tory.
We could not vote for Gabriel himself upon such case will more than the regular fare, from any station to South Framingham and back, be charged.

> In case of the weather being unsuitable for a pen-air meeting, it will be held in WAVERLEY HALL near the Depot,) a new and commodious hall, accom nodating about six hundred persons.

Those going from Boston, and stations east Framingham, will leave Boston at 8 30, A. M. Those from Worcester, and stations west of Framingham will leave Worcester at 9. A. M. Those from Milford, and stations on the Milford Branch, will leave Milford at 10 20, A. M. honey of their favorite candidate who stands

Returning-leave Framingham for Boston, Wor cester and Milford, at 5 30, P. M.

There will be no lack of able and elognent speak ers on the occasion. It is believed the services wil be unusually interesting. Further particulars nex FRANCIS JACKSON, President. *EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

Those in Plymouth County, desirous of at tending the celebration at Framingham on the 3d of Angust, and yet anxious to reach home that evening We wait for a platform upon which we can stand with a conscience yold of offence towards God are informed that they will be allowed to return t the city, from the Grove, in the express train from New York, by which they will arrive in season to take the 5 o'clock train for Plymouth, &c.

THE PIRST OF AUGUST IN BALEM.

The friends of the anti-slavery cause in Esse. The Boston correspondent of the National Anti-County will be gratified to learn, that the anniversary Slavery Standard, ('D. T.') in giving a sketch of the of West India Emancipation will be commemorated late Whig (Scott) ratification meeting in Fancuil by appropriate exercises, in Salem, on Sunday Hall, and the subsequent reception of Mr. Webster August 1st. Probably three meetings will be held of that day, to be attended by Parker Pillsbury, Charles I was greatly disappointed at the absence of Mr. Lenox Remond, William Lloyd Garrison, and others. Choate, who was in the bill of the play. I had necessary particulars will be given in promised myself unusual entertainment at seeing the the Liberator. We hope there will be a strong countral type of the piece, of which Mr. Webster had type deceation present on the occasion. ty delegation present on the occasion. been the Pantaloon, open his mouth and jump down his own throat! But, like his great exemplar, the Bottle Conjuror, he was missing when the time came, and merely sent a line to say that he had done it. There was great fun, however, in seeing the wry

ELEVEN WEEKS IN EUROPE; and what may be see in that time. By James Freeman Clarke. Boston : Ticknor, Reed & Fields-1852. pp. 329.

A tour of only eleven weeks in Europe, and large and handsome volume as the result of it! The of marvels and miracles, what is to be set down as ridiculous or impossible? None but a Yankee, however, could perform the fete accomplished by Mr. Clarke, in so satisfactory a manner. There are some men wh see and do more in eleven weeks than others can i You may remember that I suggested, in my last, I think, that it would be well for Mr. Clay (it was before he went to his own place,) or the other owners of the Boston plantation, to send on an overseer to administer a little wholesome correction to their refractory chattels. Well, they had thought so themselves, it than two hundred miles on foot, 'among the finest Al pine scenery in the Bernese Oberland and round Mount Blanc, Wherever he went, he appears to have selected the objects of his curiosity with great judgment, and to have used his eyes to the best advantage. It is really surprising that so much could be accomplished in so short a time. The book is not only very entertaining, but the genial spirit and fin taste which pervade it are of an elevating tendency. It is well worth the perusal of those who never expe to visit Europe, and of those who do ; indeed, to the latter class it will prove very serviceable for referen and guidance. Mr. Clarke appears to have an enthu ery at the South was that he was an Abolitionist! I and guidance, wonder whether he remembered how Mr. Lawrence, from that very place, had declared himself 'a born Abolitionist!' And how Mr. Webster and Mr. Choate, and all the Whig orators and editors of four carry and the Whig orators and editors of four carry and the Whigh the west of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, and works of art that he examined, though very modestly made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made, indicate an inborn perception and love of the carry made. whose studies have been chiefly theological, and who did. At any rate, I am sure the gentlemen on the platform remembered it well enough.

But it is high time I came to the great rattle which the Boston people provided to console their pet for failing to reach the head of his class at Baltimore.—

If being carted through the streets, in the hotest part of the hottest day in the year, with a thousand men sweating on foot before him, and another thousand sweating on horseback behind him, could console and sweating the house of the non-instance he went calling is to sermonize from the pulpit, exhibits suc a passion for the fine arts. The professional shackle which are a heavy incumbrance to many, seem in his case to be as light as gossamer. We thank him for this useful contribution to the current literature of the

THE WHITE SLAVE; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive. Bo ton: Tappan and Whittemore, 114 Washington st. 1852. pp. 408.

To every reader of 'Uncle Ton's Canin.' w has had all the sympathies of his nature stirred with in him by its perusal, we give this advice :- procur Webster having ocen staughtered at Dantinore, was forthwith, it possible, a copy of prought home for burial. And this was it. You remember having heard how Lord Timothy Dexter, of Newburyport, had his own obsequies celebrated your heart fired with new earnity to the sceurse while he sat watching them from his window. Mr. slave system. In point of dramatic interest, graphi Webster had the advantage of that noble Lord, delineation, thrilling adventure, and elegance of style delineation, thrilling adventure, and elegance of style hasmuch as he not only attended his own funeral, this volume is inferior to nothing which has yet bec insemuch as he not only attended his own funeral discourse. The resemblance to a funeral was increased by the odd request of the managers of the affair, that the shops the state of the st published on this subject. In the preface, the author says - The earlier chapters of this book were writte on a Southern plantation, during that summer There was a considerable display of bunting in some of the streets, with here and there a plaster bust of Mr. Webster, looking ghastily forth from among the flowers, but there was little enthusiasm. Perhaps, indeed, it may have been all melted out of the lieges, for it was a fearfully hot day. Several men died of the heat, one at least of the secont. The show of men was very sufficient. Boston can do a thing of that sort up handsomely. And that was all that this Recention proved.

which the concluding events of the story are supposed to happen, and in the midst of scenes and persons suggestive of those which the book attempts to portray. Some readers may perhaps recognize in the astory with which they have before met—[Arthur and the strength of the story are supposed to happen, and in the midst of scenes and persons suggestive of those which the book attempts to portray. Some readers may perhaps recognize in the astory with which they have before met—[Arthur and the strength of the story are supposed to happen, and in the midst of scenes and persons suggestive of those which the book attempts to portray. Some readers may perhaps recognize in the astory with which they have before met—[Arthur and the strength of the story are supposed to happen, and in the midst of scenes and persons suggestive of those which the book attempts to portray. Some readers may perhaps recognize in the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and the story with which they have before met—[Arthur and they are story with which they have before met and they are story with which they have before met and they are story with which they have before met and they are story with which they have before met and they are story with which they have before met and they are story which the concluding events of the story are sur

SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

An aged veteran at the West sends us the follow ing letter, with a request that we would lay it before

GREENFIELD, (Highland Co., Ohio,) } June 29, 1852.

DEAR SIR-The nomination of the two candidates for the Presidency shows the Whig and Democra vieing with each other, which shall be most humble to the Slave Power. I am an old man, born July 1776-of course, raised on the air that issued from th Old Philadelphia Hall, at the sound of the Old Bell proclaiming liberty to all the inhabitants of the land and that all had an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Now, sir, the wonder ment is, that one twentieth of the population, being slaveholders, have overruled the nation; and now worse than ever, both parties crawling down to see which can be the most abject and servile!

My object, in this letter, is to try and unite all par no matter for names-and all that are willing to marshal under the banner of Liberty. No oppression of body or mind! Strange it would seem, if there i not a majority of the voters of the United States who

At this time, it appears there are but two platforms The Democrats and Whigs are pretty much merged into one. Slavery and subserviency for the one. Lib. erty and freedom of body and mind the other. And as the prophet said, 'Choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

Now, my last request is, (and perhaps it is the las I shall ever write on the subject,) that all parties, without being distinguished by party names,-every one that loves liberty and hates oppression, whether for eign or domestic,-will meet in one united Conven tion, proclaim their principles to the world, nominate their candidates from men that can hold up their heads, and look like men, and not things; and such as have not bowed the knee to slavery, either of body or mind. Our enemies will sneer, and say such are very scarce. The prophet thought so in Israel, that he alone was left, but God told him there were sever thousand who had not bowed the knee to Baal. Ser vile as the two parties may appear, may we not hope that there are, in our land, more than seven thousand that will not disgrace any country to be set up a standard-bearers? Have we not a Gerrit Smith Halo-from that on West a Lamovne-still farther West, a Samuel Lewis? Within this circle are contained thousands equally able to lead Freedom's

Now, sir, for the sake of every thing that is tender and dear to liberty, urge a union convention of al such parties as support liberty, and hate oppression. Land reform is not objected to by any party. Let no minor views disturb the common harmony; but let us present one unbroken front for liberty.

If my views are worthy of notice, I beseech you urge all the Liberty papers in the land to recommend presiding Elder in that Conference. He also said a Liberty Convention as above; and I will feel as if I had done my duty. With great respect,

Yours, in the cause of freedom,

GENEROUS DONATION.

The following letter is from a long tried and highly esteemed friend, residing on Long Island. He is a lover of, and a sincere and earnest seeker after the truth-believing in a practical adoption of the apostolical injunction, 'Prove all things; hold fast that which is good. He will accept our grateful acknowledgments for his generous donation; being, as it is, one fourth part of the whole amount of the loss we sustained by the late robbery.

BRUSH HILL, (Long Island,) July 18, 1852. DEAR GARRISON-I saw by the Liberator that I re ceived last night, that your office had been entered. and robbed of some forty dollars, which loss you say you are not well able to bear. I therefore think the mediately, and accordingly enclose a ten dollar bill as my part of the same. I give it to you on condition you may receive from Henry C. Wright and Joseph sion, lying and hypocrisy? Every time this nation Barker; for I think (judging from the past) that any one of them will be worth the price of the Liberator for one year; but, should they offend any of your subscribers, so as to cause them to discontinue the paper, as the letter of Joseph Barker evidently did Phomas Galbreath of Ohio, and thereby a pecuniary loss is sustained, if you will keep a record of all such cases, and inform me of the amount, I will make it good to you.

Yours as ever in the cause of truth and progress GEORGE DOUGHTY.

We thankfully acknowledge a donation of one

DEPARTURE OF KOSSUTH.

The New York Journal of Commerce announces the clandestine departure of Kossuth as follows :-

Among the passengers of the steamer Africa, which left New York for Liverpool on Wednesday, was Louis Kossuth, Ex-Governor of Hungary. His name was not in the list of passengers published, and it is said that he went on board only a few minutes before the vessel departed. Various surmises have been started as to the cause of his sudden departure.

And the Evening Post moralises as follows :-The chief obstacles which Kossuth met in the prope The chief obstacles which Kossuli met in the propa-gation of his doctrines here, came from that gross wrong in the social relations of the South, which perverts all our domestic politics, and blinds the whole nation to its true interests and glory. Slavery is, and must be, utterly opposed to every liberal sentiment. Its essence is despotism, and its natural affinities are with despotism the world over. No man who buys and sells his fellow man can have any other than a fetitious love of

ection.

