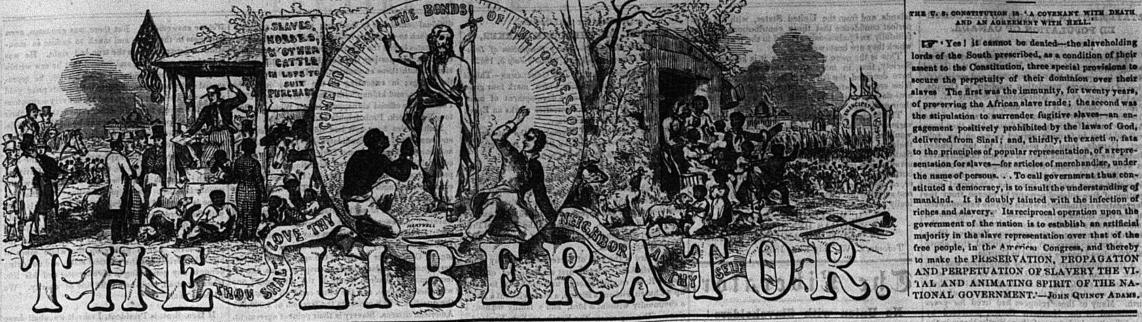
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. he Agents of the Anti-Slavery Societies are aupeople to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Familel Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS Sariouxe, Envino Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, farth Parture. This Committee is responsible form the financial economy of the paper—not for EN. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



1. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

NO UNION WITH BLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH.

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

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 exacti m, fata

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

the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION
AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT .- JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

najority in the slave representation over that of the

TOL. XXII. NO. 31.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1123.

Selections.

In . The White Slave; or Memoirs of a Fugitive, THE RETRIBUTION OF A SLAVE.

langMr. Carleton's servants, or rather the serlang Mr. Carleton's but who had make his bronze the property of General Carter, was a bronze the property of While we had lived together as most Thomas. While we had lived together coron-Hall, I had contracted an intimacy with is shed so still kept up. He was of unmixed the blood, with good features, a stout muscular ex and, on several accounts, a very remarkable

is boddy strength, and his capacity for enduring rates and fatigue, were very uncommon; but the sader of his mind was still more so. His pasna were strong, and even violent; but what is very set were strong, and even violent; but what is very strong slaves, he had them completely under bestro; and in all his words and actions, he was a gode as a lamb. The truth was, that when as roung he had been taken in hand by certain closes, who lived and labored in his neighbor lifted sts, who lived and labeled in the heighbor-led; and so strong and lasting were the impres-ses shach their teachings made upon him, and so mostely had he imbibed their doctrines, that it good as if several of the most powerful principles figure sature had been eradicated from his bo-

Years had intended him for one of those lofty eets who are the terror of tyrants, and the bold astions, he had become a passive, humble, and obefer eve. He made it a point of duty to be faith-felt his master in all things. He never tasted wher; he would sconer starve than steal; and he pelerred being whipped to telling a lie. These colors, so very uncommon in a slave, as well as is cherful obedience and laborizons industry, had good him the good will even of Mr. Caricton's set. He was treated as a sort of confidential ast; was often trusted to keep the keys, and green the allowance; and so scrupplously did be

til carice of an overseer had no fault to find. He hid hed at Carleton Hall more than ten years, and in all that time had never once been whipped. What was most remarkable and uncommon of all, at the same time that he obtained the confidence of the geneer, Thomas had succeeded in gaining the good will of his fellow-servants. There never lived a inder bearted, better tempered man. There was ishine he was not ready to do for a fellow-creature indives; he was ever ready to share his provisions with hingry, and to help the weak and tired to monther tasks. Besides, he was the spiritual guide of the plantation, and could preach and pray almost as well as his master. I had no sympathy for his re-

and we had long been on terms of close intimacy. Thomas had a wife, Ann, by name, a pretty, sprightit, good-natured girl, whom he loved exceedingly. It was a great comfort to him, indeed hearegarded it as a special interposition of Providence in his behalf, hat shen carried away from Carleton Hall, they had set been scurated. Never was a man more grateful or more delighted than Thomas was, when he some that both he and Ann. had been purchased by General Carter. That they should both fall into he hands of the same owner was all he desired; tal ic tradity transferred to the service of his pur-chase, all that zeal and devotion, which, as he had been taught to believe, a slave owes to his master.

While all the rest or us, upon our arrival at Loosae, had been complaining and lamenting over the hardness of our tasks, and the poor and insuffias and not a word, but had worked away with such real and vigor, that he soon gained the reputation of ing one of the best hands on the place Thomas's wife had an infant child but a few weeks ed, who, according to the Carolina fashion, was brought to her in the field to be nursed;—for the

Carolina planters, spendthrifts in every thing else, mail that regards their servants, are wonderful econ-mais. One hot afternoon, Ann sat down beneath tree, and took the infant from the hands of the litchild, herself scarcely able to walk, who had the cue of it during the day. She had finished the maemai office, and was returning slowly, and perhaps sawlingly to her task, when the overseer rode into that part of the field. The name of our overseer as Mr. Martin. He was one of those who are debanated smart fellows and good disciplinarians. It had exabished a rule, that there was to be no starting at Leosahachee. Walking was too lazy a pactor him; if there was any occasion to go from one part of the field to another, it was to be in a run. Am hid perhaps to as hid perhaps forgotten, at any rate, she was not complying with this ridiculous piece of plantation sample. This was no sooner observed by the except that he rode up to her, cursed her for a lail typhond, and commenced beating her over the head with his whip. Thomas happened to be working closs by. He felt every stroke ten times as keen-g at hough it had lightly in the light of as though it had lighted upon his own shoulders. fire was a trial too strong for the artificial princi-ies of any creed. He moved forward as though he would go to his wife's assistance. We who were by, begred him to stop, and told him he would only get into trouble. But the cries and shricks ha wife made him deaf to our entreaties; he rushed and, and before the overseer was aware, he seiz-the abin snatched it from his hand, and demandwhat he meant by beating a "coman in that way or a offence whatever? To judge from Mr. Mar the looks, this was a display of spirit, as he would vas not at all prepared. He reined back his e for a rod or two; when, seeming to recollect Thomas who dropped the whip, and turned to run.
Mr. Marin fired; but his hand shook too much to enable him to take a very effectual aim; and Thoma continued his flight; leaped the fence, and disap-lared in the thicket by which it was bordered. Hiving put the husband to flight, the overseer based to the wife, who stood by trembling and cry-

ing to the wife, who stood by trembling and crying. He was boiling over with rage and passion,
to accept the was boiling over with rage and passion,
to seemed determined to spend his fury on this
seemed determined to spend his fury on this
seemed determined to spend his fury on this
seemed and unhappy woman. He called the driver
of the gang, and two or three other men to his assisttace, and bade them strip off her clothes.

The preparations being complete, Mr. Martin
tommenced the torture. The hash buried itself in
her feels at some blee.

ber fiest at every blow; and as the poor wretch first up ber gashed and gory arms, the blood ran down in streams. Her cries were dreadful. Used at lab been to similar scenes, by heart sickened, tad my head grew dizzy. I longed to seize the monter by the throat, and dash him to the ground. East restrained myself I do not know. Most sure * I restrained myself I do not know. Most sure in that nothing but the base and dastard spirit of could have endored that scene of female tor-

NT o of the of t

and dattess, and not have interfered.

Before Mr. Mattin had finished, poor Ann sunk in the ground in a state of total insensibility. He effect us to the state of total insensibility. He effect us to make a litter of sticks and how-handles, and carry her to his house. We laid her down in the passage. The overseer brought a heavy chain,

Thomas beaund, channed to the footman's stand.

The carriage drove up to the house. General Carter got out of it, and sent off in great haste for Mr. Martin, who had taken his gun and dog early that morning, and had been beating about the woods all day, in search of Thomas. In the mean time, General Carter ordered all the hands on the aleast.

come to Charleston with the story of his grievances!
Even from his own account of the matter, he was guil-Even from his own account of the matter, he was guit-ty of the greatest insolence I ever heard of! Snatch-ing the whip from the hand of an overseer! Things are coming to a pretty pass indeed, when these fel-lows undertake to justify such insubordination. The next thing we shall hear of, they will be cutting our hext thing we shall hear of, they will be cutting our throats. However, I stopped the scoundrel's mouth before he had said five words. I told him I would pardon any thing sooner than insolence to my overseer. I would much sooner excuse, impertinnee towards myself. And to let him know what I thought

these matters, will do well to spend six months upon an American plantation. He will soon discover that the rack was a superfluous invention; and that the whip, by those well skilled in the use of it, can be

nude to answer any purposes of torture.

Though Thomas was quite cut up with the lash, and whipped by two drivers till he fainted from pain and loss of blood, such were the nerve and vigor of and loss of blood, such were the nerve and vigor of his constitution, and the noble firmness of his mind, that he stood it like a hero, and disdained to utter any of those piercing screams and pitcous cries for mercy which are commonly heard upon the like occasions. He soon got over the effects of this discipline; and in a few days was at work again as usual.

Not so with his wife. She was naturally of a
slender constitution, and perhaps had not entirely
recovered from the weakness incident upon childbirth. Either the whipping she had suffered, or her

chains and starvation afterwards, or both together, had brought on a violent disorder, of which at had brought on a violent disorder, of which at first she seemed to get better, but which left her suffering under a dull nervous fever, without strength or appetite, or even the desire of recovery. Her poor baby seemed to sympathize with its mother, and pined from day to day. At length it died. The mother did not long survive it. She lingered for a week or two. Sick as she was, she had no attendant, except a superannuated old woman who could neither see nor hear. Thomas, of course, was obligations. neither see nor hear. Thomas, of course, was oblig-ed to go to his tasks as usual. He returned one night, and found her dead.

As soon as evening came on, we stole away from the plantation, and gained the woods in company.

As we anticipated that a very diligent search would be made for us, we thought it best to separate. Thomas and myself resolved to keep together; the thers scattered and took various directions. As ong as the darkness lasted, we travelled on as rapidly as we could. When the morning began to appear, we plunged into a thick swamp piece of appear, we plunged into a thick swamp piece of woods, and having broken down some branches and young trees, we made as dry a bed as we were able, and lay down to sleep. We were much fatigued with our long and rapid journey, and slept soundly. It was past noon when we waked. Our appetites were sharp, but we had no provisions. Just as we were beginning to consider what course it would be were beginning to consider what course it would be best for us to pursue, we heard the distant baying of a hound. Thomas listened for a moment, and then exclaimed that he knew that cry. It was a famous dog, a cross of the blood-hound, which Mr. Martin and long in training, and upon whose performant of the mention of the ad long in training, and upon whose performances n tracking out runaways he very much prided bimself. The place where we were was a thick swamp, in which it was difficult to move, and not easy to stand. To cross it would be impossible; and we stand. To cross it, would be impossible; and we resulved to get into the edge of it, where the ground was harder, and the undergrowth thinner, and to continue our flight. We did so; but the hound gained rapidly upon us, and his baying sounded louder and louder. Thomas drew a stout sharp knife which he carried in his pocket. We were now just at the border where the dry ground came down upon the swamp, and looking behind us, across the level and

The dog was evidently upon our track; and fol-lowing it to the place where we had first plunged into the swamp, he disappeared from our view. But we could still hear his clamor, which grew lounder and almost constant; and we soon perceived by the rustling and cracking of the underwood, that he was close upon us. At this moment we faced about; and stood at bay;—Thomas in front, with his knife in hand, and I just behind, with a sharp and heavy lightwood knot, indeed the only weapon of which I could avail myself. Presently the dog emerged from the swamp. The moment he saw us, he re-doubled his cry, and dashed forward foaming and opened-mouthed. He made a great leap directly at Thomas's throat, but only succeeded in seizing his left arm, which Thomas raised as a shield against the dog's attack. At the same instant he dealt a stroke with his knife, which penetrated to the hilt stroke with his knife, which penetrated to the hilt, and dog and man came struggling to the ground. How the contest would have ended, had Thomas been alone, is very doubtful; for though the hound soon received several wounds, they only seemed to increase his ferocity, and he still struggled to get at the throat of his antagonist. My lightwood knot now did good service. Two or three heavy blows upon the dog's head laid him senseless and sprawling on the ground.

While we had been awaiting the dog's attack while we had been awaiting the dogs attack, and during the contest, we had scarcely thought of his master; but looking up, after it was over, we discovered that Mr. Martin was already very near us. When the dog took to the swamp, his master had followed along upon its edge, and came sudden-

one end of which he put around her neck, and the other he fastened to one of the beams. He said her fainting was all pretence, and that if he did not chain her, she would be running away and joining her husband.

We were now all ordered into the woods to hunt for Thomas.

At daylight I went to my task. My anxiety acted as a stimulus upon me, and I had finished long before any of my companions. As I was passing from the field to my cabin, I saw General Carter's carriage driving up the road; and as it passed me, I saw poor Thomas behind, chained to the footnam's stand.

The carriage drove up to the house. General Carter's carriage drove up to the house. General Carter got out of it, and sent off in great haste for Mr. Martin, who had taken his gun, and dog carry our prisoner into the covert of the Martin, who had taken his gun and dog carry our prisoner into the covert of the Martin, who had taken his gun and dog carry our prisoner into the covert of the daylong that it was impossible, he drowed to not of it, and sent off in great haste for Mr. Martin, who had taken his gun and dog carry our prisoner into the covert of the daylong the road; and the was ingular to repeat to the most of it. You have many sints to repeat of, and the time is short. You have many sints to repeat of, and the time is short. It is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers of it. You have many sints to repeat of, and the wine is short. It is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers of it. You have many sints to repeat of, and the wine is short. It is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers, the substitution of the content of its is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers of its under the substitution of its is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers in the substitution of its is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers in the substitution of its is impossible to describe the look of mingled backers in the substitution of its is impossible to describe the look of it. You have ma

their attendants arrived at Loosahachee, our flight had been discovered, and that it was immediately General Carter ordered all the hands on the plantation to be collected.

At last, Mr. Martin arrived. The moment General Carter saw him, he cried ou — Well, sir, here is a runaway I have brought back for you. Would you believe it?—the fellow had the impudence to come to Charleston with the story of his grievance.

his blood-hound, had traced three of our companions into a thick swamp, just on the bank of a river. The pursuers dismounted, and with their guns in their hands, they followed the dog into the thickets. their hands, they followed the dog into the thickets. Our poor fellows were so overcome with fatigue, that they slept till the very moment that the hound sprang in upon them. He seized one of them by the throat, and held him to the ground. The others ran; and as they ran, the pursuers fired. One of the fugitives fell dead, horribly mangled and cut to pieces with buck-shot; the other still continued his flight. As soon as the dog could be compelled to quit his hold of the man he had seized,—which was not without difficulty and delay,—he was put on the back to you; and I have done it, even at the risk of being obliged to sleep here to night, and catching the country fever. Whip the rascal well, Mr. Martin! whip him well! I have had all hands collected, that Mr. Martin thus invited, sprang upon his pray with a tiger's ferocity. But I have no inclination to disgust myself with another description of the horrid torment of which, in America, the whip is the active and continual instrument. He who is enrious in

The pursuers now separated. Two of them undertook to carry back to Loosachachee the captive undertook to carry back to Loosachachee the captive they had taken, and the other three, with Mr. Martin and his hound, were to continue the heat in search of the rest of us. They learned from their captive the place at which we had parted company, and the direction which the several parties had taken. After beating about for some time, the hound struck upon our trail, and opened in full cry; but the horses of Mr. Martin's companions were so broken down that our trail, and opened in full cry; but the horses of Mr. Martin's companions were so broken down, that when he began to spur on, to keep up with the hound, he soon left them far behind. Mr. Martin ended his story by advising us to go in and surrender ourselves; giving us his word and honor as a gentletleman and overseer, that if we would offer no further violence or injury, he would protect us from

punishment, and reward us handsomely.

The sun was now setting. The short twilight which follows a Carolina sunset would soon be succeeded by the darkness of a cloudy and moonless night; and we felt but little apprehension of being immediately troubled by our pursuers. I looked at Thomas, as if to inquire what we had better do. He drew me aside,—having first examined the fastenings of our prisoner, whom he had bound to a tree, by some cords found in his own pocket, and which were doubtless intended for a very different pur-

thoughts; then pointing to Mr. Martin, 'Archy,' he aid, 'that man dies to-night.'

There was a wild energy, and at the same time a steady coolness, in the tone in which he spoke. It staitled me; at first, I made no answer; and as meanwhile I looked Thomas in the face, I saw there meanwine a looked Thomas in the lace, I saw there an expression of stern exultation, and a fixedness of purpose not to be shaken. His eyes flashed fire, as he repeated,—but in a low and quiet tone that contrasted strangely with the matter of his speech—'I tell you, Archy, that man dies to-night. She commands it; I have promised it; and now the time is

'Who commands it?' I hastily inquired. Do you ask who? Archy, that man was the mur-

Though Thomas and I had lived in great intimacy, this was almost the first time, since the death of his wife, that he had mentioned her to me in such plain

away, and soon recovering his former air of calman steady determination, he again repeated in the same low but resolute tone, 'Archy, I tell you that man dies to-night.

When I called to mind all the circumstances that had attended the death of Thomas's wife, I could not but acknowledge that Mr. Martin had been her murdeter. I had sympathized with Thomas then, and I sympathized with him now. The murderer was in his power; he believed himself called upon to execute justice upon him; and I could not but acknowledge that his death would be an act of righteou

is wamp, and looking behind us, across the level and spen woods, we could see the hound coming on with his nose to the ground, and uttering at intervals a deep and savage cry. Farther behind, but still in full view, we saw a man on horseback, whom we took to be Mr. Martin himself.

The dog was evidently upon our track; and folling the overseer was justly forfeit;—but at the same of the overseer was justly forfeit; but at the same time, I reminded Thomas that Mr. Martin had

time, I reminded Thomas that Mr. Martin had promised, if we would carry him home in safety, to procure our pardon and protect us from punishment.

A scornful smile played about the lip of my comrade while I was speaking. 'Yes, Archy,' he answered, 'pardon and protection!—and a hundred lashes, and a hanging the next day perhaps. No boy, I want no such pardon; I want no pardon such as they will give. I have been a slave too long, alroady. I am now free; and when they take me alroady. I am now free; and when they take me, they are welcome to take my life. Besides, we can

they are welcome to take my host can be a most trust him;—if we wished it, we cannot trust him. You know we cannot. They do not think themselves obliged to keep any promises they make us. They will promise any thing to get us in their power; and then, their promises are worthless as rotten straw. My promises are not like theirs; and rotten straw. My promises are not like theirs; and have I not told you that I have promised it? Yes, I have sworn it; and I now say, once for all, that man

must die to-night.'
There was a strength and determination, in his There was a strength and determination, in his tone and manner, which overpowered me. I could resist it no longer, and I bade him do his pleasure. He loaded the gun, which he had taken from Mr. Martin, which he had held in his hand all the time we had been talking. This done, we returned to the overseer, who was sitting at the foot of the tree to which we had bound him. He looked up anxiously at us as we approached, and inquired if we had determined to go in?

'We have determined,' answered Thomas. 'We

said, that the few cuts he gave her could have caused her death.

'The few cuts!' cried Thomas. 'Thank God, Mr. Martin, that we do not torture you as you tortured her! Speak no more, or you will but aggravate your sufferings. Confess your crimes! Say your prayers! Do not spend your moments in adding falsehood to murder!

The overseer cowered beneath this energetic reproof. He covered his face with his lands, bent down his head, and passed a few moments in a silence which was only interrupted by an inarticulate subhing. Perhaps, he was trying to prepare himself may always be had: if not always in coffee, certain-

silence which was only interrupted by an inarticulate sobbing. Perhaps, he was trying to prepare himself to die. But life was too sweet to be surrendered without another effort to save it. He saw that it was uscless to appeal to Thomas; but rousing himself once more, he turned to me. He begged me to remember the confidence he had once placed in me, and the favors, which, as he said, he had shown me. He promised to purchase us both, and give us our Hayti consumes three times more of our flour three times more three times more of our flour three times more three times more of our flour three times more of our flour three times more our three times more of our flour three times more three times more of our flour three times more three times more of our flour three times more of three times more of three times more of the times more of three times more of three times

against a tree. Thomas stood by, with his arms folded and resting on the gun. He had made no loided and resting on the gun. He had made no answer to the reiterated prayers and promises of the overseer. Indeed, he did not appear to notice them. His eyes were fixed, and he seemed lost in thought.

After a considerable interval, during which the unhappy overseer continued to repeat his prayers and legengations. Themse couled himself. He

and lamentations, Thomas roused himself. He stepped back a few paces, and raised the gun. 'The half hour is out,' he said;—Mr. Martin, are you ready?'
'No! oh no! Spare me, oh spare me!—one half

hour longer—I have much—'
He did not live to finish the sentence. The gun lashed, the ball penetrated his brain, and he fell

ing of manhood vindicated, and tyranny visited with a just retribution, which animated the soul of the Israelitish hero whilst he field for refuge into the country of the Midianites; and which burned in the bosoms of Wallace and of Tell, as they pursued their midnight flight among the friendly cliffs and froedom-breathing summits of their native mountains.

602, which last amount of the Haytian trade is about one-third of the aggregate amount of our trade in that article to all the world, (\$453.494.)

This subject deserves the more the attention of our country, from the well-known fact that France and England are now holding out their fostering hands to their important fisheries. By benefiting Hayti, we benefit our fishing, our shipping, our mantains.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress the United States, but she might have the one and the other if she were the dependency of a foreign

The un lersigned, merchants of Boston, respect-

The undersigned, merchants of Boston, respectfully represent to Congress:

That Hayti, de facto an independent State since the first of January, 1804, by the Declaration of her Independence, and de jure since July, 1825, by the recognition of France under Charles the Tenth, and all the great powers of Europe—which, subsequently, has been confirmed by treaties passed and ratified between the government of King Louis Philippe of the French, and Hayti as an independent State, has, however, never been recognised by the United States; for which this petition now most respectfully and carnestly prayeth:

und enrnestly prayeth:
The great interests of our shipping, agriculture

trowing manufactures, and commerce in general, imparatively require that this very important and trowing trade should be regulated and established upon as firm a basis as it is already with regard to the most favored European nations—while it now

when most rayous full control of the country of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, ending June 1850 and 1851, which show: That States, enough time 1859 and 1851, which show: That in the fiscal year of 1850, we had engaged in the Haytian trade seventy four thousand six hundred and seventy-one tons of American shipping, which was navigated by three thousand five hundred and four ican seamen, and this independently of that American seamen, and this independently of that trade in foreign shipping, clearing from and entering into our ports. And during the same year, the United States exported to Hayti to the amount of one million three hundred and fifty thousand one hundred and eight dollars; whilst to China, this country, in the same year, only exported to the amount of one million six hundred and five thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars, and only employed one half the tonnage which it has engaged in the Haytian trade—the tonnage in the China trade being, in the year 1850, 39,799 tons.

The tonnage of the United States engaged in the trade to Hayti, in 1850, exceeds twenty thousand tons that to Ireland and Scotland together; thirty thousand tons that to the Hanse towns, and is as much as that to Baltimus

is that to Belgium.

It exceeds, by two thousand tons, that trading with

both the Atlantic and Mediterranean ports of Spain, and double that trading with France on the Mediter-ranean, taking together the French West Indies, the French fisheries, French Guiana, and the Isle of

It equals the aggregate amount of that trading to Portugal, Madeira, the Azores, the Cape de Verde slands, Italy, Sicily, Trieste, and all the other Aus-

rian ports, and Turkey.

It exceeds by more than twenty thousand the rade with Holland and the Dutch East Indies. trade with Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

Brazil, with her population of five millions, only employs one third more American shipping, and Mexiemploys one-third less American shipping than Indeed, Venezuela, Bolivis, the Cisplatine and

Argentine Republics, and Peru, all together, only equal Hayti in this respect. Now, this Haytian trade has increased this last year, 1851, \$345,195, making in all, a trade amounting to 1,889,968 dollars, or a ratio of increase of nearly twenty-five

wife, he confessed; but he did only what his only as wife, he confessed; but he did only what his only as wife, he confessed; and it was impossible, he of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, navel of New England, New York and Pen

He promised to purchase us both, and give us our liberty, any thing, every thing, if we would only spare his life!

His tears and piteous lamentations moved me. Hayti consumes three times more of our flour than Cuba; six times more pork; five times more scap—1.925,692 boxes. to 389.748 in Cuba; six times more pickled fish—10,289 barrels to 1.799 heart-sinking, that I was obliged to support myself beart-sinking, that I was obliged to support myself one hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars compared to eighty-four thousand dollars; which last pared to eighty-four thousand dollars; which last article, (fish,) must be considered of the highest importance to the United States, the fishing trade being the great nursery of our seamen. Indeed, it was the fisheries which mave the first impetus to ship building, when we had no other market but liberated and judependent Hayti; all the other principal colonies being closed to our enterprise directed to that trade.

And these beneficial effects are known in every

town and city of New England, and felt and ac-knowledged as the origin of some of the princely fortunes of the families and merchants of those on terprising States, which have carried our flag to every country on the globe. Now the West Indies is our great and principal foreign market for the aforesaid articles, and for which Hayti is still our dead without a struggle.

We scraped a shallow grave, in which we placed the body of the overseer. We dragged the dead best customer, and stands forement on the list as our hound to the same spot, and laid him with his master.

They were fit companions.

We now resumed our flight,—not, as some may perhaps suppose, with the frightened and conscience stricken haste of murderers, but with that lofty feeling of manhood vindicated, and tyranny visited with the frightened and conscience stricken haste of murderers, but with that lofty feeling of manhood vindicated, and tyranny visited with the sound of the contribution, which animated the sound of the contribution, which animated the sound of the contribution.

Havti has given proof of her ability to maintain her independence, by her successful efforts against the armies of Spain, England, and, above all, those of France. Since the expulsion of the French, nearly balf a century has revolved, during which time she has adopted the code of Napoleon, and the ivil, administrative and military law of the French npire, under which she now lives, together with

Empire, under which she now lives, together which the trial by jury and a Constitutional Government. She (Hayti) accomplished all these things alone, without the succor of any nation, and with the hostile feelings of all against her. During the last fortyix years of the Independence de facto of Hayti, the aws of nations have always been respected by her, and piracy has never existed on her coast, and the United States and all the European nations have shared a lucrative trade with her people, which did not and could not exist while Hayti was San Domin-

go, a French colony.

Besides, she has always respected the comity of nations, and during the war of 1813, she caused her neutrality to be respected by the then belligerent

owers.

The geographical and military position of the Island of Havti is such, that it is the interest of the Ind of Hayti is such, that it is the interest of the United States that it should never become a European dependency, but, on the contrary, an independent State, which, de facto and de jure, it is already.—Hayti has vindicated to the world her unquestionable love of independence in her refusal of the Protectorate of France, and of the brilliant offers of Louis 18th, made by his commission. Fortages and 18th, made by his commissaries, Fontages and Emangart, on the 6th day of October, 1816, thus adhering to the policy which actuated her in lending material aid and assistance so generously granted in 1816, under the presidency of Petion, to Bolivar, when in his misfortune he sought a refuge in Hayti, and by which aid that patriot was enabled to renew the combat of liberty, and eventually to establish the independence of his native land. Thus also was reasserted the Haytian policy previously proclaimed, that no political link can be permitted to exist between Europe and America, except those which are essential to the reciprocal interest of com-

Nor can it be alleged that the origin of the Independence of Hayti precludes the possibility of its recognition by the United States, inasmuch as the National Convention of France did, by their commissaries Santhonax and Polverel, proclaim the emancipation of the slaves of San Domingo, on the tel day of Nassonaka 1702 military and the state of Nassonaka 1702 military and the slaves of San Domingo, on the slaves of Nassonaka 1702 military and San Domingo, on the slaves of Nassonaka 1702 military and San Domingo, on the slaves of Nassonaka 1702 military and San Domingo, on the slaves of Nassonaka 1702 military and San Domingo, on the slaves of San D Ist day of November, 1793, which was ratified by that same body on the 4th day of February, 1794, and after which the inhabitants having become French citizens, defended its territory against France, under Tuissaint Louverture in the North, and under Andre Rigand in the South against the content of the Content of the North, and under Andre Rigaud in the South, against the armies of England and that colonists of the island, under whose invitation and treaties that conquest was attempted, and with what success the capitulation of Maitand to Toussaint Louverture at the Mole St. Nicolas is a proof
But the first Consul immediately, without any re

rade has increased this last year, 1851, \$345,195, making in all, a trade amounting to 1,889,968 delars, or a ratio of increase of nearly twenty-five per centum.

And although our trade to China has much increased during the last year, 1851, yet our tonnage in the Haytian trade is still equal to that with China, and our exports in domestic produce is only \$476,573 more than that which we exported to Hayti during the same year—the amount of our imports being \$1,889,968, and our exports, in domestic produce is only as unchedular trade is still equal to that with the continental powers of Europe, who are now all duly represented in Hayti, conformably to the con.ity of nations.

Therefore, the petitioners most carnestly and re-spectfully pray the Congress of the United States to recognize Hayti as an Independent State, and in our relations with her, place her on the same footing as other independent nations.

Robert G. Shaw,
N. Appleton,
Amos Lawrence,
David Sears,
Benj. Welles,
N. F. Cunningham,
Patrick Grant,
William Perkins,
Geo. Callendar,
Benj. Burgess,
Henry Gassett,
Thomas Gray & Co. Samuel Appleton, William Ropes, John Hancock, Stephen Fairbanks, Israel Lombard, A. W. Thaxter, Jr., John Belknap, William Parsons, John D. Bates, James Read, Wm. B. Reynolds Thomas Gray & Co., George M. Barnard, Wm. B. Reynolds, Crocker & Sturgis, James Lodge, Geo. B. Upton, Wm. Rice, C. B. Fessenden, Isanc Livermore, John E. Lodge, J. Iasigi, Wm. F. Worthington, Wm. F. Worthingto Wm. W. Goddard, B. K. Hough, Jr., J. L. Priest, Wm. B. Fosdick J. L. Priest,
Wun. B. Fosdick,
Denning Jarves,
Robert Farley,
Stephen Tilton & Co.,
Thomas B. Curtis,
Stan Livermore,
Benj. Bangs,
Chas. G. Nazro,
Thomas Tremlett,
C. Wilkins,
Alfred C. Hersey,
B. C. Clark.

From the Cincinnati Christian Press. THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTIONS.

That God and his law were not in all the thoughts of the Conventions which constructed the platforms, and selected the candidates of the Whig and Democratic parties, is simply self-evident. Both acted under the dictation of the slave power, and for its advantage. Both are pledged to sustain the Fugitive Slave B.ll, and similar enactments. Now there never existed on the face of this earth, a power more hostile in every point and particular to the government of God, than the slave power of this land. Slavery is the embodiment of every crime against God and man. It would dethrone the Almighty, if it had the power. It makes merchandize of his image, and subjects Jesus Christ, in the person of his blood-bought disciples, to every horrible and conceivable outrage. A party therefore under its dominion, and legislating for its perpetuity and stability, is necessarily, in its political action, godless and wicked.

Again, had it been the studied effort of the authors of the Fugitive Slave Bill to concoct a tissue

sarily, in its political action, godless and wicked.

Again, had it been the studied effort of the authors of the Fugitive Slave Bill to concoct a tissue of legislative requirements, which should, in every point, and in their whole letter and spirit, insult and abrogate the law of God, they could not have brought forth any thing more completely to their purpose, than that compound of sin and Satan, known as the Fugitive Slave Law. The enactment is without a single redeeming feature. It is cool, unblushing, defiant rebellion against Ged and his law.

We repeat then the declaration, that both the large political parties of this land are pledged to do the bidding of the slave power, and to sustain that infamous offshoot of slavery, the Fugitive Slave Bill. To vote for the candidate of either party is, then, to vote for that which would dethrone Jehovah, and which tramples his plainest requirements in the dust. Can the Christian cast such a vote? Can he who professes to make God's law the man of his counsel, and the guide of his life, give his suffrage for men and measures utterly and immeasurably hostile to all that law requires? Can he, who professes supreme love to his Savior, as the great controlling motive of his life, give his political influence to sustain a system, which sells that Savior at auction, to the highest bidder? Can he vote to respect and maintain a statute, which makes it a crime to 'hide the outeast, to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to bring the to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to bring the poor that are cast out into his house, and to himself from his own flesh? To ask these questions, would seem to answer them. It is, therefore, no breach of charity to say, that a vote cast for the candidate of either of the large political parties of this country is prima facie evidence against Christian character.

From the Dedham Gazette.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER.

RECEPTION OF MR. WEBSTER.

Who ever heard, before last week, of ovations and triumphs to one who had experienced nothing but defeat? It is true, the Webster men have reversed the order of reason and calculation from the first. In the midst of actual despair and hopelessness, they have prophesied victory, the enthusiasm of their admiration has been reserved for acts of treachery, and mow, in perfect keeping with the rest, they bestow their triumphs upon him who has been driven ignobly from the field. There was point and pith in the recommendation of the New York press, which advised that they undertake the business of rearing geese from gooseberries, inasmuch as they appear to be enraptured with the impossible.

Had Mr. Webster maintained the ground he assumed previous to 1850, his personal presence would inspire to-day demonstrations of enthusiasm more glorious than any Roman or Greccian triumph; but without designing to detract an lota from the gifts bestowed by his friends on Friday, we are obliged to record the almost melancholy silence which distinguished those who regarded the procession as though it had been indeed a funeral. We stood on the steps of the Winthrop House, where had gathered some of the daintiest of the Hunkerdon of the city, and

of the Winthrop House, where had gathered some of the dainties; of the Hunkerdom of the city, and

of the daintiest of the Hunkerdom of the city, and where the fair emblems of spontaneity—ever ready to lavish their smiles indifferently on the hero or the demagogue—blossomed luxuriantly from all the windows, and yet a dead and sullen silence reigned, until the six horse vehicle spanned the great portico, when one or two feeble bursts of apparently affected applanes broke forth, and auddenly died away.