But it is not our object to awaken discussion in this place; more than is involved in the simple statement of the fact, that the enmity to Kossuth has originated where nearly all the enmity to liberty and movement originates in this country—among the adherents of slavery. At the North and West, his reception and prowas only when he approached the atmosphere of slavery, whether North or South, that his steps were arrested, or his feelings chilled. It is due to trath and justice that this fact should be known here as well as in Europe.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.-This is the title of a new work published by H. J. Meyer, 164 William street, New York, the object of which is to give beautiful steel plate engraving of the most beautiful and remarkable places and objects in the world, with interesting accounts of the same. It is published in numbers half monthly, at 25 cts. a number, each number containing four engravings and 25 to 30 pages of letter press description of the same. The second part, now pefore us, contains plates of the London Exchange, the city of Constantine in Algeris, the Palace and Gardens at St. Cloud, in Paris, and New York Bay. Twelve of these parts make a volume. It is, certain ly, a most beautiful and a very cheap work, and very desirable accompaniment of every parlor table.

The Boston Directory for 1852 .- With the publish r's usual promptness, the Directory for the current year (beginning July I,) is out; beautifully printed by Damrell & Moore. It embraces the City Record, General Directory of all the Citizens, and a Busine Directory with an Almanac; also a reprint of the first Boston Directory, which was published in 1789. This, printed in uniform type and page with the directory for the present year, makes but sixtees pages, while the directory for 1852 occupies 280 pages, leaving out the business key and all following it. So much have three score years and ten brought about in Boston. It was a good idea to bring out this old directory; and perhaps some are yet living who will turn with pleas are to names and residences which they once knew but which the world knows now no more. George Adams, publisher, 91 Washington street.

LETTER PROM REV. JEHIEL CLAFLIN. NORTHFIELD, (Vt.) July 12, 1852.

I am not a politician, not even a 'Free Soiler,' and cientiously under the Constitution. have not voted for the last twelve years; yet'I feel deep interest in the various political movements of bearing they have on the welfare and destiny of this

Who that has a heart to feel for humanity, bu must feel his bosom swell within him, in the midst of such portentous times as these?

What a prospect this country now presents for millions of our countrymen in chains! With mingled feelings of sorrow and shame I ask, can the treacher; and hypocrisy of this nation, in its professions ar practice, be surpassed? And when I cease indignantly to rebuke this 'sum of all villanies,' in public or in private, at home or abroad, among friends or encmies, then would I cease to be called a follower of Christ. I fully sympathise with your views of slavery and the Constitution, and the principles and measures you advocate for the overthrow of the same I am a Garrisonian abolitionist. I love the doctrines of the American Anti-Slavery Society, because I believe them to be true and right, and in perfect harmony with the nature and relations of man, and the clearest and highest perceptions of the law of God.

At the anniversary of the New England A. S. Con vention in May last, I stated that many thought here in Vermont, to be an abolitionist was to be opposed to the Sabbath, the church, the ministry, to be a ne government man, &c., which I still say is true, when applied to that type of abolitionism called ' Garrisonianism. Br. Garrison, you are not popular here, and indeed, you are not in this nation. What then? Why, this is not your condemnation, but your highest praise. In such a government as this, to be popular is to be condemned by all that is good and pure. Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce are popular. The Vermont Conference of the M. E. Church we

ield here a few weeks since, and at that one time of the presiding Elders said to me, in private conversation. (undoubtedly supposing me to be a Methodist,) that lavery exerted a controlling influence in the M. E. Church. This presiding Elder was a member of the General Conference in Boston, in May. Speaking o Trafton's going into the A. S. Convention to defer the M. E. Church against the charges of the abolition ists, he said ' they used him up.' He further said, that in the Conference the next day, John A. Collins, member of the Conference, fully justified the most severe charges which the abolitionists had preferred against that church. Collins said he would throw his arms around the entire South; he would embrace them all in his sympathies and Christian fellowshipslaveholders and all !! Here is the admission of that Gorsuch was a Methodist, and a miserable scoun drel, and they served him just right, and he wished they would serve all others just so. I fully endorsed the indignation he felt at such a

outrage, but do not believe in taking the life of the oppressor, even in such an extreme as that; and I am sorry that any of the anti-slavery friends have sanctioned a resort to deadly weapons as a last resort i such cases. It is most painful to witness the almost entire devo

tion to the Constitution and laws of this government whether right or wrong, in all the sects in religion and parties in polities. They seem to have no idea that there is a God higher than Congress, or a lay higher than the Constitution. We are told by the priest and demagogue, that we must obey the ' powers that be,' in all cases, and in doing so we obey God O what a solemn thing human government is, espec ially this government, just at the present time! Who believes that God had anything to do with the Baltimor Conventions? Wonder if there were any prayers or friends of the Liberator ought to make up the loss im- the occasion? God was not in all their thoughts. They had no fear of God before their eyes. Wha has a God of justice and purity to do with such politi that you will publish in the Liberator, all the letters cal jugglery and and jesuitical chicanery, such oppres repeats the Declaration of Independence, it uttersgreat LIE. And certain it is, that if an individual, a such, should do such deeds as does this nation, h would be branded as a common liar and profligate wretch, and would merit the scorn and execration of all good men. Slavery is rapidly destroying the moral sense and conscience of this nation. Well might Jefferson say, . I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just.' The great work of the true abolitionist is, to correct, purify and regenerate public opinion and public sentiment. Slavery must be treated as a sin, and slaveholders as sinners. Le outrage-sinners of the first rank; let them be looked upon with more abhorrence than we would on the nurderer, the thief, the assassin, the libertine, the liar and defamer-as guilty of all these and more then an influence would be felt that would burn deer into his woul. May God hasten the day!

May God haster.
Yours for the oppressed,
J. CLAFLIN.

HENRY BRADLEY.

PENN YAN, July 13th, 1852. DEAR GARRISON :- I cut from the Yates Count

Whig the enclosed article from the N. Y. Tribune, wit he remarks of Henry Bradley of this place, who with others, left the old Presbyterian church and formed a new Congregational church, in which Mis Abbey Kelley, John A. Collins, and others, held a Anti-Slavery Convention some ten years ago; and this same Bradley was president of the same, and was then, and has been for many years since, one of the most able and active advocates of the rights of the slave. I have heard him say, that if there were dif ferent degrees in heaven, Wm. Lloyd Garrison would be entitled to the highest scat. He was the Liberty party candidate for Governor of New York. Bu where is he now? Last winter, he was one of the foremost in keeping A. K. and S. S. Poster, and S. Holley, out of the same church ! His remarks that I send you will tell the rest. The said church suspended a few months ago, and their Reverend preache (Mr. Clark) went back to Massachusetts, and ha lately returned, and says that he has been converted to anti-slavery. But he did not stay there long enough to get his education. The reason why the church had to suspend was, the true anti-slavery por tion withdrew their support from it, and intend they say, to put it to a better purpose than to sustain

a pro-slavery church. The enemies of anti-slavery were much arou here by Mr. and Mrs. Foster, last winter, which i just the thing needed to open the way for discussion and I think the anti-slavery spirit is increasing in this place, but the number of true friends is small.

Yours, most respectfully,

The article enclosed to us by our correspon nt was a one-sided account of the speeches made a tee New England A. S. Convention, to which was appended the following delicate tribute-we suppose from the pen of Mr. Bradley :-

from the pen of Mr. Bradley:

Some time ago we were visited by a representation, male and female, of this class of religious anti-elavery philanthropists. Soon we had an entire new set of standards and teste of religious and political orthodoxy. Darkness was called light, and light darkness; bitter was called sweet, and aweet bitter. Those who did not respond readily and heartily to their sickly insanity were denounced as destitute of true patriotism and common humanity. If there is in Slavery anything so dangerous to liberty or religion as Garrisonism, we have yet to learn something in regard to that cruel institution. If the laws on that subject were as faithfully executed as the Fugitive Slave Law has been, every one of these ranters would be indicated and punished for tresson against the Government, and for blasphemy against God.

B.

J. G. FORMAN AND THE NANTUCIN

The Nantucket Inquirer, after publishing semi-columns of abuse and misrepresentation of Mt. Ten-man and the American Anti-Slavery Society, as asman and the American by the former in larged count of a sermon preached by the former in larged count of a sermon presence, by the former in large, this movement, refuses Mr. F, the privilege of in this movement, retuses sate I, the privilege of helping through the same columns, and yet continues a warfare of scurrility and abuse. We have no en ments for such an exhibition of meanness. Mr. Fr. ments for such an exposes his anonymous assalant to page man thus exposes its appears that it is the same tags view, from which it appears that is a top same unit, igated doughface, who, a few months ago, at a pale meeting in Richmond, Va. showed his willings a meeting in Municiples, if he ever had any, for a new, sell his principles, it has been said that 'if his brethren of Man pottage, when he say come South, and receive lates chusetts would return cured of their abolition has tesies, they It appears he is a Dentisi, by the name of R. F. Go man, whose honesty is shown up in rather as and vorable light, in the matter of quotations. The fat-lowing extracts of Mr. Forman's last article we copy from the Nantucket Weekly Mirror :-

In justification of my former article, it is proper that the duty of Christian forbance In justification of my former article, a a proper for me to say, that the duty of Christian forbesting does not require one to refrain from correcting polic misrepresentations concerning himself, or to permit false statements, garbled quotations, and might inferences to pass without exposure and rebake.

The instances of this, pointed out in my previous continuous are all confirmed by an examination. The instances of this, pointed out in my pressure communication, are all confirmed by an examinating of the report of a Boston pro-slavery journal, when I have in my possession, and from which your cerespondent obtained his materials, on the strength of which his statements were made. It is with regret one feels obliged to make such an accusation, (the word liar has not been used by me, as alleged by 'Medico,' and does not belong to my vocabulary, but when such are 'he facts in the case, I see no way of avoiding it. This paper, which, from its president of avoiding it. This paper, which, from its president communication, and its president in the case, I see no way of avoiding it. but when such are 'he facts in the case, I see no say of avoiding it. This paper, which, from its prositivery spirit, could not be expected to give a faithful report of the Anti-Slavery Convention, furnishes the proof that it is the source from which your correspondent pretended to make his quotations, and that these quotations are garbled, portions of them left sat altogether, and one entirely fabricated, in order to make me appear to endorse the most obnations see timents. As it would occupy more space that is convenient to me to give all the instances of this, I will mention only one, which will serve also to correct an impression your correspondent endeavors to rect an impression your correspondent endeavors a make, that his original quotation from Mr. Forer make, that his original quotation from Mr. Poser is confirmed by 'a citizen of this town,' who was present at the Convention. In referring to this gentleman's statement as given by 'Medico,' a list last article, it will be noticed that it contains head-ditional words 'as to the fugitive slave,' Now this ditional words as to the ingitive siave. Now this qualifying part of the sentence was left out in his first communication. If he had quoted it correctly from the source where he originally foom it. It would have read thus:—'No one who heard him. (i. e. Foster) could be be in the position of a fighter slave, would be situte to strike a dagger to the beat slave, would he sitate to strike a dagger to the best of even Mr. Webster, should he carry out the praciples he professed, to pursue the fugility for the papers of carrying him back to slavery. The part of the sentence I have italicized were omitted by por correspondent, which is a fair sample of the honest of his quotations, both as regards the report of the Convention and those which he pretends to mile from my discourse. It will be seen that those part of the quotation which he distincestly suppressed. of the quotation which he disfonestly suppressi, are the whole gist of Mr. Foster's remark, and the it was making him utter something entirely discent, not to say horrible, to leave them out. Of the motive with which this was done, I have nothing to say. If any one desires to see the remaining profit of my accusation, they have only to call on me, us it shall be furnished.

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Two circumstances also identify your correspondent 'Medico' and 'A Citizen,' first, his baving dent Medico and A Couzen, area, as any shown to another person the identical report in proposeesion, from which he has thus garbled and fis-fied his quotations, and secondly, that he was see taking notes of my sermon on the evening of its islivery. It is not surprising that you and he should be anxious to conceal the authorship, but other proofs in my possession fix it unalterably upon a certain Dentist in this town, whose name is B.T. Gilman.

In my previous communication I said I should be happy to discuss, 'before your readers,' the questing of American Slavery, but this does not necessary imply an obligation to hold a controvers upon a with 'Medico.' If, however, you will signify you willingness to publish a communication on that sibwith 'Medico.' If, however, you will signify yet willingness to publish a communication on that sabject, I will very gladly furnish one, subject to are criticism you may choose to make upon it, in what I will endeavor to show, what I stated in my sense, that 'the reason the denunciations of the shoftenists against the churches and clergy of the Lini States for their sanction and support of slaveholds, their fellowship with slaveholders, and their parise pation, in the crime of slavery has excited so not their fellowship with slaveholders, and their parispation in the crime of slavery, has excited so and opposition and rancor in the bosom of the church because they are too true. It will not follow has this statement that I endorse all that they have his on this subject, nor that I am in favor of the rain and overthrow of the churches, but rather of his reformation and purification from the enormous gradent that they have his on the subject, and purification from the enormous gradent has a statement of the subject. this nation, in holding three and a half m their fellow beings in slavery, a crime which is noble and pious John Wesley defined to be the of all villanies.' The object of the Americas As Slavery Society is the object of the America America America and Slavery Society is the overthrow of this grant system of iniquity; and that your readers may see how far their measures are in accordance with the Christian Religion, and how outrageously they have been maligned. I close this letter with a few gonations from the published Constitution and Deciration of Sontiments of this Society the latter at ration of Sentiments of this Society, the latter, at probably the first, from the pen of Wan, Lleys Garison:—

The object of this Society is the entire abilities of Slavery in the United States. While it seems that each State in which slavery exists has, by far Constitution of the United States, the exclusive rest to legislate in regard to its abolition in said State, 5 shall aim to convince all our fellow citizens, by the guments addressed to their understandings and sciences, that slaveholding is a heinous crime in its sight of God, and that the duty, safety, and best its terests of all concerned require its immediate clesdonment, without expatriation. The society will a endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Co endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence the gress to put an end to the domestic slave tride, rid to abolish slavery in all those portion of our country which come under its control, especially a the District of Columbia,—and likewase to pered the extension of it to any State that may hereafter is admitted to the Heiser.

admitted to the Union.

'The Society shall aim to elevate the charicst and condition of the people of color, by encourage and religious impereing their intellectual, moral and religious impereing their intellectual, moral and religious impereing their prejudice, that the ing their intellectual, moral and religious imperement, and by removing public prejudice, that they may, according to their intellectual and moral worth, share an equality with the white, of critical and religious privileges; but this Society will seed in any way, countenance the oppressed in violeting their rights by resorting to physical force.

'Our principles forbid the doing of evil that god may come, and lead us to reject, and to entrest the oppressed to reject, the use of all carnal segment of the deliverance from bondage; relying solely of those which are spiritual, and mighty through Golisthe pulling down of strongholds. posts of the pass of the pass

those which are spiritual, and mighty through use the pulling down of strongholds.

'With entire confidence in the overroling justed of God, we plant ourselves on the Declaration of our Independence and the truths of Divine Revelution, as upon the everlasting Rock.

'We shall enlist the pulpit and the press in the cause of the suffering and the dumb. We shall cause of the suffering and the dumb. We shall particulate the purification of the charches from all particulation in the guilt of slavery. Our trust is solely a God.'

These are the sentiments and principles of the American Anti-Slavery Society, as published to the world. These are the sentiments I endotsed as yes sermon, and which I now subscribe and approved all my heart, sentiments that are eminently Carsina on which, I trust my pulpit will never be silent, as my people never unwilling to hear.

Very respectfully,

J. G. FORMAN.

Nantucket, July 1st, 1852.

So far as his antagonist is concern Mr. Forman is stooping very low indeed to note on so witless, vulgar and unprincipled. True, he wise for the public at large; but having fully vindingle. himself and his sermon, we would advise him to use until a manly opponent made his appearant noticing any further assaults upon himself.

let of Coronal last Saturday, to spend some time let of Coreers, we spend some time achieris Anti-Slavery Society. After a hot of Emphasics Anterior Spaces, After a hot of sarrived here, and was eleserate to the enjoyment and repose of such a set strong to the cupy ment and repose of such a the of element mammon worship. I have the of course of four lectures eighteen times since of the course in the experience in the experienc came in. My experience in New Bedford in for time in the pleasantest, by far, of them all. It is been been pressure to me to see the colored peosent great pleasant with they are as capable of as capable of as capable of as capable of as and good accompanion as any other people are and oppression o a harrian policy towards the colored race of this and have crushed, and still press, millions of our norm my sisters, under an intolerable burden of The nominally free, as well as the slaves, and to drink the bitter cup of social wrongs at which The colored children of Boston are exad from the public schools of that idolatrous city. ment their parents are taxed to support these support these of Sergic in Indiana and Delaware, and, to a great and, the is done by public sentiment in all the and this Union. The Fugitive Slave Law, and to brible scores of kidnapping which have resulted offen, take from the whole colored population of serios, take from the whole colored population of So far as this law can do it, four millions of percess are deprived of protection, and placed in a ation of outlewry. And this baseness, this cost nadelity, is sanctioned and sanctified by the befof the American churches, through the metiter give to the infernal colonization scheme. ages bedy of the American priesthood stand son the world with the gospel of Christ in their man say to the colored man, You cannot be a as a this Christian land. You are under a terrible ada of reprosch and social injustice, and shall ever ku keg as you persist in dwelling in the land oper fathers. Go, then into exile. Leave the a four birth, where your affections are all and seek a home among the savages of nis, and oppress, and abuse you. But never hope race in your native land. God has made us stapejulice against you, and when we were regentel by the Holy Spirit, we were born into and hestility towards the poor colored man. So must depart, and find a home with pagans who present of this Christian prejudice against your he wonder is, that all this terrible injustice meted

as presistently to the colored people of America. beer stronger and more numerous white neighin err since the settlement of this continent by to slite man, has not utterly checked and ruined namiced race. Look at the men of varied acexplainests, and of rare mental and moral worth. the belong to that race, and estimate, if you can, the mult, the utter strocity of the American prejudice miss the people of color. Iss very much gratified to see so many of the

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bed citizens of New Bedford at our anti-slavery estage on Sunday and Monday. I was glad to lam that the enlared people of this city are so gen mly prosperous and respected. I should be rejoiced aled to see them and their brethren, in this old Companyealth, less under the control of a sectaria; signs, and more interested in the anti-slavery They ought to take one hundred copies of the Besterin this city alone. They ought to be active ad ernest in sustaining the anti-slavery cause; for I is their hope, their life, their redeemer. The same maybe truly said of all the workers of our country therer their color. The anti-slavery cause must rough through their exertions, or they become slaves. This work waits for their aid. While they go by on the other side to their sectarian synagogues and pro-sluvery parties, the chains are being forged for them, and their children. If they suffer this great hour to go y unimproved, the iron of Despotic Power will enter their souls.

The expense of hall hire is here so great, that we beld our meeting, on Monday evening, on the steps of the City Hall. A fine audience gathered, and all were orderly and attentive. I had been speaking about twenty minutes, when the city marshal came, and ordered me to leave, because there was to be a meeting of the city council, and my speaking would disturb them. We were on the steps at one end of the building; they were in the third story at the ather end. Of course, there could could be no disturbane from the power of any single pair of lungs, der such circumstances. The thing is simply precotterns. So I told the mighty official, that I would ast disturb the council. They should be allowed to pass in, and come out, unharmed. I begged him to tell them not to be afraid; and I assured him I double go on with my remarks, unless compelled to 4sst. At this moment, friend . Ricketson interposet sying that I was a friend for whose integrity he sould rouch, and that I was an Agent of a Society to slich he belonged, and proposed that I go on till he sall see the Mayor, and get his decision on the seems of my right to speak there. To this the for seented, and I proceeded. Mr. Ricketson aphaird to the Mayor, his old school-mate, and at the sent time a neighbor and intimate friend, to proetthe night of free discussion. But in vain. He boded to sustain and enforce the decision of the methel. So it was thought best to adjourn to the and the Court House, and there, with an audime of some five hundred, we finished our meeting a Manday evening. I expect to speak here again totick and anticipate an interesting and profitable

In alormed that a larger number of Liberator tonto New Bedford than to any other place in Masactis. This is the result of the faithful action of the east faithful abolitionists to be found by there. This man, a mechanic, a hard-worker, schou wealth, went round last spring, and got thiry are subscribers; circulated some thirty copies o the Writings of William Lloyd Garrison'; and now each resdy, as he always has done, to put his strong the wheel, and roll on the car of Reform and how, if there was one such worker in every town a the State, the subscription list of the glorious old see would be increased, in one year, to ten thouand Will not some, who read this, be moved to hate thishful effort to extend the circulation of the Language There are men and women, wherever the laction gree, who have leisure and influence, and the count, I think, to make earnest effort to spread the Gospel of Liberty among the people, by circula-

On Monday morning, I started out to get subscri be and collect funds. I wrote, at the head of s a shows :- We, the undersigned, believing a he becauty of the constant preaching of the gospart deliverance to the people of this land, agree to Artheum innexed to our names, in aid of the Masadments Anti-Slavery Society, to do this momenwork. What has been thus obtained, with the collection, amounts to \$42 50. With grateembrance shall I ever turn to this happy visit a New Bedford, one of the few cities of our old Comadvants where the fugitive dares to abide, and the tid hidrapper dares not ply his unholy and in-

On Tuesday evening. I lectured from the steps of a sid Congregational Church in Fairhaven, a small on the river opposite New Bedford. I spens salay in calling upon the people. I found the asg influences there bitterly pro-slavery. One

I spoke at the same place, as I had done the day before. Some Whig Pharisees took mortal offence at what I said of the Whig policy; some Orthodox Pha-risces at what I said of Orthodox policy. The former expressed their feelings by getting up cheers for Scott and the Fugitive Slave Law, and by hissing to disturb the meeting. The latter called out to me, You are a renegade from the Orthodox church. But the great majority of the five hundred who were present were attentive and orderly, and expressed their disapproval of the conduct of the disturbers so decidedly, that they were, at length, forced to desist. I found some very earnest friends of the cause in Pairhaven. They were much pleased with our series of meetings there; and I have no doubt good will result. On the last evening, a young man took the Liberator, and several others expressed a wish to do so as soon as they should be able. I would suggest to the friends of the cause in Fairhaven, the propriety of making special efforts, from time to time, to enlarge the circulation of the Liberator in that place. This work can be done often to much better purpose by those who live in town, than by agents who know none of the people. In Fairhaven, also, I collected \$10 98 for the cause, and one man, who contributed \$5 00 of this amount, said he had twenty more at the service of the anti-slavery cause, which he should forward to you in the course of this year. I felt a peculiar interest in Fairhaven, because there

my dearest and best friends had dwelt in fermer years. May the anti-slavery cause, there and elsewhere, be revived! May the unholy and inhuman parties and churches of our land be broken up by the omnipo-tence of Truth! May this people be associated into a truly democratic party, and into a truly Christian church, and work earnestly, constantly and successfully for the redemption of the world from oppression and superstition, and for the establishment of the universal brotherhood, in which the will of God shall b done on earth as it is done in heaven!