As the head of the procession came into view and passed on, and several of the Boston military companes, with tolerably well filled ranks, recked it along the parched streets, we began to think that the Webster invitation to the troops was more powerful than even the command of the Commander-in-Chief. But suddenly, and while we were preparing for an hour's suspense before the great object of all the cemonatration should appear, the end of the military came, and Gen. Tyler, with his familiar face and still more familiar chapeau, (as they say at the panoramas) familiar chapean, (as they say at the panoramas came into view.) As our eyes rested on the great

'Majestic, though in ruin,'

forgetful of the lapse of his later years, and remembering only the splendor of his giant powers, and the glorious things he had attered at Plymouth and Bunker-Hill, we felt like chiding the silent clods about us, for not raising a shout so loud that the modest peal of our own heretical voice might mingle undistinguished in the general acclaim.

If any emotions were excited within us by the spectacle, they were far, very far removed from enmity envy, or hostility; but more nearly allied to pity, that the greatest intellect of the sge, having forfeited the respect of the country, and been ignobly slighted by the members of his own party in Convention, was throwing himself, as a hist resource, upon the sympathies of a small fraction, whose chief glory consists in their peachant for hunting negroes.

NO. UNION WITH SLAVE

In consequence of many erroneous statements being curvaled in Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the circumstances and social position of the colored population residing in Canada, the Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society of the Province conceive it their duty to present to the friends of the African race, on both sides of the Atlantic, a brief statement of facts which they hope will aid them in forming correct views on th ject. Canada, from its proximity to the United States, has at all times been an asylum to such slaves as were able to escape from bondage. The colored population has been, from year to year, increasing from that cause, and also from the occasional emigration of free colored persons, to escape from the degradation and insults to which they are exposed, even in the free States of the Union. The increase of colored settlers had been so considerable, that at the time of the passage of the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law, about two years ago, it is believed that above

20,000 colored people resided in Canada.

A fresh impulse to the tide of emigration was then given. From 4,000 to 5,000 crossed the lines in a given. From 4,000 to 5,000 crossed the lines in a few months, and found, on British ground, that liberty which was denied to them in the country of their birth. Many of these refugees had lived for years unmolested in the Northern States, protected by the difficulty which some of these States threw in the way of the slaveholders in recovering their human. property. That difficulty, however, was at length re-moved by the Fugitive Slave Law, and no alterna-tive remained for these oppressed people, but to take refuge under the British flag. Many of them arrived in Canada in a state of destitution, which was the more severely felt when they came in the fall of the year, without provision for the inclomency of the winter months, to which few of them had been accustomed. A considerable amount of suffering has been the consequence, but this is shared in common, with all emigrants who arrive in a foreign country, without adequate means for temporary support. Interested parties have not been slow in exaggerating these privations, and in representing the Canadas as unfit for the residence of a colored population. Staveholders, and their agents. colored population. Slaveholders, and their agents, expect by this means to deter their human chattels from seeking their freedom. And not only is Canada considered an unfit place for the residence of the refugees, but the people of Canada have been represented as hostile to them, and our Province has recently been described in England, even by a professed friend of the Slave, as 'a City of cribs and pens, harsh exemptions, and cruel exclusions.' This is a deliberate falsehood, and an atrocious libel on the people and institutions of Canada. Every colored man, as is well known, the moment he sets h foot on the Canadian soil, is forever free, and not only free, but he is on a level, in regard to every political and social privilege, with the white man He can vote for members of parliament and for He can vote for members of particular election.

The colored people have generally their own churches, and their own ministers; and if they prefer joining congregations not of their own race. in the church, or particular place at the communion table, to stamp degradation on them, as in the neighboring republic. They are not ejected from public coaches or confined to corners of steamboats, as in that country; and with regard to their ultimate comfort in this Province, there can be no doubt, when they are blest with health, and the will to work. Attempts have been made by som ignorant and prejudiced persons to interfere with that perfect equality, which is readily conceded, both by law and practice; but these have met with no encouragement, and have been promptly frowned down by the public voice. Canada is too young to be possessed of great wealth, but few countries have a smaller number of poor, in the proper sense Employment at good wages is easily procured, provisions are cheap, and the colored emigrant, like all others, after the first difficulties are susmounted, is certain of receiving daily bread, and in due time many of the comforts and even luxuries of life.— Some of them, who have been here for several years, have acquired considerable property. The children of all attend school along with the whites, unless they wish to separate themselves, which the law r the present time allows them to do. But they rarel exercise this right, and it may be doubted whether ought to exist, as education will be best promoted b absence of all such sectional distinctions, even when they are intended, as in this case, to protect and not to injure. The colored people in Canada have no permanent grievance of any kind, and there is nothing to prevent them filling the Lighest offices in the Colony. The privations which they suffer on their first arrival from bondage are certainly not ow-ing either to the laws of the Province or to the wishes of the inhabitants. These must be traced to the reckless slavehunters, who have driven them

the reckless slavehunters, who have firven them from their own country, without an hour's notice to prepare for their change.

The only question that remains is, whether the benevolence of the people of Canada has been sufficiently extended to these sufferers, who have been cast on their humanity. It might safely be predicted that among two millions of British subjects, few of whom have ever lived under the hardening influ-ence of slavery, many would be found on the side of justice and humanity. Scattered over the Province, are some who have been the warmest and most active promoters of the abolition of West India Slavery, when they resided in Great Britain. Their voice has been heard through a portion of the Cana-dian press, while the questions of Texas, California and Mexico have been discussed in the United States, and their protest in the name of our common humanity against the extension of the area of slavery, over those parts of the continent. From this assistance, advice and encouragement have been long given to the refugees from bondage, and to other colored settlers in Canada. Various settlements of colored people have been formed in the Upper Province. Among the earliest of these is the Dawn Institution on the banks of the River Syden-ham, in one of the Western Districts, and of which the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society now propose to take the charge. The benevolent friends of Anti-Slavery in the United States have contributed liberally to the support of this and several minor settlements. About three years ago, the Elgin settlement, an institution purely Canadian, was founded It contains 9000 acres of land bought by a company of friends of the colored people chiefly residing in Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec This Institution promises well. An active, industri-ous population is growing up, chiefly under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. King, who has devoted

ous population is growing up, chiefly auspices of the Rev. Mr. King, who has devoted himself to the moral and religious improvement of the people, and of the rising generation.

The passage of the Rugitive Slave Bill in 1850, convinced the friends of the oppressed African race that some more combined general effort was required for their assistance. An Anti-Slavery Society was formed at Toronto in February, 1851, for the purpose of giving relief to destitute Refugees, and for spreading abroad information in regard to the Anti-Slavery cause. The money raised during the first year by cause. The money raised during the first year by the Anti-Slavery and Ladies' Society amounted to above \$1.100. This sum may appear small, but it must be recollected, that while Canada abounds in the means of human sustenance, it labors under the the circulating medium. But the sum collected by this Society, which was chiefly derived from the zeal ops friends of the cause in Toronto, is not all that has been done. Many members of the Society and others have privately given much relief to the fugitives in money, clothing and bedding, and this has also been the case in other parts of the Province. It also been the case in other parts of the Province. It has become necessary, however painful, to mention these things in order to meet the aspersions which have been cast on the people of Canada. The Society have, besides, acted as almoners for the indefatigable friends of the cause in the United States, who have through them sent important relief to the sufferors, in liberal supplies of clothing and other necessaries. One great object of the Society is to prevent the emigrants from falling into the situation of paupers, by providing them with employment as speedily as possible, and they have pleasure in remarking that with very few exceptions, those able to

of paupers, by providing them with employment as speedily as possible, and they have pleasure in remarking that with very few exceptions, those able to work have readily embraced the opportunity of placing themselves in a situation of independence.

The Committee and chief contributors and laborers in the work are of the class who take the lead in the Bible and Missionary and other Benevolent Institutions in the mother country and the United States. The clargymen of most of the Toronto Evangelical churches are among the office-bearers. States. The clargymen of most of the Toronto Evangelical churches are among the office-bearers, supported by many of their most active and devoted members. It must be evident how important it is, in the position which Canada now holds to the colored population, that there should be a well organized association, to which the friends of the oppressed may send their contributions from the British

Islands and from the United States, with the most perfect confidence that these contributions will be faithfully and judiciously applied to the purposes for which they are bestowed.

This is the more necessary, as it is known to the

which they are bestowed.

This is the more necessary, as it is known to the Society, that, in more cases than one, individuals have deceived the friends of the cause abroad, by false representations, and have procured money for anti-slavery purposes which have been applied to

The Society has recently received donations from various places in the three kingdoms, and they would call upon the friends of the cause to continue their aid. The tide of emigration from the United States to the Canadas will still continue, and from many causes may be expected to increase. Contri-butions may be forwarded to the President, Treasur-er, or Secretary of the Society, and the donors may rest satisfied that they will be faithfully and economically administered.

M. WILLIS, D. D., President; THOMAS HENNING, Secretary; ANDREW HAMILTON, Treasurer. Toronto, C. W., July 15th, 1852.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders !

BOSTON, JULY 30, 1852.

THE JUBILEE!

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION!

The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby notify the friends of impartial freedom, without distinction of party or organization, in this Commonwealth, that a GRAND MASS CEL-EBRATION of the Anniversary of WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION will be held in the beautiful 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 in human history is more deserving of commemoration than this, being unparalleled in its nature, and unequalled in the greatness of the change effected in the condition of a down-trodden and cruelly oppressed race. Let it be duly observed, with a two fold object.

The Rail Road Company have agreed to take pas sengers from Boston to the Grove at South Framingham, and bring them back to the city, on the following terms :- Adults, 50 cents each : children, under 15 years of age, 25 cents each. The same terms will be allowed at Worcester, and for the Milford Branch. The prices will be uniform, without reference to the distance travelled; provided that in no 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 an open-air meeting, it will be held in WAVERLEY HALL, (near the Depot.) a new and commodious hall, accommodating about six hundred persons.

Those going from Boston, and stations east of 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.

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

There will be no lack of able and eloquent speak ers on the occasion. William Lloyd Garrison, Edmund Quincy, Parker Pillsbury, Charles C. Burleigh, Charles L. Remond, and Rev. Theodore Parker, John Pierpont, Thomas W. Higginson, John T. Sargeant, Samuel Johnson, and Thomas T. Stone, and Hon. Henry Wilson and E. L. Keyes, are among the number specially invited to be present.

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

Those in Plymouth County, desirous of attending the celebration at Framingham on the 3d of August, and yet anxious to reach home that evening, are informed that they will be allowed to return to 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 PLACE FOR THE CELEBRATION. Lucrerry July 98th 1959

DEAR MR. GARRISON :- The Grove at South Fram ingham, where our annual gathering in honor of Emancipation in the West Indies, is to be held on Tuesday next, is admirably adapted to this purpose. I visited it last week, and as this will be the first of our know something of it beforehand.

The Grove is spacious, well-shaded, and free from underbrush,-the soil light, and easily drying after rain. It is situated on the border of Framingham Pond, a beautiful sheet of water. In the centre of the grove is a little hollow or dell, very convenient for the purposes of speaking and hearing. Around the sloping sides of the dell are arranged seats for an audience of nearly or quite a thousand persons, with a good stand for speakers on the lower side. Then, for the hours of recreation and amusement, there are numerous seats and swings scattered among the trees, numerous boats upon the pond. See In a lurge house at the side of the grove, is a refreshment-room, well supplied, and very convenient for such as do not bring their own refreshments. A constant supply of cold water is freely provided for all.

A branch railroad leads directly by the grove, and parties are carried by the cars to the very place of meeting. The railroad fare, as you will notice by the advertisement, is very moderate; fifty cents for adults twenty-five cents for children under fifteen years of age. including both trips. This is less for both ways, between Boston and the Grove, and between Worcester

and the Grove, than the usual and regular fare one way. Waverley Hall, opposite the Railroad Station at Framingham, a new and convenient hall, has been engaged for the meeting, provided the weather should not be suitable for meeting in the Grove.

We carnestly hope that the eastern portions of the State will come in great numbers to the meeting; and that they will find that their fellow-laborers of the Centre and West keep not back.

I am, very truly yours, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

THE LIBERATION OF 800,000 SLAVES ' Hark ! to a voice o'er glad Caribbean waves, Telling that men walk forth no longer slaves! The fetters broke—for ever unconfined, Henceforth expatiates the immortal mind; Doing what mind, free as its Giver, can, To prove th' affinity of God to man. Tis much that, now, the tiller of the soil Shall henceforth reap the harvest of his toil; 'Tis much,-no longer in the world alone, He feels home's treasures are indeed his own. No tyrant's hand shall on his wife be laid. No ruffian dealer in his children trade; Nor to the cord and whip shall subject be The body,-yea, 'tis more,-the sour is free ! The soul, once bought with priceless blood, and sold By man, unblushingly, for sordid gold. What earthquake cry has on that prison broke, And from the guiltless captive loosed the yoke? The same strong voice that rocked Phillippi's cell Has wrought Emancipation's work so well ! The Gospel's influence stooped to melt the chain, And bring up man to sit with men again. Oh! speed it, then, till on our millions fall Its warmth and light, which play upon the wall Of their sad dungeon, and, barred As yet, with blest deliverance, shine not in.'

[Reported for the Liberator.]

SPEECH OF THEODORE PARKER. At the Grand Mass Anti-Slavery Celebration of Inde-pendence Day, at Abington, (Mass.) July 5, 1852. Mr. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-This ne of the four anniversaries which mark four grea novements in the progressive development of man aind. Each of these anniversaries marks an Epoch

in the history of the human race.

The first is the 25th of December, the date agree upon as the anniversary of the Birth of Jesus of Naz och of Christianity. reth, marking the Ep

The next is the 1st of November, the date when, i 517, Martin Luther nailed the ninety-five theses of the church door at Wittenberg, the noise of his ham mer startling the indolence, the despotism and th licentiousness of the Pope, and his concubines, and his court far off at Rome. That marks the Epoch of Proestantism, the greatest movement of mankind after The third is the 22d of December, the day when

our Forefathers, in 1620, first set their feet on Ply-

mouth Rock, coming, though unconsciously, to build up a Church without a Bishop, a State without a King, a community without a lord, and a family without a lave. The day marks the Epoch of New England. The fourth is the fourth of July, the day when our Fathers, in 1776, brought distinctly to national consciousness what I call the American Idea ; the Idea. namely, that all men have natural rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that all mer are equal in their natural rights; that these rights can only be alienated by the possessor thereof; and tha it is the only function of government to preserve their rights to each and all. This day marks the Epoch of the United States of America—an Epoch indissolubly connected with the three that preceded it. The Idea was Christian, was Protestant, was of New England. Grove at Framingham, on TUESDAY, August 3rd ; Plymouth was becoming national, Protestantism go ing into politics, and the Sentiments and Ideas of Christianity getting an expression on a national scale. The Declaration of Independence was the American profession of faith in political Christianity.

> This day is consecrated to freedom; let us look therefore, at the Aspect of Freedom just now in America.

In 1776, there were less than 3,000,000 persons i the United States. Now, more than 3,000,000 vo ters. But, alas ! there are also more than 3,000,000 slaves. Seventy-six years ago, slavery existed in all the thirteen colonies; but New England was never quite satisfied with it; only the cupidity of the Purian assented thereto, not his conscience. Soon it retreated from New England, from all the North, bu strengthened itself in the South, and spread West ward and Southward, till now it has crossed the Cor dilleras, and the Pacific Ocean is witness to the ci gantic crime of the American People. But, spite of this growth of slavery, the American Ide

has grown in favor with the American people, the North continually becoming more and more demo cratic in the best sense of the word. True, in all th great cities of the North, the love of slavery has also grown strong, in none stronger than in Boston. Th Mother city of the Puritans is the metropolis of the Hunkers. Slavery also has entered the churches of the North, and some of them, we see, when called on to choose betwixt Christianity and slavery, openly and boldly decide against the Law of God, and in favor of this great crime against man. But simultaneously with this growth of Hunkerism in the cities and th churches of the North, at the same time with the spread of slavery from the Delaware to the Sacramen to, the spirit of liberty has also spread, and taken deep hold on the hearts of the people.

In the material world, nothing is done by leans, a by gradual advance. The land slopes upward all the way from Abington to the White Mountains. If Mt. Washington rose a mile and a quarter of sheer ascent with perpendicular sides from the level of the ocean only the eagle and the lightning could gain its top Now its easy slope allows the girl to look down from its summit.