Yours, fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER. New Bedford, July 16, 1852.

THE BIBLE AND THE LIBERATOR.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, July 18, 1852. FRIEND GARRISON-I regret, exceedingly, that our friend Thomas Galbreath should deprive himself of the inestimable pleasure of the perusal of the Liberaator, merely because some of its patrons happen to differ from him on the character of the Bible. Now I would say to that friend, I regretted the appearance of that letter of Mr. Barker, in the Liberator, as much as himself; not because it was in the Liberator, but because the friend wrote it. Now, I have not the least doubt of the benevolent intentions of our friend B., in his assault on the Bible; I believe he honestly thinks it sanctions slavery; and if so, who would believe it? I do not believe our disaffected friend Gallbeath would. I have a high opinion of the Bible. but I think the Liberator is not the place to discuss its good or evil qualities; and I should expect a rejection of any opinions of mine, from the columns of the Liberator, for reasons too numerous to mention. I really hope our friend Galbreath will speedily change his mind, and immediately order the Liberator, and continue to profit under its benign influence; and the more so, because I feel it to be a great benefit to me, and all others who read it. All its readers know it to be a free paper, and are willing to trust its conductor; and if a friend choose to attack the Bible, for the in guilt of the most fearful description, both against benefit of the oppressed, you will, of course, admit him into your columns. If I were ever so capable of exposing the abominations of slavery, and could not be admitted into your columns, would I find fault? No; neither would I, if five hundred such letters as friend Barker's were admitted. I think friend Barker will find it difficult to convince people, that the Bible is false, or sanctions slavery; and I Slavery, and not the Bible.

I would say to our Ohio friend, that all the truth which is published in the Liberator is the word of God, as much as any part of the Bible. All truth is from God. Give me the principles held forth in the Diberatur, or 'give me death."

J LEONARD.

HENRY CLAY-PERSONAL GUILT. FOREND GARRISON

Some of your readers complain of Brother Treat. because he condemns Henry Clay on account of slavery while he lived, making him a free agent; and since his death, making him out a machine. How many such machines would it take to free this land? Henry Clay did nothing but curse the country while inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this he lived. If he was a free agent then, he is a free man field of moral conflict, because to human vision the now; if a machine now, he was so when he lived. It is foolish and absurd to blame men for sin that they cannot help, or to justify men for the good they must perform. And for people to condemn the Bible, because they do not understand its teachings, is extreme arrogance. If one half our reading were Bible reading, we should be better men and women. Let us lay aside all commentator, except Jesus Christ. He says, ' Search the Scriptures,' and gives the reasons-John v. 39-and then goes on to tell us what the Scriptures are, in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. If I find Paul casting with the Evangelists, I do not receive Paul. The ten commandments are summed up in two-Matthew xxii. 37,39-supreme love to God, and our neighbor as ourselves. Jesus Christ says, The words that I speak unto you are spirit and they are life.' John vi. 63, and xv. 10- If ve keep my commandment, ye shall abide in my love ; even as I have kept my Father's commandments, and abide in his love.' Thus, by abiding in Christ, we can do whatsoever he commands us. Here is an end of all con-

I do not wish to hear any man say he does not that doeth justly and worketh righteousness is accept- Weymouth, Mass. ed of Him. Nothing but the spirit of Jesus can produce a reformation in Church or State; and to do away Slavery we must have the spirit of Christ. He must be the beginning and the end, the first and the

I love your paper, and shall continue to read it; but I would like consistency, for it as a jewel.

A FRIEND OF PROGRESS. Newburyport, July 18, 1852.

NON-RESISTANCE.

FRIEND GARRISON-I read in the Liberator of 11th mo. 14th, 1851, an article from Enward Spancy, containing this sentence- 'I feel assured that Henry C. Wright, great advocate as he is of the non-resistance doctrine, could not make out the duty of a slave to surrender himself voluntarily to his master; and if he cannot make it out to be a duty on the part of the slave, his whole case is gone." Henry has never replied to this, or it has escaped

my notice. I hope friend Search will not take it amiss, should I make some remarks on his idea of non-resistance.

True non-resistance is Christianity without adulteration. Any thing short of the spirit of non-resistance is just so far short of the heavenly mind that breathes peace on earth, and good will to men. In the first place, it is not the duty of any man to call another master; in the next, it is not the duty of any man to obey another, when his orders conflict with right. It may safely be set down as a rule, that men should always be governed by their own sense of duty, and we should complain of no man when he lives according to the dictates of his own conscience; but sho is a leader in the Orthodox church, de
Christian precept or example undertakes to justify

adjunctions there bitterly pro-slavery. One when he claims to be a Christian, and under a have been so thoroughly unmasked in the Christian precept or example undertakes to justify

nounced Garrison—called him an infidel—said he war, or the use of carnal weapons in any shape, we ought to be hung, &c. &c. On Wednesday evening, may say, in truth, that he lets down the purity of Jesus to the common level of public opinion.

From this it must appear clear, that if we admit the spirit of war to be right and justifiable, there can be no limit to its devastating effects; power and perverte judgment being all that is necessary to carry cruelty and oppression to the very verge of human endurance

It would appear simple to undertake to prove that a Christian cannot fight, and almost useless to under-take to establish, by argument, the soundness of the philosophy of Jesus-it is so generally admitted.

But, to the text. A slave is not bound to surrende himself voluntarily to any man, neither is he bound to work without wages; and the truth does not require that he hide himself from his pursuer, but walk boldly forth as a man, preaching the gospel, and earning his living by the sweat of his brow; and if tyrants oppress him, it is not his fault-he is not censurable. He undergoes not more than good men in all ages have don before, and, 'verily, he will have his reward.' A few such examples of true picty and moral heroism among the slaves would disarm the slaveholder more complete ly than all the revolvers Colt ever made.

It is a law of nature, that like produces like; and the use of moral power alone can increase the growth of morals. 'A soft answer turneth away wrath, and angry words stir up strife.' War kindles the spirit of war, and lays low the feeling of peace on earth and good will among men. It is the same with every element of man's mind, whether it be caution, firmness self-esteem, veneration, benevolence, or reason. We must appeal to the faculty we wish to enlarge; and by this means the end will be accomplished, as certain as heat and moisture will aid in covering the fields

MICAJAH T. JOHNSON. South Creek, Harrison Co., (Ohio,) } 16th of 7th mo., 1852.

W NINETEENTH A NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR,

To BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST-MAS WEEK OF 1852.

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 for 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, tha there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of 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 will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and aim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparal elled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity of absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and very human instinct.

Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slave holders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated that God 'who has made of one blood all nations of men, and against their fellow-men generally, the rights 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 contri hope all friends of freedom, every where, will attack tion and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save hose that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation becomes repentant, we may easily trust it to find the best 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 political enginery or theological warfare. In the name 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 We are working in harmony with agencies vast as

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 country, 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 fact 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 sympa thy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer a 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 undersigned Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials for manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Committee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 believe the Scriptures; for if I do, I charge it to his North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the ignorance of the same. I am no sectarian. I believe publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications God is no respecter of persons; but in every land, he for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston,

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, SUSAN C. CABOT, ELIZABETH A. COTTON, LYDIA PARKER, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. MARIA LOWELL THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ANN R. BRAMHALL, HANNAH TUFTS. SARAH B. SHAW, ELIZABETH GAY, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, CHARLOTTE & SARGENT. ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

The London Times styles Kossuth the eloquen but unprincipled mountebank; whose preter

We are greatly surprised to read a paragraph like the following in a paper usually so clear-sighted and erect as the Lowell American:

Mr. Rantoul.—We had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Rantoul's speech at Salem on Monday. It was a splendid effort, and was received by the large audience with great approbation. Nearly all of his speech was of an anti-slavery character, and his opinions upon the Fugitive Law, the Baltimore Platform, and the proceedings of Ben. Hallett and Edmund Burke, were given with a great deal of vigor. Mr. Rantoul deems it to be his duty not to separate from the Democratic party: he did not mention the names of its candidates, but declared himself in favor of supporting them. Some few off the Free Soil party seem to be disappointed at his taking this course, but we do not ace any reason for disappointment. Mr. Rantoul's services to the cause of freedom have been of such vast importance, and his sincerity to manifest, that he must be sustained by the Free Soilers and re-elected. It will not do to let the slaveholders and doughfaces Mr. Rantout .- We had the pleasure of listeni must be sustained by the Free Soilers and re-elected. It will not do to let the slaveholders and doughfaces triumph over freedom by defeating Robert Rantoul, Jr.—Lowell American.

The following, from another Free Soil paper, treats the slippery, two-faced Rantoul in a very different but proper manner-thus :

Robert Rantoul gave in his adhesion to the Democratic nominees, at a ratification meeting at Salem, the present week. We hope he has gone to his own company. We would not wish to retain a man of such a craven spirit—one who can be wronged with impunity—his rights taken from him, and he not independence and love for the truth sufficient to make him repudiate principles which he knows to be wrong—the sooner such men leave the better. Let the number of true men be reduced to the number of Gildeon's count which he Gideon's army, but let every traitor and fain leave the ranks of anti-slavery.—Hartford Rep

The Webster Movement -The New York Times speaks thus of the Webster sizzle:-

'The whole of this fanciful Webster movement has a fictitious look. Names are at a premium in it; see have anonymous calls for meetings and conventions; anonymous statements of malcontent Whig opinions; anonymous programmes of future operations; anonymous denials, 'by authority,' of well-substantiated facts. There appears to be a general disposition among these friends of Mr. Webster to play the part of Guy Fawkes; and while using his name most prejudicially to his honor and peace, to keep their own names out of sight. Why do they not come up to the foot-lights at once, and let us have a look at them? This sneaking about in the dark, with cloak and stiletto, is disreputable and unmanly.'

The Beesays that 'Mr. Webster is in the hands of his friends.' So he was in the Baltimore Convention, and fared but little worse than common men do in the

Old Charles Jared Ingersoll has written a letter the New York Democrats, with the following senti

The Rival Party Conventions—Competing to vindicate Slavery as part of that American Liberty which the treaty of Independence recognizes, and no foreign nation must meddle with.

Ingersoll is worthy to join the Whig party of Mas sachusetts. Let State street give him a welcome.

The Eastport, Me, Sentinel tells the following

A sea-captain of this port, who recently returned from a short voyage, on seeing the names of 'Pierce and King' on a flag waving over Leavitt's building, exclaimed to his companion—'Halloa! Pierce and King! they must be some new folks that have moved in there since I have been gone!'

Ding Dong Bell.—Poor Dr. Bell, of the Insane Asylum, has been, for the last three years, whenever he had a chance to speak, ding-donging upon the subject of Wilson and Allen's bolting from the Philadelphia nominations of 1848. The Commonwealth of to-day contains a letter, nine columns long, from Gen. Wilson to Bell, in which the history of the Whig party, on the subject of slavery, for the last few years, is very clearly and beautifully exhibited. We shall not hear much more from Dr. Bell. His knell is tolled .- Lowell An ican, 14th.

Obsequies in Honor of Henry Clay. Newsrk, July 14th. The funeral services of Henry Clay were celebrated here yesterday. All business was suspended, and the public buildings and hotels closed from noon to sunset. An eloquent eulogy was delivered by Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen.

The Boston Journal is authorised to state 'directly and authoritalizety, that there is no truth what-ever in the statement, that Mr. Webster told F. A. Tallmadge, in New York, that he, Mr. Webster, was willing to give the whig ticket his support.

Important Memorial from Boston .- Senator Davis presented in Congress, a few days since, a memorial, signed by about fifty of the most wealthy and influ-ential merchants of this city, representing an aggreential merchants of this city, representing an aggregate of over ten millions of property, praying a recognition of Hayti as an independent State. This they pray, in order that our commerce with that country may be put on an equal footing with that of other independent nations. To show the importance of this commerce, the memorialists state, that the American tonnage employed in the trade with Hayti in 1850, was 74,671 tons navigated by 3,604 American seamen; our exports to Hayti that year were \$1,350,188, while to China our exports were only \$1,605,270, and employed only one half the tonnage that Hayti did. The to China our exports were only \$1,605,270, and employed only one half the tonnage that Hayti did. The trade with Hayti ranks the eighth in importance among all the foreign nations with which we have intercourse. She takes about one third as much of our pickled fish as all the rest of the world, and largely of our domestic and other manufactures; and her trade is from three to six times more important to make the value of 10 to \$15,000 for their benefit. One of the twelve was a husband purchased by his wife, and one a wife purchased by her husband. These two had been slaves of persons other than Mr. D. They all seems in the highest terms of grateful affection concerning their late master.—Rochester American.

What it Costs.—The Deficiency Bill, now before the twelve was a husband purchased by his wife, and one a wife purchased by her husband. These two had been slaves of persons other than Mr. D. They all seems in the highest terms of grateful affection concerning their late master.—Rochester American. three to six times more important to us than that of Cuba. Nor is it of value to New England alone, for Hayti imports three times as much of our flour as Cuba, and six times as much pork, so that the South and West are alike interested.

It is idle to expect that such a memorial will be

heeded while the Slave Power rules this country. The servile, soulless Washington correspond ent of the Journal of Commerce, writing in regard to this memorial and Hayti, says-mark the language-

If the U. S. Government should recognize their If the U. S. Government should recognize their independence, a commercial treaty would be made with them, that would be very advantageous to our commerce and navigation. But I have no idea that Congress would listen to such a proposition, even if the alternative was a total loss of the trade. The Southern States would consider it, and properly too, as an encouragement to the revolt of the slaves in other islands. (!!)

It is hoped that no more governments of this sort will arise in America, and there is no necessity for it, for there is room enough in Africa for the whole of the black race.

Singular Death by Lightning. — During a sovere thunder storm which passed over Earlville, Madison county, N. Y., on Wednesday of last week, Mr. Warren Skinner, a farmer of that town, while at work in his field, was struck by a thunderbolt, and instantly killed. Mr. Skinner's clothes were torn entirely into fragments, and thrown in different directions more than thirty feet from where he stood, and both his boots were entirely torn off and thrown at least ten feet. There was scarcely a shred of any part of his clothing left on him. Blood run from both of his ears, and there were two holes in the top of his head, which appeared to have been made by the electric fluid, and also a hole at the bottom of each boot, and a hole in the ground directly under each boot, and a hole in the ground directly under each

Mutilated Remains.—The Troy Times says, as Mr. D. Ganley was crossing the Boston Railroad track, opposite Batestown, he discovered a man's hat lying upon the track, and got out of his carriage to pick it up, when he discovered, at a little distance, a horribly mutilated body. The body was so literally torn in pieces that it was impossible to tell who it was. He had sandy hair and sandy whiskers, and wore a brown linen coat, boots and cassimere pants. A few shillings was found in his pocket, together with a black silk handkerchief. Coroner Defreest held an inquest, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Eastern Railroad .- It is with feelings of gratifica Lastern Rauroad.—It is with feelings of gratifica-tion that the directors can allude to the fact, that dur-ing the past year, there have been carried over the road one million, four thousand, nine hundred and nine-ty-one passengers, without the slightest injury to any one.

ALBANY, July 17.

Loss of Nine Lives by a Slide of Rocks.—The Toronto Colonist of yesterday, has the following despatch:
Quebec, July 15th.—Eight persons were killed and three houses destroyed on Tuesday, at Cape Diamond, by a slide of rock, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Yesterday another slide took place at 7 A. M., killing one man and crushing some houses. There was also another slide in the afternoon, but without loss of life; some houses were, however, crushed.

Mr. Clay's Obsequies at Lesington.—It is estimated that the number of persons present during the procession at Lexington, Ky., on Saturday last, amounted to between 30 and 40,000 and the horses and carriages present, if put in a line, would have extended a distance of 25 miles.

The Scamship Philadelphia.—Capt. McGowan, from Key West July 13th, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon, having made the passage in less than five days, with ninety-one passengers. The whole number of deaths among the crew and passengers of the Philadelphia, including those at Key West, was 55—of those, 43 died of cholers, and 12 bilious fever—44 were passengers and 11 belonged to the vessel. Nine passengers were left at Key West, sick with the Chagres fever.

The Seamship Arabia. — The Cunard Steamship Arabia, Intely launehed from the ship-yard of Messra. R. Steele & Ço., Greenock, is the largest steamer of that line, and will cost, when fitted for sea, £110,000. Her engines are of the side lever class, and are rated at 850 horse power, but are expected to work up to 1000. She will probably be the most magnificent steamer afloat, and the English are anticipating a triumph from her sailing powers.

Fatal Result.-We learn that Constable G. Man ratas Result.—We learn that Constable G. sian-chester, of Fall River, who was shot in that town on Friday morning, by a robber named James Clough, whom he was pursuing with the purpose to arrest him, died at 2 o'clock the next morning. The deceased was an estimable man, between forty and fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. Clough will now, probably, be proceeded against on a charge of mur-der.

Embalming.—The body of Mr. Barnum, who came to his death a few days since by jumping from the window of a hotel in New York, has been embalmed by one of the City Physicians, who opened the carotid artery and injected a subtance, known only to himself, into it. The effect was wonderful. The body commenced daily to grow harder and harder, and is now in a condition which, the doctor asserts, neither time nor climate can affect.

Madame Goldschmidt's Charities. - Madame Otto Goldschmidt has left London for the Continent. The Stockholm papers report a new act of great munifi-cence on her part. She has transmitted to the gov-ernment of Sweden a sum of flity thousand piasters, (£10,000 sterling,) to be employed in the creation of free primary schools in those localities wherein the number of those establishments is below the wants of the population.

New Music.— 'Uncle Tom's Glimpse of Glory,' words written by Eliza, and dedicated to Mrs. H. B. Stowe: adapted to a very pretty air composed by Frank Howard, has been published by E. H. Wade.

Terrible Accident .- During the celebration of the na tional anniversary at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, some thirty or forty cartridges, prepared for a six-pounder, exploded, dreadfully burning sixteen boys who were standing near the gun. It was thought six of them would die, and all were in a deplorable condition.

The Lexington (Me) Express has mournful ac

The Lexington (Me) Express has mournful accounts of sickness on the plains. It says:

A boat passed down on Wednesday, having on board three returning emigrants who report that they are the only survivors of a company of seventeen who set out for the mines. One morning on the plains, all were well and in fine spirits at the time of leaving the encampment. Before sunset, fourteen of the number were dead. The three survivors, panie-struck, left their teams and returned with all possible speed. their teams and returned with all no

There was also on the boat a gentleman in charge of three widows, whose husbands had died on the plains and who were returning to their friends in the east. Fatal Epidemic in Virginia .-- The Farmville (Va.)

Journal mentions a rumor that a disease of a most ma-lignant character, somewhat resembling cholera, is prevailing to an alarming extent, in Charlotte, Lu-nenburg, Mecklenburg, and other counties south and east of that place, among the blacks particularly, and that a large number of them have died; one gentle-man in Charlotte having lost ten, and another in Mecklenburg as many as forty. We hear that there is great mortality among the

cattle in this portion of the country. They are dying off by scores in every direction, of the disease known as the murrain. We heard of one man losing over forty out of seventy head .- Memphis (Tenn.) Enquirer. Louisville, July 14th.

Four Negroes Killed by Lightning.—During a storn at Lexicon, Miss., yesterday, a tree on Mr. Cunning ham's plantation, under which a party of seven negroe were eating their dinner, was struck with lightning and four of the negroes were instantly killed.

LF Mr. Grinnell's yacht Truant, of New York, ha ceaten three boats of the Model Yacht Club at Liver pool, coming 16 minutes ahead of the best.

Rochester on the 6th. The oration was delivered by Fred. Douglass, and the Declaration was read by th Rev. R. R. Raymond, of Syracuse. The oration of Douglass was a severe rebuke of the hypocrisy and meanness of the American people, for celebrating their own independence, while they keep four millions of blacks in bondage.

Liberated Slaves .- We saw yesterday in this city, company of twelve colored persons from North Carolina, in charge of Dr. Forbes, seeking a place in the free states or Canada for their permanent location and home. Ten of them were slaves of Benjamin Dicken, B-q., of Edgecomb county, N. C., deceased, and liberated by his will, which instrument set apart property to the value of 10 to \$15,000 for their benefit. One of the twelve was a bushand purchased by his wife, and

rich is 10013.— In the circum Bill, now before the smount of \$5,000,000. Among the items is this:—
'For expenses of Courts, &c., in sending colored men into slavery, &c., \$90,000!' Northern men, you pay this blood-stained money. For what? aye! for what? EP A writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser suppo-

es the destructive Fort Hill fire to have been occa-sioned by the careless use of a cigar or pipe. But a gentleman who has taken pains to inquire, informs the Boston Traveller, that the probability is that fire-crackers were the producing cause of that conflagra-

An abolitionist and negro stealer, who was at LF An abolitionist and negro stealer, who was attempting to run off with some slaves from Woodford county, was caught at Frankfort on Saturday night. He had started with twenty, but all except two soon left him, returned home, and informed their masters. He was immediately pursued, and was caught, together with the two negroes, who came on with him, in a negro house in Frankfort. They were all taken back to Versailles, and after the next Court the negro stealer will probably have a chance to see his brother Fairbank in the Penitentiary.—Louisville Union, 7th.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has sent two girls to Oberlin to be educated. They are the girls who about four years ago were redeemed from Bruin Hill, through the agency of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

through the agency of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Important Invention.—We have been much interested in looking at an invention of Mr. Anthony Shermer, of the Northern Liberties, for window blinds for railroad cars, designed not only to prevent dust from entering, but to blow out what is in the cars. It consists of vertical slats of glass, placed at an angle of forty-five degrees, in a frame-assh, and inclining outwardly. The draught created by the motion of the train will blow off all dust, and make a current from the interior of the car sufficient to draw out whatever dust or foul air may have entered. The sash in which the glass slats are fixed is made to turn on a pivot, so that it may at once be adapted to a reversed motion of the train. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company are shortly to test the invention on one of their cars — Philodelphia Bulletin.

A New Nomination—Geo.

A New Nomination.—Gen, Quitman was nominated for President, and Thomas M. Clingman for Vice President, at a barbecue of the Southern Rights party in Barber county, Alabama.

A Ship Stank by a Whale.—We learn by the London Netes, that the French brig Pauline, homeward bound with a cargo of sugar from Parta Rico, on the foremoon of the 17th of June, in longitude 40 10 W. of Paris, and in latitude 40 30 N., was struck by a whale upon the bows, and so much damaged that she almost immediately filled and sunk. The captain and crew, consisting of ten men and a passenger, succeeded in hoisting out a bost, into which they stowed a bag of buiscuit and a little water, and then abandoned the sinking ship. On the fourth dry they were very fortunately rescued by the British brig Crusader, treated with the greatest kindness, and landed safely at Cowes.