What is true in the world of matter holds also good in the world of man. There is no leap; a slope always; never a spring. The continuity of historical succession is never broke. Newtons and Shakespears do not spring up among Hottentots and E-quimaux. but among young nations inheriting the old culture Even the men of genius, who tower like a cloud over the vulgar herd, have their predecessors almost as high, and the continuity of succession holds good in the Archimedes, the Gallileos, the Keplers, the Newtons and the La Places. Christianity would not have been possible in the time of Moses; nor Protestantism in the days of St. Augustine; nor a New England Plymouth in the days of Luther; nor the national recognition of the American Idea in 1620. That Idea co not become a national Fact in 1776. No, not yet is i a fact.

First comes the Sentiment-the feeling of liberty next the Idea-the distinct notion thereof; then the Fact-the thought becomes a thing. Buds in March, blossoms in May, apples in September-that is the law of historical succession.

The Puritans enslaved the Indians. In 1675, th Indian apostle petitioned the Honorable Governo and Council sitting at Boston, this 13th of the 6th, 75,' that they would not allow Indians to b sold into slavery. But John Eliot stood well nigh alone in that matter. For three months later, I find the Governor, Loveret, gives a bill of sale of seven Indians, 'to be sold for slaves,' and affixes thereto the Publique Seale of the Colony.'

Well, there has been a great progress from that day o the 12th of April, 1851, when the merchants Boston had to break the laws of Massachusetts, and put the court-house in chains, and get the chains over the thick neck of the Chief Justice, and call out the Sims brigade, before they could kidnap and enslave a single fugitive from Georgia.

But it would not be historical to expect a nation realize its own Idea at once, and allow all men to b equal " in the enjoyment of their 'natural and inalienable rights.' Still, there has been a great progre towards that in the last seventy-six years, spite of the teps taken backward in some parts of the land. I is not 110 years since slaves were advertised for sale in Boston, as now in Norfolk ; not eighty years sinc they were property in Massachusetts, and appraised in the inventories of deceased republicans. So then the cause of African freedom has a more auspicious look on the 4th of July, 1852, than it had on the 4th of July, 1776. We do not always think so, because w look at the present evil, not at the greater evils of the past. So much for the general aspect of this matter.

Look now at the position of the Political Partie There are two great parties in America-only two One is the PRO-SLAVERY PARTY. This has not yet at tained a distinct consciousness of its idea and conse quent function; so there is contradiction in its onic ions, vacillation in its conduct, and heterogeneous ele ments in its ranks. This has two divisions, viz. the Whies and the Democrats. The two are one grea national party—they are one in slavery, as all sects are one in Christ.' Yet, they still keep up their disbut when they come to action, they both form colum under the same leader, and fight for the same endthe promotion, the extension, and the perpetuation of

Once the Whig Party wanted a Bank. Democrac trod it to the earth. Then the Whigs clamored for protective tariff. That also seems now an obsolet dea, and a revenue tariff is a fact accomplished. The old issues between Whig and Democrat are out of date. Shall it be said the Whigs want a strong cen tral government, and the Democrats are still anti-federal, and opposed to the centralization of power It is not so. I can see no difference in the two par tice in this matter; both are ready to sacrifice the in-

law; each to crush the individual rights of the sepa-rate States before the central power of the federal gov-ernment. In passing the Fugitive Slave Bill, which aims at both these enormities, the Democrata outvied the Whigs; in executing it, the Whigs outdo the Democrats, and kidnap with a more malignant reliah. I believe the official kidnappers are all Whiga, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

Both parties have now laid down their Platfe and nominated their candidates for the Presidency and hoisted them thereon. Their Platforms are erec ed on slave soil, and made of slave timber. Both ex press the same devotion to slavery, the same acquies cence in the Fugitive Slave Bill. The Whig Party says, we will discountenance all efforts at the renew al or continuance of such agitation [on the subject of slavery.] in Congress or out of it-whenever, whereever, or however the attempt may be made.' Th Democrats say they will resist all attempts at reviv ing, in Congress or out of it, the sgitation of the sla very question, under whatever shape or color the at-tempt may be made. There is the difference; one will discountenance, and the other resist all agitation of all need that. the question which concerns the freedom of 3,000,000 American citizens. Slavery is their point of agreement.

Both have nominated their champions-each General.' They have passed by the eminent politicians, and selected men whose political experience insignificant. The Democratic champion from New Hampshire jumps upon one platform, the Whig cham-General Pierce, in a public meeting, I am told, declared that the Fugitive Slave Bill was against the principles of the common law, and against natural noral right. Gen. Scott, I am told, in a private conversation, observed, that if he were elected President, he would never appoint a slaveholder as Judge in any territory of the United States. Their letters accepting the nomination show the value of such public or private ejaculations.

It is a little remarkable that War and Slavery should be the sine qua non in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and of no other country. A woman may be Queen of England, and rule one hundred millions of men, and yet not favor the selling of Christians. A man may be 'Prince President' of the mock republic of France, and hate slavery; he may be Emperor of Austria, or Autocrat of all the Russias. and think kidnapping is a sin; yes, he may be Sultan of Turkey, and believe it self-evident that all men are created equal, with a natural, inherent and unalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness But, to be President of the United States, a man must be devoted to slavery, and believe in the finality of the compromise measures, and promise to discountenance or to resist all agitation of the subject of slavery, whenever, wherever, or however! Truly, 'it is great country."

That is the aspect of the great Pro-Slavery Party of America. But I must say a word of the late Whig Convention. It resulted in one of the most signal defeats that ever happened to an American statesman. New York Evening Post and the Tribune, with Even Aaron Burr did not fall so suddenly and deep into the ground, at his first downfall, as Daniel Web-

If I am rightly informed, Mr. Mason, in 1850 brought forward the Fugitive Slave Bill, with no ex pectation that it would pass; perhaps with no desire that it should pass. If it were rejected, then there was what seemed a tangible grievance, which the disunionists would lay hold of, as they cried for 'seces sion.' I don't know that it was so: I am told so He introduced the Bill. Mr. Webster seized it, made it his 'thunder' on the 7th of March, 1850. It seemed a tangible thing for him to hold on by, while he kicked from under him his old platform of liberty, made of such timbers as his oration at Plymouth, at Bunker Hill, at Faneuil Hall-his speech for the Greeks, and his speech against General Taylor. He held on to it for two years, and three months, and fourteen days :- a long time for him. He took hold on the 7th of March, 1850; and on the 21st of June, 1852, his hands slipped off, and the Fugitive Slave Bill took flight towards the Presidency, without Daniel Webster, but with Gen. Pierce at one end of it, and Gen-Scott at the other.

The fiery pomp ascending left the view; The prophet gazed—and wished to follow too.

The downfall of Daniel Webster is terrible :- it was sudden, complete, and final. He has fallen ' like Lucifer-never to rise again.' His giant strength was never so severely tasked as in the support of slavery. What pains he took-up early and down late! What speeches he made, -at Boston, N. York, Albany, Syrause, Rochester, Buffalo, at Philadelphia, and I know not at how many other places ! What letters he wrote ! And it was all to end in this ! What a fee for what a pleading! He was never so paid before.

The pride of Boston-its Hunkerism-ten hundred strong, went to Baltimore to see him rise. They came back amazed at the totality of his downfall.

I think this was at first the plan of some of the most skilful of the Northern leaders of the Whigs, to nominate Gen. Scott without a platform-not committed to slavery or to freedom; then to represent him as opposed to slavery, and so on that ground to commend him to the North, and carry the election; for any day when the North rallies, it can outvote the But some violent pro-slavery men framed the present platform, and brought it forward. The policy of Mr. Webster's friends would have been to say-We need no platform for Mr. Webster. The speech of March 7th is his platform. Mr. Fillmore needs none. Gen. Scott needs a platform, for you don't know his opinions.' But, 'it is enough for the servant that he be as his master.' As Mr. Webster had caught at Mason's Bill, so the Retainers caught at The platform was set up by the Convention, to the great joy of the 'Retainers' from New England ; when all at once, the image of Gen. Scott appeared upon it! He as well as Fillmore or Webster can stand down; for after Scott had signified his willingness to part of the South was destroyed.

In fifty three ballotings, he never went beyond 32 apot. But this winter past, Mr. Sumner has no votes out of 293. Fifty three times was the vote taken, and fifty three times the whole South voted against him. When it became apparent that the vote would fall to Gen. Scott, Mr. Webster's friends went and begged the Southerners to give him a few votes, votes which could then do Mr. Fillmore no good; but the South answered-not a role! They went with tears in their eyes; still the South answered-not a vote! That is a remarkable 'chapter in History's

Now that the great man has fallen,-utterly and terribly fallen,—a warning for many an age to come, I feel inclined to remember not only the justice of the judgment, but the great powers and the great services of the victim. I wish something may be done to comfort him in his failure, and am glad that his friends now seek an opportunity to express their esteem rment are worth something when deeds of succor fail, and when words of consolation awake no hope. I think the anti-slavery men have dared to be just towards Mr. Webster, when he thundered from the seat of his power; now let us his fall will be spoken by any one of us. If we

dividual conscience to the brute power of arbitrary | Webster answered it." But there was greatness, even ness in the man; and much to excuse so monstrous a departure from the true and right. He was bankrupt politician, and fancied that he saw within his grasp the scope and goal of all his life; he repreented a city whose controlling inhabitants prize gold and power above all things, and are not very scrupulous about the means to obtain either; men that run their axes, let shops for drunkeries and houses for brothels. and bribe a senator of the nation. The New England octors of divinity, in the name of God, justified his greatest crime. Do you expect more picty in the bear surch? Let us remember these things now the mighty is fallen. Let us pity the lion now that his me is draggled in the dust, and his mouth is filled with Southern dirt. Blame there must be indeed but pity for fallen greatness should yet prevail-not the pity of contempt, but the pity of compassion, the pity of love. Let us gather up the white ashes of im who perished at the political stake, and do loving nonor to any good thing in his character and his life If we err at all, let it be on the side of charity. We

If Gen. Scott is President, I take it we shall have a moderate pro-slavery administration, fussy and feathery; that we shall take a large slice from Mexico during the next four years. Gen. Scott is a military man, of an unblemished character. I believe-i. e with no unpopular vices-but with the prejudices of a pion from New Jersey jumps upon the other, and military man. He proposes to confer citizenship or each seems to like that 'bad eminenco' very well. any foreigner who hasserved a year in the army or nav military man. He proposes to confer citizenship on But I believe that at what old politicians have left of a of the U. States, and seems to think a year of work heart, both dislike slavery-perhaps about equally, at fighting is as good a qualification for American citizenship as five years industrious life on a farm, or in a shop. This is a little too military for the American taste, but will suit the military gentlemen who like to magnify their calling. If Gen. Pierce is chosen, I take it we shall have

trong pro-slavery administration; shall get the slice of Mexico, and Cuba besides, in the next four years Manifest destiny' will probably point that way.

I do not know that it will not be better for the cause of freedom that Pierce should succeed. Perhaps the sooner this whole matter is brought to a crisithe better. In each party there is a large body of Hunkers,-men who care little or nothing for the natural rights of man; mean, selfish men, who seek only their own gratification, and care not at what cost to mankind this is procured. If the Whig Party is defeated, I take it the majority of these Hunkers will gradually fall in with the Democrats; that the Whig Party will not rally again under its old name; that the party of Hunkers will hoist the flag of slavery and the whole hosts of noble, honest, and religious men in both parties will fice out from under that flac and go over to the Party of Freedom. Now th sooner this separation of the elements takes place, the better. Then we shall know who are our friends, who our foes. Men will have the real issue set before them. But, until the separation is effected, many good men will cling to their old party organization, with the delusive hope of opposing slavery thereby Thus we see two such valuable newspapers as the strong anti-slavery feelings, at work for the Democrats or the White. I think this is the last Presiden tial election in which such journals will defend suc platform. Now look at the ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY. Here ale

are two great divisions : one is political, the other moral. A word of each-of the political party first. This is formed of three sections. One is the Free Soil party, which come mainly from the Whigs; the next is the Free Democracy, the Barnburners, who have come mainly from the Democrats. Each of these has the prejudices of its own historical traditio -Whig prejudices or Democratic prejudices; it has also the excellencies of its primal source. I includthe Liberty party in this Free Soil. Free Democrati division. They differ from the other in this -a denial that the Constitution of the United States authorize or allows slavery; a denial that slavery is constitutional in the nation, or even legal in any State. But all these agree in a strong feeling against sla-

very. They are one in freedom, as the Whigs and Democrats are one in slavery. Part of this feeling they have translated into an Idea. To express it i their most general terms - Slavery is sectional, no national; belongs to the State, and not the Federal Govrnment. Hence they aim to cut the nation free from slavery altogether, but will leave it to the individual

Now this political Anti-Slavery party is a very strong party. It is considerable by its numberspowerful enough to hold the balance of power in several of the States. Four years ago, it cast three go up to four hundred thousand.

But it is stronger in the talent and character of it minent men, than in the force of its numbers. Yo know those men. I need not speak of Chase and Hale, of Giddings and of Mann, with their coadjutor in Congress and out of it. Look at names not s well known as yet in our national debates. Here is noble speech from Mr. Townshend, one new ally i the field from the good State of Ohio. This is the first speech of his that I have ever read; it is full of promise. There is conscience in this man; there

power of work in him.

Mr. Rantoul has done honorably—done nobly, in deed. What he will say to-day, I shall not pretend to calculate. He is a politician, like others, and in very dangerous position; but I have much faith in nim; and, at any rate, I thank God for what he Ad done already. He is a man of a good deal of ability and may be trusted yet to do us good service, not i you way or my way, but in his own way.

I ought to say a word of Mr. Sumner. I know tha he has disappointed the expectations of his bes the Northern platform, and one who has a great friends by keeping silent so long. But Mr. Sumner genius for oratory enlarged on its excellence, and whole life shows him to be an honest man, not a sel whitewashed it all over with his peculiar rhetoric. fish man at all---a man eminently sincere, and emi nently trustworthy, eminently just. He has a right t choose his own time to speak. I wish he had spoke long ago, and I doubt if this long delay is wholly wie for him. But it is for him to decide, not for us. there. This was the weight that pulled them fool's bolt is soon shot, while a wise man often re serves his fire. He should not be taunted with hi accept the platform, the great objection to him on the remarks made when he had no thought of an election to the Senate. A man often thinks a thing easy The defeat of Mr. Webster is complete and awful, which he finds difficult when he comes up to the been idle. I have a letter from an eminent gentle man at Washington, --- a man bred in kings' court broad, --- who assures me that Sumner has carried the ideas of freedom where they have never beer carried before, and when he speaks, will be listened to with much more interest than if he had uttered his speech at his first entrance to Congress. Depend upon it, we shall hear the right word from Charles Sumner yet. I do not believe that he has waited to make i easy for him to speak, but that it may be better for his Idea, and the cause of Freedom he was sent there

Then there is another man of great mark on the same side. I mean Mr. Seward. He is nominally with the Whigs, but he is really of the Political Anti-Slavery Party, the chief man in it. Just now he has nore influence than any man in the Northern States and is the only prominent Whig politician of whom we might wisely predict a brilliant future. Genera Scott, I take it, owes his nomination to Senator Seward. In the Convention, he seems to have wished for thundered from the seat of his power; now let us three things:—1. To defeat Mr. Webster, at all events be generous. I hope no needless word of delight at 2. To defeat Mr. Fillmore, if possible. 3. To have the nomination of Scott, without a platform, if possifought against the lion in his pride, and withstood his ble, but if not, with a platform, even with the pres rage and his roar, let us now remember that he was a ent platform. Had Scott been nominated without Lion, and not insult the prestrate majesty of mighty alavery platform, I think Seward, and many other power. 'It was a grievous fault, and gricrously hath leading Free Soilers, would have stood by to help his

election-would have taken office had he specialed election—would have taken blace and he successed and I think his chance of success would not here been a bad one then. But now Mr. Seward stands out for more distant day. He will not scrept office and more distant day. He will not secret once use General Scott. He sees that Scott is a company candidate, conceded by the fears of the South; that is candidate, conceased by the Jears of the count; but he administration must be a compromise administration and he that succeeds on that basis now is sure to be overtaken by political ruin at no distant day, its overtaken by position runs as a second of the reserves his fire till he is nearer the mark! I that we may yet see him the candidate of a great North ern Party for the Presidency; see him elected. Such is the aspect of the Political Anti-Stare Party. It defeated the strongest pro-slavery sense of the Whigs in their convention, defeated then a their candidate, sent the one thousand Heaten Boston home from Baltimore, in a rather metachaly state of mind. We shall soon see what it will do it

its national convention at Pittsburgh, on the lith of Now a word on the moral division of the Asti-Sivery party. I use the word moral merely as opposed to political. It is a party not organized to get rote, to politicat. It is a party not organized by get rote, but to kindle a Sentiment and diffuse an less la Sentiment is that of unicersal philanthropy, special derected towards the African race in America. In Idea is the American Idea, of which it has a quite distinct the American Autor of the Deciaration of Independent ence. It does not limit itself by constitutional but only by moral restrictions.