True.—The N. Y. Ailas calls Congress 'the great national sponge,' absorbing some \$4,000 a day from the people, and returning no equivalent.

WARHINGTON, July 15th.

Death of Adjutant General Jones.—Roger Jones, Adjutant General U. S. Army, died this evening.

Boston Chief of Police.—We learn from the Journal that Marshal Tukey has been superseded as the Chief of Police of Boston. Under the new Ordinance, the Mayor and Aldermen have appointed Gilbert Nourse, the present Assistant Clerk at Paneull Hall Market.

Anti-Slavery Demonstration.—The gathering of the old school anti-slavery men and women at Abington, on the 5th, was unprecedented in the annals of that Society. It is estimated that over five thousand persons were present, who listened to the burning cloquence of such significances as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Remond, and others.

The best feeling approximate and a greater the

quence of such agitators as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Remond, and others.

The best feeling prevailed, and a greater harmony existed with other anti-slavery bodies than usual. The great dividing line between slavery and freedom is being drawn, and while the two great parties are harmonizing on the one side, all true anti-slavery men harmonizing on the one side, all true anti-slavery men harmonizing on the one side, all true anti-slavery men harmonizing on the one side, all true anti-slavery men har the turning their attention more to the great enemy, then to differences of opinion as to the best tactics by which to be governed. It looks like the approach of an enemy when an army leaves its petty bickerings, and personal feuds give place to a rivalry for deeds of valor; and in a great contest where every man is needed at his post, like the present, it is cheering to see such a state of feeling as exists among the friends of Freedom.

of Freedom.

No movement since the days of the Apostle ever had such moral power, such moral giants, and such determined and noble champions as this, and we to the man or party that shall fall upon it, or on whom it shall fall!—Fitchburg News.

The Hounds again Unleashed.—A momentary excitement took place in our city yesterday, from the announcement that the flesh-mongers were again among us, and that a warrant had been issued for one of our fellow-citizens! Quick as the electric flash; the information,—which was fully authenticated,—was communicated to the faithful band of colored vigilants, and the hunted fugitive placed beyond the reach of the dastard man-stealers. A placard, bearing the following words, was also immediately issued and spread abroad, viz:—Fugitive Slaves, Attention!—The Slave-hunter is among us!—He on your guard!—An arrest hunter is among us!—Be on your guard!—An arrest hunter is among us!—Be on your guard!—An arrest hunter is among us!—Be on your guard!—An arrest abroad, viz:—Fugitive Slaves, Attention!—The Slave-hunter is among us!—Be on your guard!—An arrest is planned for to-night!—Be ready to meet them whenever they come!—the effect of which was high-ly salutary. A meeting of the colored citizens was held in the evening at the Beiknap street church, at which suitable addresses were made and action taken. At the hour of going to press, all was as quiet as usual.—Commonwealth of Saturday.

WORCESTER, July 15th.

Destruction of the Catholic College at Worcester by Fire.—The Catholic College situated about a mile south of this city, took fire yesterday afternoon, and was entirely consumed, with the exception of a portion of the east wing. The fire commenced in the upper story of the north east corner, from a defect in a chimney. Most of the furniture was burned or destroyed. A large portion of the valuable library was saved. The loss is estimated at from 40 to \$50,000, and no insurance.

and no insurance.

There were over one hundred students in the building, and some of the professors and tutors have lost their all.

The Liquor Law,-The new Law has gone into operation in this State. There seems to be a very general impression that it will very generally be acquiesced in and enforced. The Rhode Island law went into effect in that State, Monday. The Mayor of Providence gives notice, in a circular, that persons having liquors on hand, and wishing to send them out of the State, will be allowed a few days to do so; liut no sales of liquors within the State will be permitted: of liquors within the State will be permitted!

NOTICE.-Wendell Phillips's address will be, for the present, Northampton, Mass.

MARRIED-In New Bedford, 14th instant, by Rev. J. Weiss, RICHARD CHAPMAN to Miss MARY BUCHANAN.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

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.

THRICE THROUGH THE PURNACE. A TALE OF THE TIMES OF THE IRON HOOF.

By MRS. SOPRIA L. LITTER.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 2f Corn-hill, 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 op-

erations of the odious Fugitive Slave Law, and is well calculated to excite a deep sympathy for those in bonds. If it has not the intensely dramatic power of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' it is nevertheless of a stir-ring and melting tendency.

THE WHITE SLAVE.—Just published, The White Slave: or, Memoirs of a Fugitive, with eight illustrations by Billings.

July 23. TAPPAN & WHITTEMORE,
114 Washington street.

The Boston Directory POR THE YEAR 1869,

EMBRACING the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory, with an Almanac, from July, 1852, to July, 1853. Published by George Adams, 91 Washington street, Boston ton. A large, elegantly printed, much improved, and indispensable volume. The re-publication of the first Boston Directory, issued in 1789, is the principal new feature presented in this volume, and gives to it an additional interest.

BRAMAN'S

SWIMMING BATHS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1823,)

AT THE FOOT OF CHESNUT STREET. HAVE been completely fitted and put in order.

This establishment now comprises upwards of
Two Hundred and Twenty-rive Rooms, being the
largest in the United States, with pure Salt Water,
and unequalled facilities for outside Bathing.

THE MILL DAM BATHS have been just added to the Ladies' Department, which has heretofore been very much crowded. Connected with this establishment are also WARM OR COLD, FRESH OR SALT WATER

TUB BATHS. Single Baths 12 1-2 cents, or 10 for a dollar, THE TREMONT BATHS, entrance from Tremont Court, have been refitted, and are now open from sunrise till 10 o'clock, P. M.

July 23.

JARVIS D. BRAMAN.

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.

LIGHT 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, Medium. 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 Veriphiloa Credens—15 cts.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut.— THE SPIRIT WORLD.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tutsle—75 ets.

The Revelations, the Great Harmonia, and all the other Works of A. J. Davis, the Clairvoyant.

For sale by

BELA MARSH,
No. 25 Cornhill,
July 2

For the Liberator. TO -

Who complained of the color of the Negroes, and o their lack of intelligence-said the slaves could not appreciate liberty, and were better off that many of the poor among us.

· Give me liberty, or give me death.'-PATRICK HENRY. The good Lord made the Negroes, With their skin of sable shade; And shall we dare to murmur At what His hand has made? Shall we ever dare to mention, In His calm and pleasant light, That aught He has created Te hateful in our sight ?

We have oppressed our brothers, We have bowed them to the dust; And now we turn and mock them With charges all unjust! We say God made them feeble-That they cannot soar with us-Therefore we may enslave them. And make them toil for us!

Go, take the proud Caucassians, And fetter them as slaves. And place them at the mercy Of a band of lawless knaves Let them be tasked and beaten, Let them be bought and sold-Body and spirit bartered For crime-polluted gold :-

Ay, let their wives and children rom their fond embrace be torn, And know they never-never, To their bosoms can return! And as, with hot tears streaming. They on th' oppressors call, Upon their quivering muscles Let the bloody slave-whip fall !

Take books-those priceless blessings-Forever from their sight :-Thus have we kept the Negroes, In intellectual night :-Then, when long generations Had slowly passed away, Would not the proud Caucassians Be ignorant as they?

Oh, we oppress our brothers! We hear their fearful cry Upon the Southern breezes Rise loud, and wild, and high : But in our pleasant mansions We sit in listless case-We cannot think to trouble Ourselves with things like these.

We joy to think we're free; But say sad Afric's children Know naught of liberty. Does not the caged bird struggle, And beat its bright frail wings Against its prison barriers, In fruitless flutterings ?

All our desires are sated ;

Would not God's free, cool breezes, And his glad sun's pleasant light. Unto the poor, eaged warbler Give pure and deep delight? O tell me not the bondman Knows naught of liberty-There is in every bosom A longing to be PREE!

Think you the meanest beggar Would change his lot with him, Though his fare be coarse and scanty, And his life-path dark and dim? O! were I poor and houseless, I'd beg my daily bread-I'd suffer, starve and perish.

Before I'd barter PREEDOM, Though it brought me rich array. And tables loaded sumptuously As any king's each day. And while my life is pleasant, And free from grief and care, Shall I forget my brothers

And lay me with the dead.

And sisters in despair ? While voice and pen are left me, While heart and feeling live. The best gifts in my keeping To Humanity I give. And of the Heavenly Father This boon I humbly crave-The needful strength to labor For the poor, down-trodden slave!

LUCY A. COLBY. Danvers, July 12, 1852.

For the Liberator. THE SONG OF THE SOUTH WIND. A POURTH OF JULY ODE.

I come forth from the Caribbees, Those islands resting on the sens, Where Summer reigns undying ; Where the soft malaria breathes its blast, And the hurricane goes shricking past, While the palm tree bends its lofty mast, And the orange groves are sighing.

My way is over seas afar, Through flowery vales of Florida, And across the rice plantation ; And mournful, O mournful is the song. Breathing of wretchedness and wrong, I've learned while journeying along This birth-day of the nation.

From inland lake to ocean's shore. I hear the booming cannon roar, In one continuous thunder; And church-bells fling their jangled lay O'er roofs and tree-tops far away-Not as they call on the Sabbath day For the prayer that is breathing under.

And as I sweep your cities past, A flag unfurls from every mast-The flag of Freedom's story; And from a million hearts clate. Exulting in their proud estate. Goes up the shout to Heaven's gate, For Liberty and Glory.

But northward as I floated on, Beneath a red and burning sun I heard a voice of wailing : It echoed sadly to and fro, Along the Gulf of Mexico, Where Mississippi's waters flow Downward to ocean sailing

And where Potomse's ripples fall The ear of Mercy paining; Voices of bitterness and woe, Not loud and wild, but whispered low Such sounds as to the deep heart go, As of a child complaining.

I saw God's image bought and sold For pieces of the shining gold,

And like the dumb kine driven; Upon his soul they put a spell, That to him it might never tell He was of those whom God loved well, And was an heir of heaven.

I saw a mother in the mart Beg for the child, with broken heart, That from her breast was taken; And I breathed a sigh above her there-She gazed towards the sky so fair, And prayed a wild and raving prayer, Like a creature God-forsakon.

Sound ye the clanging bell no more; Bid hush the cannon's sullen roar-Their din is idly given ; And shout no more for Liberty! Ye are not, never can be free, Until the curse of Slavery Forth from the land be driven.

Send down the flag from every mast, So proudly courting Heaven's blast-It should trail sad and lowly ; The stars and stripes in mockery wave-Stars for the free, stripes for the slave! His benison God never gave To an union so unholy.

Your church-spire points in its mute love, Beyond th' eternal stars above, A guide to wanderers given; But Southward steady looks the vane, And bids ye hear the clanking chain, And tells of woe, and want, and pain, As that tells ve of Heaven.

O, ever as the South-wind swells. List to the warning word it tells, Nor in the good cause falter ! Or a rising storm-cloud ye may see, Whose bolt will shatter Freedom's tree Whose flood will quench eternally The flame on Freedom's altar.

The Liberator

LETTER. NO. III. HARTFORD, (Ct.) June 21, 1852.