The functions of this party is to kindle the Sent. ment and diffuse the Idea of Universal Freedom. It ment and diffuse the Jack of Confessor Presion. It is about this work to-day. These four thousand free before me at this moment are lit with this Ides; the other thousands beyond the reach of my voice are not without it. It will not be sausfied till there is not a slave in America-not a slave in the weld.

This party is powerful by its Sertiments, is Ideas, and its eminent men; not yet by its num bers. Here is one indication of its power-the shsolute hatred in which it is held by all the Husters of the land. How Mr. Webster speaks if the party; with the intense malignity of affected som. Men do not thus hate a mouse in the wall. The the abuse which we receive from all the grats as mosquitoes of the political penny press is a sign also of our power. There are Hunkers who know that our Ideas are just - that they will be triumphant hence their hate of our Ideas, and their hate of us.

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Well, gentlemen, the cause of freedom looks very auspicious to-day : it never looked better. Erery upparent national triumph of slavery is only a step to in defeat. The annexation of Texas, the Fugitire Sare Bill, are measures that ultimately will help the case of freedom. At first, if a man is threatened with a fever, the doctor tries to 'throw it off.' If that is in possible, he hastens the crisis-knowing that the soner that comes, the sooner will the man be well again I think Gen. Pierce will hasten the crisis, when a Northern party shall get founded, with the America Idea for its motto. The recent action of Congress the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, the recess action of the Executive, have de facto established this ; that slavery in the States is subject to the control of the Federal Government. True, they apply this only to the Northern States ; but if the Federal Governmenter interfere with slavery in Massachusetts, to the extent of kidnapping a man in Boston, and keeping him a duresse by force of armed soldiers, then the principle is established, that the Federal Government may in terfere with slavery in South Carolina; and when we get the spirit of the North aroused, and the number of the North on the side of freedom, it will take but whiff of breath to annihilate human bondage from the Delaware to the Sacramento.

Even the course of Politics is in our fever. To spirit of this Teutonic family of men is hostile to slavery. We alone preserve what all the other tribs have cast off. We cannot keep it long. The lies of America, the Ideas of Christianity, are spine it. The spirit of the age is hostile-sy, the spirit of mankind and the nature of the infinite Gol!

RANDOM THRUSTS. BY SHARPSTICK.

A handbill freely posted in some of our large town is headed thus :- MEN wanted for the U. S. army. This want is likely to be felt for an indefinite time; as none but beasts of prey would engage in the busness of systematic slaughter, and none but beam of burden would drag the car of a General's 'glay' over fields miry with blood. Long may Uncle San's official homicides 'want' men to be turned into me

dering machines!

When a parcel of demagogues meet in conclete with consciences dull and intractable as wood, intelects tough and penetrating as iron, and hears cold and obdurate as stone, what results could be exper of the materials they bring together to be combined, and their many days' tugging and straining, but the erection of a platform suitable for the deck of a pints ship? The chief carpenters on the two late Bahimm jobs-especially those who put in the comprene planks-deserve to be hired by the crowned to throats of Europe in their desperate attempts to proup shaky thrones; so earnestly did these srehiters a rascality putty and patch away on the yawning chiaks of falsehood and injustice in their work, Will the people of the United States now accept such a bal. botched, uneven, unsightly, rotten, ricketty piece a joinery as both the Whig and Democratic Convention offer them for a foundation of political policy! I suppose they will, by voice and vote, declare thet liking for structures that an average Arabinie well scornfully condemn as opposed to their views of day and religion.

The Creator has provided men with brains to da their own thinking, just the same as he has provided them with lungs to do their own breathing and lep to do their own walking. And free opinion is an less essential to the health and growth of one's soul than free respiration and free locomotion are to de health and growth of one's body. Stupidity and credulity follow brain-laziness, even as sathus and palsy follow lung-laziness and leg-laziness. He was with a sound chest and vigorous muscles, should engage and salary some loaferish fellow to hold at inhaling-tube to his mouth, or a pair of craiches under his arms, would justly be sneered at as a rider-lous, extravagant fool. What epithets shall be sp plied to him who, with sound judgment and righten perceptions, will engage and salary some loafersh fellow to furnish him with ready-made belief in reigners. ion and politics? I consider it a far worse offence is cramp and clog the spiritual than the corporeal parts our nature. Away with the old, rusty, clamy, burdensome, galling fetters that priests and demagogues wish to keep the human mind bound in!

od old or ... Garage .

American politicians arow and carry out two maties which must have drizzled through the slim son of all bad rulers, from Pharaoh to Fillmore. The declare that the offices of our republic are the right ful prizes of a successful party, like so much mility booty—in other words, that to the victors belong the spoils. They also practise mendacity as though a there is well stuck to were as good as the truth. So three an established Low and a rule of Testimoss in on electioneering scrapes; both being selfish and is moral enough to go well with this baby-strains woman-flogging, man-hunting, home-destroying God defying nation.

INDEPENDENCE OF HAYE. The memorial to Cogreas, on our first page, from the leading merchan oston, setting forth many weighty and co reasons why the independence of Harti should be cognized by this government, is exceedingly rabable and important, but will be treated with scorn and contents to the contents of the contents tempt by the LORDS OF THE LASH who rule us.

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5 Sturde being by Associate of the State a rail this day sets forth the state of the world. lers of erere drought has been threatening al in with destruction. Now comes the rain to with grant So in the moral world, Despotism me in the churches and States, in the comand literature of the world, is scorching the ner and meranic and making a wilderness of desolais there the flowers of Love and Prosperity should And now comes the anti-slavery cause, comand now concerning and stavery cause, com de app South of Mason and Dixon's line, but by gree the shackles of sect and party, by which as set sed women of New England are held in Verily, in the success of this holy enterprise, while world shall be redeemed, and the bonds of went section shall unite in one holy association pany section state unite in one holy association but of no use to barren wastes of sand. So has and later truth proved wherever it has come ner of life and progress to all who have received and good and honest hearts, but worse than useless, and good and noness are worse than useless is Mr. Forman, the anti-slavery minister of

tenete, at New Bedford, on Friday evening. He a specing to proceed the next day to Plymouth a expering with Mr. Briggs, and had made all essents possible for me to speak in his pulpit a of the coming Sabbath. As Mr. B. did not aror is New Bedford in season to take the boat for benefit on Saturday, Mr. Forman returned. This winest good enough to be called providential. I gold his meeting, and listened in the morning to and attenting discourse on the Nature and Valof the Crown of Righteousness.' In the afternoon al result, I occupied his pulpit, and spoke to pro pours ssemblies, as an agent of the Massachusett Sarcty Society. The large and commodious been which Mr. F. preaches was full in the eve of that day. In all my labors in N., Mr. For paper me cheerful and efficient aid. How differs his position, in this respect, to that occupied by uniorly of the ministers of our country! How and more noble and manly! It is refreshing to the set to meet a men in the pulpit, who prizes truth signesal freedom more than popularity and sala W. Forman has taken his stand on the anti-slareplations, and maintains the noble principles of Shir case with uncompromising fidelity. The same who is true to duty in this trial day bears ser cross, and stems a strong tide. All honor to reset of truth with a certain sound ! In being true a is corrictions of duty, Mr. Forman has been asand and has suffered as have all the apostles of thet she have set themselves against wickedness a be high places of the social state. It is at once row, that there is a tolerant spirit in the society or shich Mr. Forman is settled, which is as comsouth as it is rare in our country. This is seen a the consent given to Mr. Forman's request, that I mit be admitted to the church on Sunday. I trust the friends of humanity will rally to the support of minuter who preaches the gospel of freedom, and while to make his hands strong and his heart glad in his momentous work. The abolitionist makes a sad mitte when he stands aloof from the true minister, mileres him to fall for want of a brother's counte sare and sid. But I feel confident this will not b does by the anti-slavery friends in Nantucket.

There are two churches in Nantucket, to which me edeened by self-energy from slavery minister, com posed mainly of colored members. Mr. Crawford muches to the Bantist church, and Mr. Washington the Methodist. I was invited to speak for the So aty which I represent, in each of these churches; I id so, and met a cordial reception. The colored peose in Nantucket are doing well, but might do betteror instance, they are not strong enough to have two clarches, and they ought to be united enough to be in se independent anti-slavery church. The colored peois have just formed there an Anti-Slavery Society. studier to the Massachusetta Anti-Slavery Society, to to what they can to aid the great cause. May harmony, energy, patience and efficiency, mark their were. I trust the abolitionists of Nantucket will all lend a helping hand in this good enterprise.

On Monday evening, I spoke in the vestry of th laptet Church, Mr. Clark, the pastor, came out, and selared himself an abolitionist; but he wanted Wm. Lloyd Garrison cast out as an infidel. Mr. Forman nade some remarks, and read from the Writings of Ir Garrison to show that he stands squarely on the pod old Christian platform. Mr. Clark asked me if dr. Garrison believed in the plenary inspiration of the Bible! I replied, 'He does not, nor do you, sir. In dua't believe that God commanded his people to tiler another people's territory, and exterminate the ababiants thereof with fire and water; and not belaring that, you don't believe in the plenary inspira-ion of the Bible. Nor did Christ, your professed Masin believe the absurd doctrine; for he annulled the ard Moss, and announced in its place the Law of od, the rule of Love, of universal and eternal Brothmad He affirmed, however, that he did believe he smrmed, however, that he the besthen Genesis to Revelation, and he denounced a middle all who rejected that dogma of the priest last lives then late, and I gave notice that we volt dares this question the next night.

At the meeting on Tuesday evening, we had a large ed silective sudience. I gave my views of the relain which the Bible sustains to humanity, and exis well as I could, my thoughts about the true than the test of Christian character. This call-HipMr. Clark again to make a bitter attack upon to Messchusetts Anti-Slavery Society, and to affirm be lest Street character of the churches of this analy. He manifested a bad spirit in his efforts a baser up a bad and sinking cause; and when is had find the control of the cause in t he had fred his shot, fled from the field. I am beed that he has shown himself. And now, if as highest church to which he ministers is Anti-Sla-The it professes to be, Mr. Clark will find it neces-To seek some other field of labor. May God ham the day when the anti-slavery truth shall turn time pro-slavery and time-serving priests out of to pipe of this land, and open them to the earnest singles for universal Liberty and Righteousness! I steen have a right to stand in God's sanctuary, ad speak to the people.

a Kentucket, I collected for the cause \$23,50, sold copies of the Writings of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, at things three subscribers for the Liberator. in more appell very much in the home of one o taking of reformers, and recruited my strength pair by sea bathing, and by breathing the pure and sea bathing, and by breathing the pure and and warmest friends were residents of Nan and warmest friends were resulting armestly some of them, at least, are still earnestly sing to sid you in forwarding this glorious work. this number, who gave generously to aid you has first to England, hearing of the meeting Menday evening, and of what was there said Mr. Cark, sent me word, along with his contribu state me woru, along a state of infidelity against and show its utter falsehood. He was unable ad to be present, in consequence of ill health.—

of fixeds expressed a desire to see and hear you A the island, ere long.

Yours, fraternally, amed (Mass.) July 24th, 1852. DANIEL FOSTER

Wir. Foster will commence a lecturing tour or the next week, and we have no doubt he will bit a kind and hospitable reception.]—Ed.

LETTER PROM REV. J. G. PORMAN. NANTUCKET, July 24, 1852.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON: DEAR PRIEND-I have been so much pleased with the visit of Daniel Poster, and his lectures in this place, that I feel it due to him and the cause in which Have they done so in this case? Not at all, not on he is engaged, to give expression to my sense of the value of his labors in the Liberator.

On last Sunday, he occupied my pulpit, afternoon

and evening, and delivered two very able discourses on the necessity of bearing the cross in the perform of Christian duty, and on the true and false life. The congregation in the evening was very large and attentive, and the discourse made a deep impression. In the first of these discourses, after showing from history in what way Christians have to bear the cross in different ages of the world, Mr. Foster showed that the same necessity exists now in reference to the sin of human slavery, and the corruptions of the age in which we live. His sketch of the sacrifices of the apostles and martyrs, the trials of Luther and his coadjutors, and the persecutions of the Puritans and Quakers, was forcibly and well applied. When he had finished, I could not help feeling that the antislavery cause had received a valuable accession in him, and that he is well fitted to do a good work in the anti-slavery field. His discussion in the evening was a strong and eloquent contrast between the life of a good man, devoted to truth and humanity, and the life of a selfish and wicked man, devoted to the acquisition of wealth and power for selfish purposes. It was illustrated by sketches of Gerrit Smith, John Jacob Astor, Napoleon and Washington, and a practical application made to the character of the leading politicians and political parties of the present day, and the duty of all good men to unite for the overthrow of the Slave Power.

On Monday evening, Mr. Foster gave his third lecture in the vestry of the Baptist church, which was granted at my request, but it did not seem to meet the approbation of a number of that church, on nocount of Mr. P's connection with yourself and the American Anti-Slavery Society. You were charged with being an infidel, which was afterwards modified to a charge that you do not believe in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; and our Baptist friends appearing to concur with their minister, the use of the vestry was not offered for another evening. Mr. Poster made an able vindication of yourself, and then proceeded to give a sketch of the encroachments of the Slave Power in this country, which was enough to have raised the spirit of liberty in any man, not wholly dead to every sense of manliness and the rights of human nature. The concluding lecture was given the next eve-

ning at Pantheon Hall, to a large audience; and, after a further account of your labors in the cause of the injured and oppressed, was devoted to a discussion of the true and the false church, in which the old fashioned dogma of the plenary inspiration of the Bible was literally demolished, and the true church was shown to be founded on works of justice and mercy, and not on human creeds. The character of the pro-slavery churches and ministry of the country was shown in its true light, and in a manner that called out the Baptist minister in vindication of himself, Dr. Sharp, and the general character of the churches. Of this incidental controversy, it does not become me to speak, as the Rev. Mr. Clark is one of my neighbors, and has always manifested to me the utmost liberality and toleration, having exchanged pulpits with me, and otherwise exhibited a truly catholic and Christian spirit. The discourse of Mr. Foster, however, made a deep impression, and we all felt that his labors had given a new impulse to the anti-slavery movement in our community. We are very glad the waters are stirred, and hope they will continue to be agitated until the sentiment of liberty with us shall be triumphant. We regretted the absence of that devoted friend of the slave and Christian philanthropist, NATHANIEL BARNEY, as he was at Siasconset, and being somewhat infirm, could not come in to the meetings in the evening; but he did not forget our friend Poster, nor does he ever forget him who pleads for God's oppressed and suffering poor. We had a pleasant ride to Siasconset with Mrs. Poor, who, with her husband, showed the warmest sympathy with the cause, and on our return we met friend Barney, and had a brief interview with him-These are some of the friends who are strengthening my hands in the position I occupy as the public advocate of an anti-slavery gospel. Mr. Pool and his wife extended a generous hospitality to Mr. Foster, and other friends were not backward in their expressions of interest and sympathy. We all felt that his labors were well-directed, and we hope that friends in other places will not be backward in welcoming him among heard evil reports of this part of Canada, and having them. As the friend who offered the prayer for the fugitive Sims, on Long Wharf, when the City authorities of Boston had consummated that deed of infamy by which he was sent back in the brig Acorn to Southern bondage, he will be remembered wherever this gospel of Humanity is preached; and let me say further, to those who do not know him, that they will find him a man of strong faith, eloquent and earnest in speech, and one who makes a strong and direct appeal to the judgment and consciences of his hearers.

My object in writing this letter has not been to gratify Mr. Foster's love of approbation, but to commend him to the friends of the slave, wherever he may go that they may exert themselves to secure him audi

ences, and co-operate with him in his work. Very truly, yours,

J. G. FORMAN.

THE LAST TRIBUTE TO DANIEL.

FRIEND GARRISON :- Saturday last was a sad day for Kingston. Daniel Webster, that personification of all that is vile, passed through this place on his way home. Some of his friends in Duxbury had made arrangements for a demonstration of respect on his arrival at the Station here, and invitations were extended to all in the adjoining towns friendly to Mr. Web ster, to join in the festivities, or perhaps I should say the obsequies, of the occasion. Accordingly, flags were displayed at different points near the Station, and long before the time for the arrival of the train, a large crowd had collected, some anxious to manifest their respect for the man, and the principles he advocates; others as lookers on. There were hard-working farmers and mechanics, who had come miles to do homage to the man who has trampled their dearest interests under his feet, and who has done what he could to have them sent into eternal slavery, if there exists the least suspicion that they have ever been in that unfor-

At length the great rejected arrived, and was placed in a carriage, accompanied by that noted abolitionist. Hon. Seth Sprague. A procession was formed, some on horseback, some in carriages, and he was escorted through town and thence to Marshfield, where a speech was made by Seth Sprague, and replied to by he cannot will as he pleases. In other words, his Webster. Thus the last tribute of respect has been outward acts are free, but his inward will is not. Meta paid him, and he is safe in his own domicile, with leis-ure to reflect upon the ingratitude of those whom he has so sedulously served, and the spanjel-like submis-things, (and this has been the cause of all the difficulsion and love of those he has so basely betrayed.

tunate condition, and escaped therefrom.

If none but the friends of Mr. Webster had been present, this demonstration would have been of very little consequence, as the number would have been very small, judging from the extremely faint response to the call for 'cheers for Webster.' But there were present, as I am informed, Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers, men, women and children, in great numbers, merely to gratify an idle curiosity, thereby giving countenance to the affair. Consequently, the effect side of it, but pressing in-that is to say, it is always upon the morals of the community must be evil, and only evil. The rising generation are thus taught, by example at least, to reverence a man who has used his talents to promote and sustain all that is base, inhu-

to annihilate every principle of truth, justice and hon- | he be. They make him; they determine his will; so

But we have clergymen here, whose especial duty it is to guard the people against the effects of any move ment that endangers the morals of the community. of them; though they are very prompt to warn their flocks against the pernicious influence of modern re-formers and fanatics. And yet it is thought strange by some, who are very strong abolitionists once a year that any one should refuse to attend the regular Sunday meetings, on anti-slavery grounds. It is to be oped that such will yet be able to see that to yote at the annual elections against slavery, while through the remainder of the year our influence goes to make it respectable, honorable and Christian, is not the bes way to hasten the liberation of the slave.

Truly yours, T. BICKNELL Kingston, July 26th, 1852.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN CANADA. St. CATHARINES, (C. W.) July 20th, 1852.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON, -As a friend of truth and humanity, it affords me pleasure to clip from the Toronto Globe, and send the enclosed statement from the cffl. cers of the Upper Canada Anti-Slavery Society, which fairly and truthfully represents the condition of the colored population of this Province. Please have the kindness to give it a prominent place in the columns of your paper. I heartily concur in the statements made, and rejoice to see them emanating from a source which is entitled to the respect and confidence of all true friends of freedom.

Much injury has been done to the cause of the ref-

ugees in this asylum, by misrepresentation, which ought to be corrected and counteracted, for the twofold purpose of promoting the welfare of the colored population, and doing justice to the better portion of the whites. While we admit, with deep sorrow of heart, that many of the meaner sort of white inhabitants are cursed with complexional prejudice, which seriously injures themselves and annoys others, yet the controlling influences of the country and of the govermment are on the side of justice and humanity; nence, if the colored people are subject to local or in dividual grievances, as is sometimes the case, they can have ample redress by recourse to law, which in this country is equitable and impartial. Would to God I could say as much of the nominally free States which proudly boast of superior wisdom, intelligence and liberality!

We have had, of late, important accessions to the liberty-loving legions of Canada

About three weeks ago, a genteel, fine appearing girl, not yet fourteen years of age, and almost white, who had been sold four times in the South, came up with a Southerner, from New Orleans, as waiting maid to his daughter. She was transferred in Buffalo har bor from an American to a British steamer,-I will not say by whom, - and brought down the river safely to Chippews. Thence she was conveyed from the midst of great excitement to St. Catharines, where she has a peaceful home in my family-is receiving daily instruction, and making first rate improvement Her master came down to C., accompanied by a law yer or two from Buffalo, and tried to claim her as free girl. She was well satisfied with British freedom and, of course, he had to return to seek another waiting maid for his delicate daughter, or teach her to wait on herself. As a candidate for a Southern Sodom and a life of prostitution, degradation and ignorance she was valued at a thousand dollars! She value herself infinitely higher! Large rewards were offered, and unavailing attempts made to decoy her away. In view of her prospects for life, how important the transfer to British soil, and the change effected by an inseen but noble hand !

A few days since, there came to this place a profes sional gentleman from North Carolina, as the protector and conductor of a company of twelve colored per sons, of both sexes and all ages, from the grand pa rents of three score years down to the little infant. Their master died last August, and not only willed them free, but left a handsome property to be divided smong them. They all give him a good name, and say he was one of the kindest of men; that he abhorred slavery as practised in the South, and was deter mined to do justly by them. While the results are glorious, his peaceful grave is his protection in the midst f Bibles and professing Christians. He was a religious man, but refused to unite with the church, on ac count of the inconsistency and inhumanity of its slaveholding membership. He often told them of the absurdity of holding slaves, and yet pretending to be Christians.

Their protector, on bringing them to Niagara Falls, - line of inter Rochester, telegraphed on to know if it was safe to bring them here for settlement on land. 'PERPECTL' save!' was the answer: and here they are in comfort able circumstances, and about to purchase permaner

Their deceased master, though dead, yet speaketh and his example is, at least, an admonition to the liv ng to wash their hands from blood-guiltiness, befor hey leave the world. Should they do this, they would urely die with a better conscience.

The African Episcopal Methodist Conference for Canada has just been sitting in St Catherines Richor Nazeray was present to preside, and several very abl and eloquent preachers were in attendance.

The occasion has been one of deep interest. The colden harvest is coming in plentifully-all is life and activity - arrivals from slavery are frequent. Ou chools are prosperous, and our prospects cheering.

Yours, for Christ and humanity, HIRAM WILSON.

The document enclosed for publication in the etter of our friend Mr. Wilson may be found in the preceding page; and we are glad to be able to lay be fore our readers something so authentic and reliable on the subject]-Ed. Lib.

REMARKS ON A CRITICISM.

DWAR PRIEND GARRISON-I see, by the last Libera or, that some of your readers seem to think I hold the opinion, that Henry Clay-though a free agent, while on earth-was turned into a machine, upon his entrance into the spirit-land, and that now, therefore, e is not to be blamed for any of his conduct. I d not know that I ever said any thing from which such a sentiment could be inferred; but I suppose the truth to be, that neither in the other world, nor wet here is man free : (that is, in the sense in which we commonly use the word,) and there fore he is never to b blamed, though his wicked, unjust actions are, of ourse, to be loathed, denounced, and destroyed.

Man is free in one sense—he can do as he wills do, or as he pleases; but he is not free, in anotheroutward acts are free, but his inward will is not. Meta ties which have ever grown out of this knottlest ques tion of theology)-man's outward acts, and his will determination, or volition, to perform those acts. The acts are the result of himself, and so are free the will to do them is the result of something outsid of himself, and so is not free. The acts may be-

the will must be.

Man's will is, in all cases, determined by motives influences, things brought to bear upon it, things out determined by the surrounding circum Birth, (including, of course, organization, and the mental and moral traits inherited with it,) education situation, and prospects in time to come-in other man and wicked, and who has done his utmost to words, past, present, and future—are only another abolish all distinction between right and wrong, and name for man's circumstances; and as these are, so will

far as his character and actions are concerned, he is their effect; just as really, and just as much, as any thing else is an effect of its natural and appropriate cause. I am now an abolitionist—I yearn for the slave's redemption. Were it right, I would gladly be torn limb from limb, or be tied to the burning stake, or give my head to roll with the Stuart's, on the block to secure that redemption. But had I been born educated, and always situated, precisely as John C Calhoun was, I should have been as much a slaveholder, and as determined and bitter an opposer o every thing looking toward emancipation, as was even he himself! And he, had he been born, educated, and always situated as I, would as freely have given his life to purchase the liberties of more than three millions of pining slaves

I do not blame the slave-owner, then. I cannot do so, when the only difference between myself and him lies in our circumstances, not in our actions. No, but I pity him. Poor, dear brother, he needs my pity He needs my help, not my censure ; my love, not my hard words! I will not denounce him, but denounce his conduct-denounce it to him-denounce it kindly tenderly, sorrowfully, with tears ! I will try to save him from his bad conduct, even as I now feel I would wish to be saved from it myself. If I love his slave, because he is signed against I will love him (and all the more.) because he sins against him ; for greater is the pity to sin than to suffer sin. I will love and bless, and only love and bless both-the slave, for his own sake, and the master, for the sake of both-for himself, that he may no longer do wrong, and for the slave, that he may no longer suffer wrong.

Friends, this wisdom cometh not from beneath, bu from above. It is the wisdom of the angels! Hartford, July 27, 1852. JOSEPH TREAT.

TO NINETEENTH ... NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR. To BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST

MAS WEEK OF 1852.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazaar feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles r 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, that 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 exertions will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and sim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparalelled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and every 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 slaveholders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against that God ' who has made of one blood all nations o 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 contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the American slave is free. No obstacles exist now, save those that ambition, and avarice, and cruelty, and kindred vices supply. When the heart of the nation 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.

try, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of slaves was not settled for you, by the 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 sympathy, 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 under signed Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials fo manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Com mittee, directed to the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, Boston, 142 Nassau street, New York, or to 31 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston Warmouth Mass 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 S. SARGENT, ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON.

The Hunker press is cackling over the defeat of GEORGE THOMPSON, at the recent election in England. If his ill-success should induce him to take up his residence in this country, or even to make another visit to it.—of which there is some hope,—we think they would n't feel so particularly merry.—Commencealth.

DEPEAT OF GEORGE THOMPSON. The following is the result of the election in the lower Hamlets, London, for member of Parlia-

Mr. Butler
Mr. George Thompson
Mr. Ayrton
Mr. Newton 2.792

Mr. Thompson, therefore, has been defeated in his section; which fact gives great joy to the tory party in England, and still more to the pro-slavery party in America,-in such perfect agreement are these two parties, respecting the cause of progress and universal freedom. That mendacious and profligate sheet Bennett's New York Herald, is particularly jubilant, and claims the credit (1) of having been the great in strument in procuring the defeat of Mr. Tho Surely, Mr. T. can ask for no higher panegyric on his course and labors than this. By the next steamer, we hope to receive a reliable statement of all the facts pertaining to this struggle, which, on being known, we are quite sure will be highly creditable to our noble friend, whose absence from Parliament, and therefor more constant appearance in the field of moral and political reform, we are not at all disposed to lament.

'And more true joy Marcellus, exiled, feels, Than Cusar with a Senate at his heels.'

MAZZINI AND KOSSUTH. Extract of a letter recently received from one of the

nost distinguished philanthropic women in England: 'I spent part of the day, some time ago, in the company of Mazzini-a truly great man, as he appears in his present position; and I cannot but entertain the hope that he would stand the test of a visit to America though Kossuth has proved so fearfully recreant to principle. His speeches are indeed disgusting, and his eulogiums of America—ber pro-slavery Constitution, and her soil as the refuge of the oppressed, &c. &c .- all prove, beyond all dispute, the impossibility that the love of liberty can be his actuating motive, and that he is not imbued with the spirit of universal brotherhood. I do trust and believe, that he will not be feted and lionized, if he return to our shores, as he was before he had displayed himself in his true colors.'

SMITPEPPI

After sitting in his seat for nearly eight months at Washington, motionless and dumb, so far as the atrocious Fugitive Slave Law is concerned, Mr. Sumner, it appears by the following telegraphic report, has essayed to make a speech on the subject-with what suc cess, the reader can see :--

On Tuesday last, in the Senate, Mr. Sumner offered On Tuesday last, in the Senate, air. Sumner onered a resolution, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the act of September, 1850, commonly known as the Fugitive Slave Law. He said he now gave notice that on to-morrow he would move to take up this resolution, and would throw himself on the in-dulgence of the Senate to allow him to speak on the Mr. Mason said there were but few acts which he

Mr. Mason said there were but few acts which he would perform before extending any courtesy to a Senator, but if the Senator desires to-morrow to call up this resolution, and to speak on it, he would for one refuse to allow him to do so. The Senate had one retuse to allow him to do so. The Senate had fixed a day for adjournment, and Congress was within thirty days of the time fixed, with all the public business yet to be disposed of; and now, at this late hour of the session, the Senator from Massachusetts claims the indulgence of addressing the Senate on subject in which is involved the existence of the Union. He for one would refuse any such courtesy.

The Chair said no remarks were in order, as the resolution was not under consideration.

To be thus rudely snubbed, after having exhibited so much decorum, politeness and gentlemanly forbear ance during eight months-and when the only thing proposed is, to have the expediency-sy, the expediency of repealing the Fugitive Slave Law consideredis a little too bad! Well, the lesson is instructive!

To Correspondents. Notwithstanding the libera pace we allow for the favors of our correspondents. we are compelled to defer quite a number ; a commu nication from J. Calkins, of South Wilbraham, whose requests shall be attended to; another from S. D., of South Abington ; lines on 'Little Eva': the official proceedings of the annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society; a highly creditable commencement oration, delivered at the New York Central College, on Wednesday, July 14, by John C Porter, of New Sharon, Me., -&c. &c.

J. T. is informed that his article, entitled Never blame any body, was duly received; but as it was published, substantially, in the A. S. Standard, and its doctrine inculcated in a subsequent article from We are working in harmony with agencies vast as his pen on the death of Henry Clay. (which we print inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this ed.) and again reiterated by him this week in his refield of moral conflict, because to human vision the joinder to a criticism upon his logic—and as we are contending parties are so unequally matched. contending parties are so unequally matched.

sorely pressed to find room for a tithe of the valuable

We entreat that this appeal may be considered a matter we have constantly on hand—and as we regard personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We our friend to be laboring under a complete hallucing conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad countion of mind in this particular-we deem the publication of his communication wholly unnecessary.

> COLORED CONVENTION MOBBED. BALTIMORE, July COLORED CONVENTION MORRED. BALTIMORE, July 26. A Convention of delegates of free colored people of Maryland, to consult on removal to Liberia, was in session to-day. There was a great excitement against them among the lower class of negroes, and the hall was mobbed from the outside. The members of the Convention were protected from assault by the police. Several, however, were caught and beaten, among whom were the Rev. Darius Stokes. Some arrests were made. All the counties in the State were largely represented. The organization was completed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

> completed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.
>
> Baltimore, July 27.—The free colored population Convention continues in session, and though a good deal of feeling was manifested by those opposed, the presence of a large police force prevented any riot.—The Committee appointed, reported a preamble and a long series of resolutions, setting forth the platform and principles of the Convention. They declare all men born 'free and equal,' and entitled to the 'pursuit of happiness;' acknowledge the efforts of their white friends for their elevation, but declare that those efforts have been unavailing, and that their condition, both socially and politically, is worse now than twentry years ago. In the face of constantly increasing emigration and growing prejudices against them, they declare there is no present prospect of their being placed on a footing of equality in this country, and then pronounce in favor of emigration to Liberia as the only place where they can enjoy republican institutions and the right of governing themselves. The resolutions do not counsel all to emigrate, but recommend colored people to accustom themselves to the idea of emigration, as, sooner or later, their removal must take place.
>
> The resolutions were debated at much length, and after adopting the first two, the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.
>
> Mr. Didier, shot at the fireman's riot, is still in a most exiting exciting a second of the colored people to accustom themselves to the idea of emigration, as, sooner or later, their removal must take place.

Mr. Didier, shot at the fireman's riot, is still in a most critical condition. The ball is not yet extracted Walter Sparks, injured in the same affair, is believed to be slowly dying; no chance of recovery.

FISHERY DIFFICULTIES. Considerable excitemen

has been created by intelligence made public by the Secretary of State, relative to the action of the British government respecting the fisheries along the coast of the British provinces. It seems that the present tory ministry have put a very stringent construction upon government respecting the fisheries along the coast of the British provinces. It seems that the present tory ministry have put a very stringent construction upon the article of the treaty of 1818, in which it was agreed between the two countries that the U. States should renounce forever the right to fish within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors under British dominion. For thirty-four years this article has been so construed by both governments as to allow American fishermen to fish in any of the large bays, provided they did not approach within five miles of the shore. But now, it is said, the Derby ministry propose to cut our fishermen off from fishing in any waters included within a line drawn from headland to headland, no matter how large the bay. This novel construction of the article is to be enforced at once by the navel power of Great Britain, several government vessels having been already despatched upon the service. It is said that one or two American fishing smacks have already been seized and condemed.

The subject has come up in Gongress, and some hot and vaporing language been used and from the tone of some of our journals, one would suppose that war they wall?

trustic her seal out them. - She has a le

FIRST OF AUGUST IN SALEM.

Anniversary meetings of West India Emancipation will be held in Mechanic Hell, on Sunday next, commencing at 10 o'clock in the morning, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 8 o'clock in the evening.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, Chas. Len-

FIRST OF AUGUST IN BROOKLYN, CONN. The friends of freedom in this vicinity will celebrate the first of August by holding a meeting in Daniel-sonville, (Conn.) next Sunday. Charles C. and Cyrus M. Burleigh are expected to address the meeting. Meeting to continue through the day.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S. SO-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S. So-CIEIY.

The Executive Committee of the Western A. S. So-ciety hereby give notice, that the Annua' Meeting of the Society will be held at Salem, Columbiana Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the Zist of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue for three days. In behalf of the Executive Committee, SARAH McM.I.LAN, Recording Secretary.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting in Scittate Town Hall, on Sunday, August 8th, through the day. Wm. Lloyd Garrison and others will address the meeting.