To resume our communication of last week. Let us again, in thought, enter the narrow house of Christendom, and contemplate what is passing there. Truth portrays. Let us behold on Nature's canyass and we shall behold how impossible it is for God's represented both the murdered men. They stand, kingdom to come on earth in the present state of things, each according to his soul's growth; higher or lower, For how shall man learn forgiveness, when only pen and ink instructions proclaim to him-(as falling from the same lips,) speaking in the midst of helplessnessforgive until seventy times seven'-love your en emics'-' do good to them that hate you; -then, in contemplation of future power, proclaiming that 'in that day' he will say unto his enemies, 'Depart from hearts; they are still the same men, somewhat changme, ye cursed, into everlasting fire'? But when man shall learn from Gon's own noon, (the great volume to a fairer country, where exist not those impediments of creation,) wherein he is himself a page, that to to the soul's progress which fettered it on earth forgive brings peace and heaven to his soul, and ven- but heaven' or hell, (harmony or discord,) is with geance generates war and hell within his breast, then will he learn to tune his spirit harp of a thousand strings' to harmony; then will he labor that no discordant note may jar the melody of his life. True, the winds of this world will pass over it; storms will sweep it where the will of our Father is not yet done on earth as it is in heaven't rough hands will strike the chords until all men shall have become harmonious, for we cannot altogether so shield the instrument that others may not sometimes play upon it; but if, to the rude touch, it sends forth an answering tone of discord, then we have not yet attuned it unto God-it is not in accord with Wisdom-we have pitched it too low-we must seek a higher key-note The Universe is God's instrument on which he plays. How sublimely are his thoughts there expressed! and, oh! how harmoniously are all the notes arranged! And man, the son of the Father, the image of his Maker, has also his miniature universe, (the little world of his own life,) the harps of his being, whereon he plays, and he may so master the strings as to make it 'perfect' in its tiny sphere, as that of 'the from earth, (the eradle of his life,) be not impeded by Father is perfect' in its immensity; and its low, sweet note may mingle with the grand anthem of Deity !going forth, first, from the individual, and calling up responsive strains from those who catch the sound. The family will hear and prolong the song of gladness; society, with myriad voices, will send it forth over all the world; angels will take up the excelsior strain, and echo it, through higher angels, up-until it shall reverberate in the bosom of the Father!

ourselves, and we have done much! A greater or a lesser influence goes forth from each one of us; let us be content to accomplish a little in doing all we can. Let us not say, with folded hands, . Soul, take thine case,' whilst our brothers and our sisters sit in darkness; whilst our little ones are made to look upon gloomy horrors until they become accustomed to and participators in the world's atrocities. I feel with children; my sympathies with them are very strong; for I remember myself a child, already conscious of my individuality, and so alive to joy and sorrow-so sensitive, and so disregarded !- for who respects the individuality of a child? Who considers that little conscious, separate being, to study the peculiarities of its nature, and to aid it in the development of the divine within? Young immortals! sons and daughters of the Most High God! they have their own inspirations welling up from the deep fountain of life within them; rivers of thought seeking the infinite ocean They rise-the world repels them, puts up the floodgates of artificial education, and forces back upon the heart the overwhelming tide. And, with but few exceptions, thus within the human soul are the spirit's overflowings pent up to ebb no more upon earth, going forth to fertilize, and making the 'wilderness to lossom like the rose. The waters of life, thus rolled back, rarely escape their confinement till death re- is like a wise man who built a house on a rock.' Doc moves the barriers. Alas, for ignorance! Ignorance is the 'Adam' of the world. Wisdom is its Savior! In the one 'all die'; in the other, 'all shall be made alive' !

Poor children! how I pity those little types of the homes they issue from ; those young representatives church ceremonics. of their fathers and mothers, who go forth into schools to torture one another; carrying with them there the parent gifts they have received-seeds of war, o envy, of hatred, of all uncharitableness; the bitter only at the bidding of truth. And let me tell A. W. germs of sectarianism, educational revilings; all that that there are other slaves, besides those to 'church creates discord. This for six days in the week, and on the seventh day, the 'respectable' parents, these to ultraism. I frankly acknowledge myself a servant guardians of the young, take them by the hand, and (slave) of Jesus Christ; and his servants (slaves) lead, as fashion beckons, to churches where the lip- we are, to whom we yield ourselves servants (slaves prayer is uttered, 'Thy kingdom come.' Oh, mockery of that which is most holy! unhappy children! unto righteousness.' unhappy parents ! victims, alike, of ignorance ! We are, indeed, but just emerging from an age of savageism, and our boasted nineteenth century is but a church ceremonies as Christ surely taught and enjoin child. It will be long, indeed, ere it attains to the ed, on all, at least, who might feel disposed to observ fulness of the stature of the perfect man. It has them; and would A. W. let truth guide him, h but begun to go to school, and knows not yet the alphabet of life. It has ade characters of its own, traced on perishable bark; but the eternal types of God it knows not how to read; the letters (the laws indeed; free to obey Christ in all things commanded of Delty) are unstudied; only a few of them are be- by him; free to break the shackles of that ultri

beside it man's rude devices! Look now on *death, that glorious picture in the hand of Truth! Nature Author. A. W. may take the axe of truth, and hew has colored it like the morning. Angels are there, me until he fits me into its temple; and, further, if he

lattending, for a spirit is born out of the womb of the! natural body into a higher life. What is man's design, to represent what God doth thus portray? With the pencil of ignorance, he has drawn the grave, and shrouded it with blackness; and, slowly creeping to it, through a 'valley of shadows,' is a dark, dark hearse. Of these pictures, the last is shown to little children. And thus it is ignorance, and not 'sin, which 'brings death into the world.' We might contemplate many tableaux thus contrasted, and we can all the better appreciate the brightness and beauty the true, when seen beside the dimness and deformit of the false. And I would have children see both that they might know of the day by the night, but the light is veiled from them. God's pictures are curtained: they may look on man's work, but that which the Divine executes is hidden. Have you ever noticed, dear sister, some of the first

shrinkings of a child's nature from the contemplation

of the earth-life's dark illustrations, its ignorantly

painted horrors? and then watched that child, and

holdings? Have you noticed the boundless love

of its soul contracting within itself, thus gaz-

ing? Have you seen the youthful cheek blanch

seen in gradually become accustomed to such

when looking at the picture of a scaffold, upon which stands a murderer, led there by his murderers Have you listened to the questionings of that young mind when this lesson reaches it, from the teachings of the unfortunate man's 'ghostly advisers,' (the attending clergy to the place of execution,) that the erring one about to be slain shall, for 'Christ's sake,' immediately be admitted to the highest heaven? If worthy to go there, if fitted for the sociely of God and angels, why may he not live with man upon the earth? Why put to death a saint? If he is 'washed in the blood of Jesus,' and made 'white as wool,' why remove him from our midst? Why kill him, since God wills not that any one should die '? Have you heard these questionings in the young mind, my sister? Have you not listened to them in your own? And have you not gone on to ask, 'Is this of God, or of man?' Then contemplating the legally murdered in the name of Jesus Christ,' and following him, in thought, to realms of bliss, does not the mind seek him that other-the murdered in the name of revenge or aparice, who, perhaps, had no time for repentance and was cut off in his sins, supposing him to be an erring man. Where is he? We shrink from gazing now at the picture those same ghostly teachers would hold up to us. Ah, let us turn from it, to that which as the spirit has progressed; more light, more dark as they were wise or ignorant; more perfect, more deformed, as they had embraced truth or error; both beekoned by kind angels onward, from their higher or lower state, -onward to better things. They proceed with joy or sorrow, as harmony or discord is in their ed in form, by their new birth. They have journeyed in them, for the time, in proportion as they have attained in their minds unto the one or the other. It is a pleasant picture to contemplate; but, oh! how far less beautiful it is than another which Truth presents-the representation of the good man's passing away from this our little planet into wider realms of grander nature and sublimer scenes! He treads a nigher plane, walks in a more glorious light, is accompanied by brighter angels, than the two at whom we mave been looking. It will be long ere they shall have progressed so far; and when they shall attain thereto, he will still be as far above them; for the onward way is eternal. But all go on, and there is no envy there-only emulation. Who that studies these llustrations would not be stimulated to tovercome wil with good '? Who could read these thoughts of God pencilled in nature, see his laws portrayed, and not attune his life to the fulfilment of the Father's will on earth as it is done in heaven'? Who would not seek here to subdue his animal nature by the overmastering spiritual, that he might, when stepping too material clogs upon the mind preventing the higher ascension of the soul.

But I am prolonging this letter to an unusual length, and must constrain myself to close it.

Thine, with a sister's love forever, SILONA.

CHURCH CEREMONIES

Mn Gappiens If it would not be too much of an intrusion on the We must pray in our lices for God's kingdom to come on earth; we must do what we can to bring it here. All can do something. Let us establish it in what 'A. W.' says in the July 9th number, respecting what ' A. W.' says in the July 9th number, respecting

myself. In his fourth paragraph, A. W. says-If he (S. S Griswold) still continues to seek after the truth, i will lead him into a broad field of freedom, where he will not have to fight for any church ceremonics. of any thing that makes man a slave.

From what, A. W. says, in his third paragraph that every Christian, who is not a disgrace to the name, ought to arm himself, and go forth to do battle nanfully for the right, &c., I conclude A. W. to be believer in Christ as a Teacher. If he does, why hould be expect me to renounce all ceremonies, so ong as I follow this Teacher of truth? For who can deny that Christ did enjoin the observance of certain eremonics on his followers? And does A. W. think I ought to renounce such ceremonies, and yet claim o be a Christian ? Did not Christ say, that those were his disciples who did whatsoever he commanded them? If Christ was Teacher of truth, and if follow after that truth, must I not, of necessity, b led to observe such ceremonies as Christ enjoined The true Christian is the one who obeys Christ; and well did Christ ask, . Why call me Lord, and do no the things that I say?' And further- But whoseeve shall hear and do not, is like a foolish man who built house on the sand; while he who heard and does A. W. wish me to be a foolish man? It is my inten

tion to be a wise man.

If A. W. will show that Christ enjoined no cere monies on his church, then he may expect that thos who are seeking for truth may cease to fight for an

Let A. W. give us proof, that his position is the correct one. I stand ready to cease fighting for any church ceremony, or any thing that makes man a slave ceremonies'; and perhaps a man may become a slav to obey, 'whether of sin unto death, or of obedience

I think, therefore, that A. W. cannot, consistently with his belief in Christ, urge me to renounce suc might be led to observe some church ceremon which he now neglects. I wish he would permi Christ to make him free, then he would be fre inning to be learned; and still the untutored boy turns from the master spirit that would teach.

But Truth has come into the world; and mark the contrast of the illustrations she brings, with those of men's invention! Behold the vast daguerrectypes of the Father's love which she presents to us, and see pledge myself to stand to the plumb line of Christianity, and to level myself by the square rule of it Author. A. W. may take the axe of truth, and her

which is against every craft that oppresses man. He will not have to commune with brethren that go to the polls, and swear to support a pro-slavery Constitution, and vote for pro-slavery officers to rule this slaveholding nation.

In reply. The Sabbatarian law made for our church, I acknowledge, is based upon the fourth commandment, and, although some Sabbatarians may viohat that commandment, yet it remains to be shown that the unavoidable, necessary wants of man or beast, on that day, were ever forbidden, and especially by the fourth commandment. That travelling is right, for the purpose of going to a place of worship or in-struction, we have the example of Christ. But perhaps A. W. thinks that the true Christian ought out the earth's atmosphere. The atmosphere, when not to imitate Christ in this respect.

A. W. thinks if I was only free from church cereionics, new moons and Sabbath days, I could engage in the great work of humanity, which is against every craft that oppresses man.