In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY. DANIEL FORTER, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of four Lectures at

HYANNIS, MARKET

commencing on Wednesday, August 4th, and at HARWICH.

commencing on Tuesday, August 10th. He will also lecture at NORTH DENNIS AND EAST DENNIS,

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 16 to 18: YARMOUTH PORT, Thursday, August 19. New and the little

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

DIED-In Plymouth, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Angeline, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Wood, Jr., aged

30 years.

Gone to her rest. In her the slave has lost a devoted friend; a tuneful harp is hung upon the willow. May another voice be found, like hers to chant the notes of freedom. In New York, on Thursday morning, July 8, of dropsy, Mrs. Laura P. Boyle, aged 48 years, wife James Boyle, and daughter of the late John Putnar

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.
Harwich, July 7, 1862.

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

BY MRS. SOPHIA L. LITTLE. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Corn-hill, and at the Bookstore of Bela Marsh, 25 Cornhill. Price, bound in cambric, 50 cts.; in paper covers, 33

This is a work intended to show the practical operations 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 il-lustrations by Billings. Price \$1 00.

TAPPAN & WHITTEMORE.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 112 Hanover street. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 112 Hanover street.

Colored help furnished. American and foreign also. Books and all kind of goods sold on commission.

July 30

ELEVEN WEEKS IN EUROPE; AND WHAT MAT IN BURN IN THAT TIME. By James Freeman Clarke. Just published, and for sale by TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, Boston. July 23.

The Boston Directory FOR THE YEAR 1852.

POR THE XEAR 1803,

Bushess Directory, with an Almanac, from July, 1852, to July, 1853. Published by George Adams, 91 Washington street, Boston. 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.

July 23.

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-FIVE 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 Tremoni 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

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

References: WENDELL PHILLIPS,
R. F. WALLOUT.

THE SPIRIT WORLD

I IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series

I 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.

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 hend 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 Veriphilos Credens—15 cts.

The Spirit Harp: compiled by Maria F, Chandler—25 cts.

The Spirit Harp: Compared to the Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tuttle—75 cts.

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 3m

THE ME IN MAIN SHEET

ox Remond, and others, will address the meeting.

For the Liberator. THOUGHTS

SUGGESTED BY THE ANNIVERSARY OF 'THE POURTR I heard the deep-toned cannon's voice Re-echo o'er hill and dale; I saw my country's banner fair Wave proudly in the summer gale; I heard the people's hymn of praise-I heard their joyous triumph song, As the loud shout and wild hurrah Were borne upon the breeze along.

They say our land 'is free, is free'; The home and refuge of th' oppressed; That here the weary exile comes, And here he may in safety rest; That our bold Eagle's sheltering wings Protect slike the high and low, And, nourished by our genial care, Freedom's fair bowers in beauty grow. Would it were so !- would I could say,

Mine own New England, thou art free ! That in thy children's hearts and lives, No idol worship may we see: Would that the homes which gave us birth, Had nurtured still the love of right, As when of yore our patriot sires Were guided by its holy light.

Fondly we tell their noble deeds-Their memory ever green we keep ; And sculptured pile and storied urn Tell where our fallen heroes sleep. For them the Poet wakes his lyre-For them Fame's laurel leaf is twined, And Intellect the garland decks With jewels from the deathless mind.

But is their spirit with us still? Are ours such souls as bravely bore The Pilgrim exiles o'er the sea, To an unknown and distant shore? Amid the barks that proudly float Upon the waters of our bay, Is there a Mayflower that will bear The bondman from the scourge away

Our stars and stripes, whose silken folds . In every clime wave fair and free, And 'neath whose kind protecting care Exiled Kossuth did cross the sea-Our Eagle, whose untiring wing Seeks Europe's sons to bless and save-Are his bold pinions ever spread To shield the helpless, trembling slave?

When from the South-land, dire opprest, Our suffering brothren hither come, Do we with open hand receive, And give them welcome to our home? Do Tremont's halls, or proud Revere. Receive them as an honored quest? 'Neath Bunker's monumental pile May the lone wanderer safely rest?

Alas! the archives of our State A dark and mournful page unfold, They tell how sons of Pilgrim sires Their fathers' birthright basely sold ; And though our city's stately dome Tells of refinement, wealth and art, And Trade in all her busy streets Proclaims her Commerce's favor'd mart; Yet ever on her scroll of fame

Must rest a deep and darkening stain : Twas here the weeping captive knelt, And here ye bound the galling chain. Alas ! poor Sims ! thy trust was vain, New England might not shelter thee ; And to thy prison-house again Thy captors bore thee o'er the sea.

But we the fate remember still, And when this festal day we keep, We'll not forget the toiling slave, In dreary bondage doomed to weep; With earnest, hopeful hearts we'll toil Poor Afric's sons to set them free, And then our 'glorious fourth' shall be To all our land a jubilee.

CARRIE.

THE BIRTH OF A NATION. BY CHARLES T. CONGDON. Shall the prey be taken from the mighty lawful captive delivered? - Isaran, xlix. 24.

On the 1st of August, 1834, slavery was abolished in the British West Indies, by act of Parliament. In Antigua, 'the Wesleyans kept "watch night" in all their chapels on the evening of the 31st of July. One of the Wesleyan Missionaries gave us an account of the watch meeting in the chapel of St. Johns. The spacious house was filled with candidates for liberty. All was animation and eagerness. A mighty chorus of voices awelled the song of expectation and joy. In of voices swelled the song of expectation and joy. In such exercises the evening was spent, until the hour of twelve approached. The missionary then proposed, that when the clock on the eathedral should begin to atrike, the whole congregation should fall on their knees, and receive the boon of freedom in silence. Accordingly, as the loud bell tolled its first nate, the immense assembly fell prostrate on their knees. All was silence, save the quivering, half-stified breath of the struggling spirit. The slow notes of the clock fell upon the multitude; peal on peal rolled over the prostrate throng in tones of angels' voices, thrilling among the desolate chords and wenry heart strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly around, and voices, thrilling among the desorate chounded its last heart strings. Scarce had the clock sounded its last note, when the lightning flashed vividly stound, and a loud peal of thunder roared along the sky—God's pillar of fire, and trump of jubilee! A moment of profoundest silence passed—then came the burst—they broke forth in prayer; they shouted, they sung, Glory, 'sileluis; they clapped their hands, leaped up, fell down, clasped each other in their free arms, cried, laughed, and went to said fro, tossing upward she is infectioned hands; but, high above the whole, their unfettered hands; but, high above the whole there was a mighty sound which ever and anor swelled up; it was the utterings in broken negro dialect of gratitude to God. — Thome and Kimball's E.

Tis midnight-yet the place of prayer Fills with the gathering throng :
At such an hour, why come they there To pour the choral song? Why come they ? Read it in each face, And on each unknit brow Te-night unchains their suffering race! And should they slumber now?

Long years of bitter, burning pain, Of heart-corroding wo. Were theirs; and long they were the chain, And long endured the blow ;-And soon, of all in bondage met. Unbound shall rise each one, And, free as hill-side rivulet,

Bach slumbering pulse beat on. Hark ! hark! the tones of midnight bell The day's last moments call-Slowly, as if they beat the knell Of childhood's funeral.

Ye tell no tale of wo or pain: O tones, beat faster, far ! Ye call a race to life again.

As from the sepulchre. Above that throng those notes have flown, Save when the short, half-stifled moan Told of the heart's o'erflow.

They rise—the father and the son The mother in her tears, The shild, whose life had just begun, The sire of eighty years.

One shout—the loosened heart's pure gush, One song thrills on each tongue-Tones like an onward river's rush, In the night's deep stillness rung. Again, in trembling accents wild, The husband weds the wife; Again the mother bears her child, But not a slave for life-To toil in fetters by her side, Or cower beneath the rod : No-he shall stend in munly pride, The image of his God

Oh! every thought the heart can know Of more than earthly bliss, Is quickened to diviner glow In such an hour as this. Sing on, ye freed ones ! life for you Shall wear a brighter charm; And ve shall tread its mazes through, With stronger heart and arm.

The Liberator.

LETTER, NO. IV.

HARROUD, (Ct.) July 1, 1852.

My Sister-The heart loves to repeat my sister, for sweet memories echo to the sound, coming up from the valley of the past, and reverberating from every eminence to which the spirit has attained in its pathway of life. It is associated with the loved words home, 'mother,' father, and brother'; and in life's beginnings, what strength is in these words ! But as the chain of existence lengthens, how often those links weaken! Sometimes they are cut off, then what a break they leave in the strong cord of love! But they are not altogether gone; no, there is an imperceptible spirit thread not severed, though all of affection which we can with the natural eye behold, the world has swept away. And there are other links, other echoes of the chain, which draw us, which respond to us from the life beyond our own. These are not weakened; they are felt in our souls, they are heard in our hearts,-living, whispered, hallowed from heaven. We call; they answer from above. Only the dead hear not. The dead? I speak not of those who have passed from earth-they live! The dend are those who are not 'alive in Christ,' (alive in the Christ principle.) Those go to the grave, and call. All is silence there-there is no echo from the locked! True, we love the dress our dear ones wore. they are put away; for, what we seck-it 'is not God'! 'tis impious to ascribe these things to Deity.) beautiful to attract, and so the world looked from it, trated in her love for him. So she grew up to wo-

bodied existence, some ethercal essence to be in an How can she wait? There where they have buried alive, for the waves of progress are of the waters of him, there would she be buried !- and so, dear sister, truth, and the waters of truth are life! she would steal away to that grave; at night, when others slept, that deformed and lonely one would rise away; but its inmates need not fear, for there floate from the pillow wet with her tears, and passing to the upon the bosom of the Infinite Mind 'a house not grave-yard, would lay her head upon the cold marble, made with hands, eternal in the heavens.' Its walls less cold to her than any other spot of earth, there, are the illimitable surroundings of Love; its height, from her bursting heart to call out- Pather! fa- the immensity of Wisdom; its dome, the firmamen ther!'-and he heard her, not in the grave, 'he was of the Universe. Therefore, 'let not our hearts be not there'! He answered her, not from the tomb-he troubled,' for though the edifice which man has conhad not entered it. Thus far, of what I have related, structed be swept from the earth by the all can believe; but what follows,-that which is as real to the daughter, a joy outweighing all her grief,will be recognized only by the few. The intensity of are many mansions, homes for all? When the mine her sorrow united to the purity of her nature, acted once realizes this, how contracted seems the house o upon the physical to throw her into a state so allied to man! The spirit sleeps no more. Aroused, alive, it the spiritual as to enable her to see with the principle cannot stay within the soul's mausoleum, and launch of vision, and hear with the principle of hearing, inde- ing on the tide which rushes past, escapes from bon pendent of the natural organs by which only we can behold and hear natural things; (it is ignorance of door calls out, and from every vault comes up the eche principles which blinds the world, -man studies not to the cry of . Infidel.' Curses and anathemas follow the causes of effects, he fears to 'find out God.')

joy of that bere't one, after many days and nights of unutterable anguish, when looking up from the damp stone she saw that father standing by her!-a smile upon his face sweeter, holier, than it used to wear, and yet the same; love, deeper, calmer, but love unchanged for her beaming from angel eyes. Oh, silent joy! there are no earthy words set to the music of spoke to her; he bade her follow him from the will be with us there, where no hate is, no unkind church-yard home, and there he counselled her; and ness, no discord---but 'God is all in all.' from that day he has guided her on the earth, and she is no more alone. Now, more than ever, she loves God, and worships the Father through Son, whom she 'has seen.' Oh, tell me not of a 'jealous God,' and check not, for fear of such, the lavishment of love from out the human heart. Every pure affection rises up like incense unto heaven-our loves are prayers. We are not idolatrous when we love, with all our capacity of loving, 'those whom we have seen.' Only thus can we worship in spirit and in truth, God, who is the Great 'Spirit,' pervading all. We need not go to ' the mountain, 'or ' to Jerusalem." to find him. And the young mother need not fear to clasp close, with all the yearnings of her heart, the child of her bosom. No 'jealous God' will take it from her; and the wife may love the companion of her soul with all her mind and strength, and if her union be a true one, she cannot resist the rushing tide of love which mingles her being with his; its flow is on to heaven, it ebbs not back to earth; its course is worship, 'in the beauty of holiness'; its utterings

are hymns unto God. Love is life! 'Let the dead bury their dead.' Let those dend in trespasses and sins, meaning those asleep in error and ignorance, let them go mourn at the grave; but let the living follow the Christ, (wisdom.) Ignorance is death; knowledge is life eternal! The dead in ignorance 'have eyes, but see not;' they have ears, but hear not.' They cannot behold the representations of Nature which the Great Artist of the universe presents to man; they cannot hear when truth proclaims, 'this is the work of God'—and, therefore, such an illustration of love and life as is given us in the relation of that meeting of the child with her father, is enjoyed but by few, for the daughter only whispers her history to those who are not 'blind' and 'deaf'; she tells it to the living. Though she spoke it to the deaf, they would not hear. To her it is too real and too sacred to be exposed to death and doubt. She returns no more to the tombs to breathe her soul out there. She has 'been dead,' and have ears, but hear not. They cannot behold the representations of Nature which the Great Artist of

is 'alive again.' In her, as in Jesus and in others we may behold 'the resurrection and the life.' Let us believe in them, and 'we shall never die.' Let us view in them the fulfilment of a law of God : let w study that law, and knowledge will bring belief. A belief in that which contradicts any of the immutabl laws of an unchanging Deity is blind idolatry, and superstition, and death; but the belief of knowledge

I know how kindly you read all I write, dear sit

ter. You love to listen to the thoughts of my mind

and you feel my sincerity even when you may think

not with me; but I fear that you some times shrink

when I speak of Jesus, (the Son of God, so excelling it

loveliness,) as of one of us, a brother of the grea

family of the universal Pather. I fear this, because

we were taught together to fall down and worship

· Him whom we had not seen'; and now he is th

Idol of the Christian world, -no, not he, but the im

age of that which is in beaven above, erected on th earth; and should the original of that which is graven here stand beside the altar where his likeness is worshipped, the idolaters would not recognize their God. But how the loving heart clings to where it has been taught to pray, to where it has breathed forth its purest aspirations! Let us be charitable to the followers of Budh and Mohammed, whose image others of God's children have erected, and kneeling there, poured out the spirit's orisons. But 'our Fa ther, is not a 'jealous God'; and he leaves the children their toys, about which they quarrel and slay one another, disputing as to which has the best whilst his Principles perform their silent work in the world, waiting the maturer growth of human mind to read and understand his laws. Our Father is not the avenging' deity that man has impiously portrayed; many, many Gods, the conceptions of ignorance, are drawn upon the Bible pages as crude-and deformed as those the barbarian has carved in wood and stone and these are enshrined within the castle of Christen dom, more or less beautifully executed, in the differ ent departments of sectarianism, where, -beside the creations of Moses and Joshua, the fancy sketches of Job and others, called the Father'-a cross is reared and upon it, in 'agony and bloody sweat,' is represented Jesus as the 'enly Son' of that 'God of vengeance,' to appease whose 'wrath' he dies; thus purchasing the sinner's freedom. Oh, superstition what wonder that thy votaries cuact enormities Shall a man be more perfect than his God? What wonder that the gallows stands there close by that cross-the instrument of revenge? What wonder tomb; but 'cast-off clothes' are in that 'wardrobe that man, too, deals in human blood, and exacts the sweat of his brother man, whose freedom must be but let us not ignorantly approach the place where bought? Jesus (not the exaggerated Jesus of the idolator,) but Jesus, the good man, said : * Be ye perfect there.' I know one, dear H-, whose story I am impressed to relate to you. I am not at liberty to give her name, or place of residence. They were told shall blame the bolievers in the Gods (named one to me in confidence. A little child was born; she of the Bible, if they go to war, hold slaves, murder came into this world deformed-(not *cursed of upon the scaffold or elsewhere, and take vengeance enlling it justice? With what gorgeous drapery hav but a little helpless girl, the image of the divine within her soul, to dwell upon the earth in a temple not rial woven with the warp of centuries and the woof of power, whose heavy folds man has not dared to lift ! and passed it coldly by. The little sensitive spirit Who, in the past, has tried to do it, but that the would shrink timidly away from all this chill neg- multitude have cried out, 'Crucify him! crucify him! lect, and nestled to her father's heart, to seek shelter And when they have crucified, burned and reviled in his love; and thus were the 'winds tempered' to the revealer of truth, they afterward raise a monument this 'shorn lamb' of God. Only her father loved her, to his memory, and, perhaps, worship him thereon and all the deep affections of her soul were concen- Thus it is within the fortress of sectarianism, and the habitants therein are 'dead in trespusses and sins, manhood. She was devout, and schooled in the reli- (in ignorance and error;) they sleep within their gion of the churches; and whilst her father's hand tomb, and know no life beyond the encircling wall was there to lead her to the ' house of God,' (poetical- through whose thickness they hear not the murmurly so called,) she loved to worship by his side in that ing without, a sound as of many waters. Their en sanctuary. But there came a day when all alone she closure, they think, is impenetrably built; and though trod the accustomed path-when her outstretched their watchmen cry out, yet they sleep on. But the hand grasped but the empty air-the seat beside her rivers of truth are flowing into their strong hold-was vasant-death was in the sanctuary ; - and he, in living waters from the great eternal Fountain! Where whom she had loved and worshipped God, was not! their foundation is, there the sea is rising, whose surg-She loved God 'in him whom she had seen'-how ing waves man's power may not control, though in else could she love God whom she had not seen '? his petty kingly might he may assume to lash then Where now should she go? How naturally she fol- back, but they stay not at his command, . Thus far lows to where they have laid him ! Her teachers point shalt thou go, and no farther.' Nothing can arrest th her to nothing beyond, save some undefinable disem. rising tide of progress, and error's strongest tower shall float like a weed upon its bosom, and the sleep unknown future reunited to the worn-out form put off. ers therein shall awaken the dead shall be made

The building, the creation of man, shall be washed rent of Progress yet not one human soul shall perish not one be left shelterless, for 'in our Father's hous dage, but not without pursuit. The sentinel at th after the fugitive, but they reach him not. Missile Dear eister, may you realize with me what was the may be hurled that wound the flesh, and his life blood may stream upon the waves that still bear him on to heaven; and for 'a little while,' those who he has left ' see him no more,' but ' yet a little while and they shall see him, for he has gone unto . his Fa ther and their Father'!

It is very blissful, dear sister, contemplating th meeting with those we love, thus on the bosom thy beatings in the soul! She saw her father; he our God. Those from whom we are separated here

We have received the first number of a nonthly magazine, entitled 'THE STAR OF TRUTH and, as alleged, 'Composed by Spirits.' Published at \$1,50 in advance, by C. H. White, 19 Washington St Boston. It is to be 'devoted to the advancement the spiritual cause.' There are some curious and in teresting papers in this first number. For example, read the following statement of one of the 'mediums

SPIRITUAL UNPOLDINGS.

For several months prior to the third of February, 1852, my hand was frequently used by some power and intelligence entirely foreign to my own, to write of subjects of which I was uninformed, and in which I felt little or no interest. The sentiments conveyed were entirely adverse to my most cherished views (being a professor of religion, and a member of the Methodist Church.) which so much annoyed me, that, on some occasions, I resolved to burn up the writings, and yield myself no longer to the control of the invisible communicator. This resolution would have been carried into effect, had not my friends in the form united with the persuasive intelligence of the invisible, in urging me to yield to the influence, in order to determine its origin and use. To this end I have remained as passive as I could; and my hand has been used to write every day, more or less, usually four hours; and the result may in part be found in the communications here presented. The subjects treated of were not chosen by me, and the sentiments expressed were entirely opposite to my For several months prior to the third of Februar

carries the conviction, that the communications are from none other than the spirits of those whose names are signed to the communications.

Waterford, N. Y. W. BOYSTON.

The following communication, purporting emanate from the spirit of John Wesley, was com-municated through Mr. Boynton, at Waterford, N. Y., ad Feb 1852 Where or what is the true solution of nhenomenon like this t

NATURE A BOOK-UNFOLDING DEITY.

Salvation is progression. Christ is a principle. Heaven is a state. Reason is a divine attribute of the soul. Nature is a book, unfolding the wisdom and goodness of Deity: it is before any other book, its teachings are immutable, its pages are luminous, its teaches the goodness of God, it has never been interpolated or wrongly translated. It has often been mis-directed, as also has reason. It teaches no angry God, it holds forth no blind creed: it is plain, and all who will, may some and partake freely. and all who will, may come and partake freely.

Man has left this sacred volume, the only true Bible
(or Scriptures,) and has in its place substituted the
traditions of men. I entertained many erroneous
views while in the form; and I am anxious the world should know wherein I was in error. I believed and preached many truths, but also many errors; the truth I wish to remain, the error I wish to make of Nature, was in a great error, for I supposed that Nature must submit to the leachings of Revelation; but the truth is, wherein Revelation does not agree with Nature, it is wrong. The men who wrote the Bible were not always under full control of the spirit but the truth is, wherein Revelation does not agree with Nature, it is wrong. The men who wrote the Bible were not always under full control of the spirit communicating, so that many errors crept into the Bible; besides, with interpolations and wrong translations, we have but little truth left. I desire, most of all, that those who pretend to be followers of me should study the book of nature; it is not only an ancient but a modern record of immutable facts, which has, and will ever stand the test; it is a sure word of prophecy, where onto all will do well to facility. word of prophecy, where onto all will do well to take leed. I do not expect to write much now; but when circumstances are more favorable, I will write. Feb. 6th, continued as follows:-

In my former communication, I stated first, that salvation was progression, besides other statements which will be startling to those who know my former which will be starting to those who know by hirmer teachings, when I inhabited the earthly form. I will now take up these subjects separately, and discuss them briefly, and afterward will discourse upon what is contained in the latter part of my former communi

First, I stated salvation, or in other words, relig ion, is progression; it has been supposed and taught, and with candor too, that religion was a certain influx of divine light into the soul of man, which took place after a certain routine of conventionalisms by which the person performing the same was trans-lated from total darkness into the full blaze of the sunlight of the heavenly regions, and was in a mo-ment (or some believed a longer period.) prepared fer the full enjoyment of the presence of God; and also, if that person had changed the form a moment before, he would have been precipitated at once into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels. I once taught add believed the same; but since I passed into the spirit world, I have seen things as they are, and find to my inexpressible joy that such is The benevolence of my nature caused me to preach a better salvation than my contemporaries; but still I was far from the truth, so far that have often looked back upon my former writings and preaching, and wished that oblivion might forever cover them; and also if I could return to earth in my corporeal form again, I would teach quite another doctrine than I taught while I did inhabit the same but I thank God there is an opportunity, through spirit mediums, of correcting my former errors; though I know that those who profess to follow me will not, as a people, listen to what I shall write, but will condemn it all, as not even spiritual, much less own that it comes from me. I wish to impress upon the mind of mankind that salvation or religion is no such thing as is and has been taught by logians, but it is goodness, righteousness, and truth; that it is not instantaneous, but progressive, and that forever. O could men see the light that shines through my soul while I dictate these pages, could they behold the truth as I see it, could they behold error also in its hideous forms, they would not wonder at my anxiety to convince man of the truth, the whole truth, as etermity can alone reveal. I shall fail to impart what I feel, but will try to give mankind a faint idea of the truth as it is in Jesus. That blessed man never taught any such religion, neither did his disciples; it is the creature of pagan barbarism; nature reveals no such thing from without, neither can such a sentiment be found in the enlightened and developed soul of man. Salvation is ceasing to and developed soil of man. Salvation is ceasing to do evil, and learning to do well; learning I say, for it is not learned in a moment, an hour, day, month, or year, nor any number of years, but it is a work of cternity. I might reason from analogy. Looking through the kingdom of nature, and behold the seed to the cold form which once contained the soul of a plant or tree in the earth, the moisture whereof the cold form which once contained the soul of the cold form which once contained the cold form which cold form cxpands the germ which is contained in that seed; it unfolds, it progresses, its nature bears fruit; so with the germ of goodness, righteonsness, and truth, it is not matured in a day, but as in the regular order of nature it is developed, and will ever be developing to all eternity. I do not intend in the present instance to elaborate this thought, but merely to present an idea.

My second statement is, 'Christ is a principle,' or

in other words what constituted Jesus the Christ, was that in him was more fully developed the principle of Universal Benevolence than in any other person before him. This Christ principle is religion; not forms nor creeds, nor a blind faith, but Universal Benevolence. This is all of religion: Minds in the body do not see the full bearing of this Christ principle. They suppose that Christ was a person, and that Jesus was that person; that in him were blended the human was that person; that in him were blended the numan and Divine, which was true in one sense, but in the same sense as it is with every enlightened and spiritual minded man. It has been supposed and believed that Jesus was all of God, and also a perfect man, in favor of 'Saving the Union,' by the passage of

or God in any other sense than any other man might be. Jesus possessed a very perfect and positive organization naturally, and also at times was very negative; in fact, he was as perfect an organic being as probably ever preceded or successful them. The man might occasion, and I would at all times bear in min by my works shall I be judged. probably ever preceded or succeeded him. He preached the gospel of nature, which reveals good tidings to ed the gospel of nature, which reveals good tidings to all the race. He reasoned from nature and natural things. What you have of his history teaches this invariably. You have but an item of the true biography of Jesus. There was more truth in those copies destroyed by the Roman Emperor than remains in the present authorized version. His biographiers fell into the same error as did his disciples, and supposed that he must have been a Divige Being, because 'he spake he must have been a Divioe Being, because 'he spake as never man spake;' that is, as they never heard man speak. They, as you, had listened to the mythological treachings of the age in which they lived, had heard the blind priest of their day represent God as a being possessed of the worst attributes; as giving laws to mankind, both unsuitable and unjust; as binding burdens upon them which neither they nor their fathers could bear, in the shape of creeds, faiths, sacrifices, &c. &c. They saw, as men now see, that those that taught morality needed moralizing; they saw and heard what reason and common sense could neither receive nor justify; and well might they exclaim, 'Never man spake like this man.'

I next proceed to remark on my next proposition,

I next proceed to remark on my next proposition, very briefly, 'That heaven is a state.' The same or similar errors have crept into the creed of men,—that heaven is a location, a certain country, with finite boundaries; that in that country there was a city, built of the most costly materials; that God was a person, and dwelt within its walls; that he had 'a person, and dwelt within its walls; that he had 'a great white throne,' that he sat upon it, dealing out judgment and mercy according to circumstances; that his memory was so poor, he was obliged to keep a book, or books, (and of course he must have a book keeper;) that in that book or books, he kept a correct account of debt and credit against the name of every person born into the world, and would in the last great day, the 'day of judgment,' judge every person out of that book, in which his name was found according to his deeds, or debt and credit; and that he was possessed of such a bad disposition, that it required the constant pleadings of his Son, who, by the by, was possessed of a better nature, to keep him dress.'

'Mrs. Washington herself made tes an 'Mrs. Washington were two small plate to some as is the general custom. Miss Custis, daughter, a very pleasing young lady of at some two years older than herself. The little appearance of form, no livery. A si hot waler was the only expensive thing or than the President, although born in the required the constant pleadings of his Son, who, by

cations are from executing his wrath upon poor, offending man; and much more of just such inconsistent vagaries, which are not worth the labor of repetition. All this BOYNTON. • I unqualifiedly assert is false; not a shadow of truth in the whole of it. I refer the reader to nature in

proof. Heaven is all space. It may be enjoyed as well, though not as perfectly, in the rudimental sphere as any other. The mind, in the rudimental, is held down by various things which serve as clogs to keep heaven out of the soul. Heaven is the enjoyment of God as seen in his works, which, in proportion as it is unfolded to the mind, creates a bliss unknown to is unfolded to the mind, creates a bliss unknown to the worldling or sensualist. God is seen in nature, and that is the only way he is ever seen; and seeing God is Heaven, whether in this sphere or any other. 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God,' which thing is true.

I next stated, 'Reason is a divine attribute of the

I next stated, 'Reason is a divine attribute of the soal;' but how has it been perverted and misdirected! Man, by reason, has for ages been trying to bring reason and Scripture to terms, which it never could nor can do, if the Scriptures are taken indiscriminately; but when reason and nature have been brought in conjunction, they were found to agree perfectly, which proves that reason is a divine attribute of nature re's God. Reason was given to man as a and intore's God. Reason was given to man as a guide to instruct him in the revealments of nature, to keep the mind in equipoise, that it shall not run into error on the one hand or the other. Let reason take the place which the God of nature designed it, and will the inharmonies and incongruities of this world will forever cease. The voice of reason is the voice of God; it speaks in words of comfort, it falls in tones truth I wish to remain, the error; the pattern from my life and teachings have all my errors, besides the accumulation of many, but have not much of the truth. I was a reader and student of both Nature and Revelation; they only of Revelation. I, though a student to her teathing. O sons and daughters of men! it will never mislead; it leads the soul up from nature to accumulation; was in a great error, for I supposed that nature, was in a great error, for I supposed that nature. We will be a student of the truth of Nature, was in a great error, for I supposed that nature. We will be a student of the truth of the truth.

far surpasses any other book as infinity surpasses the finite. I beseech all to study that book; begin your eternal occupation while you inhabit this grosser form when circumstances are more favorable, I will write, through this medium and others, those truths that are indispensably necessary to understand, in order to enjoy God, here, and be prepared for a higher sphere of bliss in the spirit world. taught in the Bible as also in many other books; thes are to be treasured, whether found in the Bible, or Shaster, the Koran, or Zendavesta, or any other production of man; but the Bible has more good teachings than any other work, and has more evil; choose the good, discard the evil. I will at some future time write more largely on these various topics, and w'll introduce many more. Spirits have resolved, since they find themselves able to converse with mortals, to unfold the wisdom of the spirit world, and deliver mankind from error and wrong of every kind. Never was more joy in the spirit world, than when it was made known that mode of communication was open to man kind-such a gathering to hear the joyful news, such all, but I might say all that believed the report, for all did not believe, though all hoped it was true were immediately upon the alert, to form some mode of communication with those that they long had been absent from (speaking after the manner of men.) friends who were exceedingly dear to them, but on whom they had never been able to, in many instances, impress thought of future existence, who were travelling in the same road which they did when in the form, which they could behold, but were not able to give any correct information concerning—now found themselves in possession of ability to correct the existing errors and vainly supposed that their friends would lister believe and reform; but how were they mistaken Their nearest friends expressed doubts at first, wheth er they were their departed friends or not. Wher convinced of that, then it might have been supposed they would listen to their teachings. But still the were mistaken; for as soon as a ray of light beame from the spirit world, it was immediately referred to an ancient book, and if it did not agree with that, ther an ancient book, and it it did not agree with that, then
it was discarded; which, had it been referred to nature and reason, two great gifts of God, it would have
been received; but thanks to enlightened reason,
some do believe; and spirits by prophetic inspiration
perceive more will believe, and eventually it will become universal. Let all seek for the truth, and spirits will aid. Resist not the spirits, they are niming at the good of mankind, at the elevation of the race without distinction. I will enlarge these thoughts at some future time; would that those even who profess to follow me would listen to me, would believe and receive my admonitions. Done for the present. JOHN WESLEY.

> We leave our readers in general, and our Meth odist brethren in particular, to form their own conclu sions respecting this extraordinary production.

HENRY CLAY AND HIS IDOLATORS.

The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat writes under date of July 1st as fol-

on such occasions,

All this display, this solemn pageant, is for entom

ing the mortal dust. But how few of those who now swell the throng reflect upon the solemn fact that the spirit, the immortal soul that shall live while God exts, has gone to receive its final doom at the bar Heaven's court. Thither we may follow him in on Heaven's court. Thither we may follow him in our reflections; we have a right to penetrate the veil, and see him standing side by side with his slaves, with those who bowed beneath the lash of his overseer; he and they now realizing the great truth of Man's equality, in the presence of his Maker, and each registrate his interests of the conductive hills be the conductive hills the standard of the conductive hills the hills the conductive hills the conductive hills the conductive h which thing is false. Icsus was a great and good man, but there was nothing more miraculous about his conception, birth, life and teachings, than any good man. Icsus never taught people to pay divine homage to him; he never taught that he was the Son of God in any other sense than any other man might be. Icsus nosessed a very nortest and nogitive or

It is cruel to laugh, but we can't help it, at the dis appointed and wo-begone contortions of face exhibited by the infuriated adherents of Daniel Webster, over their recent inglorious defeat in the Whig National Convention. The N. Y. Day Book, one of the most zealous organs of Webster and slave-catching, closes an article on the nomination of Gen. Scott as

Well, Southern delegates have done this, and they are satisfied, we are. We can only say to them Gentlemen, catch your own niggers hereafter, and never say another word about the Compromise Meas-

It was the very ultima thule of ingratitude, on the part of the South, to desert the great Norther traitor' so utterly, as not to give him a single South ern vote. We really shouldn't blame his friends they never helped catch another inigger till the crack of doom. We shouldn't.—Independent Demo

THE WHITE HOUSE IN 1784.

A Mr. Wansey whose published notes of a tour in this country in 1784, have recently been the subject of notice in the American papers, gives the following description of a breakfast at the White House. Will the breakfast there in these days bear a comparison with this? ison with this?

'Mrs. Washington herself made tes and coffee f "Mrs. Washington herself made tes and collector us. On the table were two small plates of sliced tongue, dry tosst bread and butter, but no boiled fish, as is the general custom. Miss Custis, her grand daughter, a very pleasing young lady of about sixteen, sat next her brother, George Washington Custis, about two years older than herself. There was but little appearance of form, no livery. A silver urn for hot water was the only expensive thing on the table. hot water was the only expensive thing on the table Mrs. Washington appears to be something older than the President, although born in the same year



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