I wish to ask A. W., if Christ did not engage in the great work of humanity? and yet, did he not observe church ceremonies and Sabbath days? Does A. W. mean to say, that one cannot engage in the great work of humanity, and still observe church ceremonies and Sabbath days? If so, then he reflects on Christ. But, farther, A. W., if I mistake not, observes Sundays, if not Sabbath days, and yet he, I hope, is engaged in the 'great work of humanity.' I would like to know which is the more like Christ, to meet on the Sabbath, or on Sunday. I believe A. W. might bear witness, that I am engaged in the great work of humanity,' even on the Sabbath, and Sundays also; and vet an impression might be received from what he says, that I am not engaged in the great work of humanity and that, too, because I observe 'church ceremonies and Sabbath days.' Does he not know that my name is notorious, already, as an abolitionist, or anti-was man, and a friend of and pleader for the oppressed; that my house is a refuge for the fugitive; that the church to which I minister has identified itself with suffering humanity and the cause of the slave; that its house for meeting has always been opened to free discussion and inquiry after truth?

And now, whether it be a sin for me to eat bread and drink wine with one who goes to the polls and votes a pro-slavery ticket, or whether the act of eating the Lord's supper with a man, should be taken as an evidence that I approbate his views or conduct, is doubtful. If Christ or his apostles thought that, by communing with another, we sanctioned such anoth er's conduct or views, or thereby endorsed them, few could commune together. For one, I do not so under stand that church ceremony.'

Desiring to be led into all truth, I close. S. S. GRISWOLD.

SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Extracts from a work, just published in Philadel phia, and for sale by Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill, Bos ton, entitled 'Spiritual Instructions received at the Meetings of one of the Circles formed in Philadelphia, for the purpose of investigating the Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse' :-

The following was given in response to some in-

None need desire to be mediums for mere physical manifestations. Although they have been, and still are, of importance in calling the attention of the human family to the fact of spiritual communi-cation, yet but little important information can be conveyed through them. There are many reasons for this. Spirits highly developed in spiritual perception cannot produce strong physical manifesta-tions. They are produced by the means of electricity, which is more dense than the magnetic essence Although physical manifestations are produced b Although physical manifestations are produced by spirits in an undeveloped state, yet it must not be supposed that they are evil. Spirits who have been in the spirit world but a short time are, as a general thing, enabled to produce physical demonstrations; for they have not completely passed beyond the of the atmosphere. Such conditions While they remain with electric circle of power. While they remain within that circle, they are enabled to operate upon inanimate matter; but when they pass into a higher
and more ethereal strata, or sphere, they operate
only through the magnetic medium; they therefore
are not enabled to operate appears to the first of the facts which we have stated, procure a
common magnetic needle. are not enabled to operate upon it; for, as we have before told you, the magnetic fluid freely penetrates all matter; it therefore cannot be an obstruction

'It should be the object of all, who desire to receive communications from spirits that have left the body, to obtain such information as will enable them to advance in true knowledge. It is not well, there fore, to be anxious to have physical manifestations only; but be passive, yielding yourselves to the power that influences you.

Q. What is the difference between the state of the A. 'In the clairvoyan; state the spirit is, in a measure, withdrawn from the body. This condition may be produced by subjecting the spirit unto the power of a positive will; either of spirits still existing in the flesh, or of those that have passed to the spirit world. In all cases, wherein clairvoyants are in a state termed dependent their spirits and in a state termed dependent, their spirits are, in a measstate termed dependent, their spirits are, in a measure, withdrawn by the attraction of the will that is influencing them, which will exists in spirits, still existing in the flesh. When they are independent, they are, in like manner, attracted, in a measure, from the body, by spirits that have passed to the spirit world. They are then enabled to perceive, through their own spiritual perception. The condition of a present medium differs widely from that of a clair-sevent; her societ is not in the least withdrawn from voyant; her spirit is not in the least withdrawn from the body; her brain is susceptible to impressions produced by us through the magnetic medium, in the manner we have already described to you. Her condition is similar to that which is produced by one

mind upon another, in what is termed psychology.'

Q. Why is it, that at times the medium loses the ower of articulating?

A. 'It is our intention to bring her so fully under

our will, that we may be enabled to make her clairvoy ant. At the times when she is so unable to articulate she is more fully under our control; her outward senses are slightly closed. We have not, as yet, been en bled to destroy her outward perceptions sufficiently to withdraw her spirit in the least degree from the body. This is why she is not yet clairvoyant. There is less danger of the spirit leaving the body entirely, when it is under the influence of spirits who have passed to the spirit world, than there is when it is under the influence of those still existing in the flesh. Strong mental excitement in the operator ness. Strong mental excitement in Lee operator may be the cause of the spirit of the subject passing entirely from the body. There is not the least danger where spirits out of the body are influencing them. They are not subject to any undue mental excitement.

Q. Do some medicines more particularly effect one side of the body; and, if so, why?

A. 'We have told you the hamau body, when in a nealthy condition, is electrified. The right side of the body is positive, the left negative. If the body. be in a negative, the left negative. If the body be in a negative condition, certain metallic medicines being given, will act upon the right side; or, in other words, affect the positive portion of the body, by exciting the electric fluid that still exists therein, and thereby inducing a condition of

will come to our beautiful village, he shall have the privilege of discussing the pros and cons of what Christianity is, in our meeting-house, to his heart's content, whether for one day, one week, or one month, and I make this offer in good faith, and in pursuance of truth.

A. W. proceeds in his letter to say, 'I understand the sabbatarian law they have made for their chart is based on the fourth commandment; while some of his best members arise early on Sabbath morning, call their men servants and maid servants to attend to their milking and dairy, and all other household work, and then start the old horse with a heavy load some six, or eight, or ten miles, to keep a Sabbsth holy. Yes, I think this enlightener, Truth, will lead Br. Griswold to be a freeman, having no forms, nor church ceremonies, nor new moons, nor Sabbath days, but he can engage in the great work of humanity, which is against every craft that oppresses man. He trary manner, attracting from the positive side of the body a portion of the fluid required for its proper action, which always has an injurious effect.

February 23, 1852. The brilliant Aurora Borealis, witnessed a few venings since, induced the Circle to ask for an ex planation of the cause, and the following was receive

'The electric fluid pervades the earth's atmos phere, (as well as that of all other planets of the so-lar system, of which the earth is a member,) in its denser form. The rays of the sun act with much power as an excitant and generating force of this flu The effect produced by the sun's rays is evinc excessively cold, contains so much of the fluid, that the fluid existing about the equator cannot pass too wards the poles with its usual rapidity. When the temperature is about to change, the attractive power of the polar region is, on account of the want of a sufficient supply of the fluid, much increased. This creates a rapid flow towards the poles, that the deficiency may be supplied. When the atmosphere is in the condition described, the course of the fluid is percentible in the flashes of electric light known as perceptible in the flashes of electric light known as the Aurora Borealis. The condition of the atmosphere at the time of these manifestations is powerful y electric.
The same cause which induces the flow of the

The same cause which induces the flow of the electric fluid towards the poles, that of the want there existing, causes the effect produced upon the magnetic needle. It, being in a highly electric condition, is attracted by the deficiency existing at the poles, for you know two highly electric bodies repel each other; therefore, in all cases of attraction, one must be positive, and the other negative. Thus, the needle being electric, is attracted toward that point of the attractive poles. of the atmosphere containing the least electricity, and forced from that possessing the most.

Here, some remarks were made by the members with regard to the flashes of light always appearing to commence near the north, and extending towards the zenith. When the communication continued as

'The fluid, we have seid, is excited and generated by the effect of the sun's rays about the equator. It is not generated at the poles. It passes from the equator to the polar regions, and there in a measure is absorbed. A heated atmosphere excites and evolves the fluid with much rapidity, while a cold atmosphere concentrates and retains it. Thus, when the atmosphere is excessively cold, it contains much electric fluid. This condition of the atmosphere extending towards the equator, prevents the fluid passing with its proper rapidity toward that portion of the earth wherein it is not generated. Therefore, when the condition of the atmosphere is changed, it rushes with unusual rapidity toward the poles, which then contain less of the fluid than is required, although that already existing in the polar region is in a positive and condensed condition

in a positive and condensed condition.

The flashes perceived at the time of the Aurora are caused by the attraction of the negative condition of the atmosphere. The fluid first becomes visible at the point of the greatest attraction, and the illumination continues until it arrives at the point wherein the attraction is of slight force. This is the cause of the flashes appearing to commence nearer to the north. The fluid is not perceptible, after it arrives at the point where the atmosphere commences to be in an active, and consequently positive condition. If we have not yet explained with sufficient clearness this phenomenor, we desire that you should ask ques-tions which may enable us to explain.

March 1, 1852. Q. Will the spirits tell us the cause of the varia

on of the magnetic needle?

A. We have said, the magnetic needle is influenced by the electric currents passing from the equator to the poles, but other causes operate powerfully upon it. When it is brought near to negative substance, it is affected by it; thus, when it approaches any portion of the earth, wherein is embedded a large amount of attractive metal, it is attracted to ward the earth. The electric currents existing in the common magnetic needle, take it to the vicinity of some large bed of negative ore, and the effect we have described will be perceptible at a time when the atmosphere is not highly electrical. The condition of the atmosphere always affects the power of

tion of the atmosphere always affects the power of attractive substance.'

Q. is there a passage for vessels across the Arctic circle, or around the earth at the North Pole?

A. 'Centuries will pass before it will be possible for

vessels to pass around the earth, within the Arctic circle. The position of the earth is gradually changing. In time, the atmosphere in the polar regions will be so changed in temperature as to gradually dissolve the bodies of ice existing therein. The changes which are gradually being produced in the position of the axis of the earth, as well as the physical changes upon its surface, materially affect the human race. God's laws operate in harmony. The changes of the earth keep pace with the require-ments of man's nature. We have told you that changes ever have been, and still are occurring upon the earth; these changes are in a measure produced by the gradual changes of the position of the earth.

DISSENSION AMONG THE DISSENTERS. Lewis Tappan, of New York, has protested, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery Society, against the call for a na-tional convention at Pittaburgh, signed by Sam'l Lew-is, Chairman, on the following grounds:

1. The Committee was not appointed to invite 1. The Committee was not appointed to invite a meeting of the 'Free Democracy,' or 'Free Soilers,' as such, but the 'FRIENDS OF FRIEDOM.'

2. Only the 'friends of the principles declared at Buffalo, at the memorable Convention of August, 1848,' are invited to attend.

3. The time and place agreed upon by the Committee have been changed see by them, but at the in-

tee have been changed, not by them, but at the in-stance of 'the friends of the Convention at Washing 4. The Call, as published, has not been agreed upo

y the Committee.

And δ. It purports to be signed by order of the General Free Soil Committee, when there is

Mr. Tappan's principal objection is, that the call covers only the triends of the Buffalo platform, which he thinks not sufficiently comprehensive to include the section of anti-slavery men with whom he acts, the abolitionists.

· Under these extraordinary circumstances,' he says 'I must, for the sake of consistency and princip' respectfully decline having any part in the doings the gentlemen at Washington, in the premises, attending their Convention.' This threat of withdrawal, on the part of M

Tappan, is quite amusing—as if any one cared to kno what he would say or do in the premises! nocratic Bolters .- Hon. N. S. Townshend, the

the body is positive, the left negative. If the body be in a negative condition, certain metallic medicines being given, will act upon the right side; or, in other words, affect the positive portion of the body, by exciting the electric fluid that still exists therein, and thereby inducing a condition of greater attractive power in the brain, thus enabling it to restore the positive condition of the body.

In all cases of an undue positive condition of the system, all medicines possessing electric qualities are highly injurious. In such cases, the object should be, to withdraw from the system the over-electric held, which sustained his course.



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