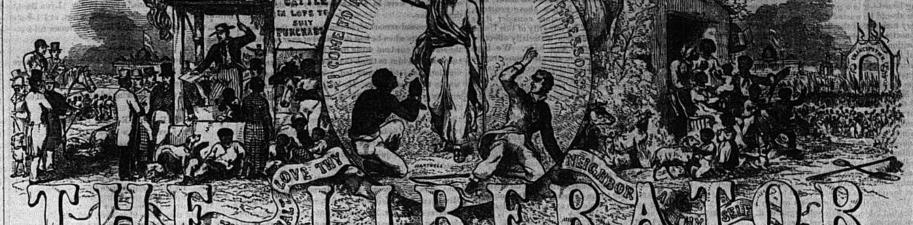
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The copies and the made in advance. Thereisements making less than a square inthree times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, The Agence of the Charlestonia, Alassachusetts,

and to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. famile Consider - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS Sur Leine, Edward Quincy, Samuel Philippick, Sprint Patters. [This Committee is responsible of far the anancial economy of the paper—not for

TY, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 32.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1124.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

Yes ! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

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

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

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

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

1AL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT. -- JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Selections.

ITES.

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RIEN

OCATION CHILD-BI

From the Southern Press. RECOGNITION OF HAYTI.

a neorisi was presented, the other day, to sente, by Hon. John Davis, of Massachusette, and rill be found in another column, from about its archants of Boston, asking for the recognition where the best of the sentences of the compression of the sentences of the sentences of the sentences of the sentences of Hayti, and about twenty are a ray recognized by France, the previous rust. webs twee recognized by France, the previous ruis use, been a republic, nominally. But it has sprenned by such men as Tourssant, Petron a Botta, who had considerable claims to public ad botts, who had considerable claims to public set is all that period, however, it has never is receptized by us. But now, when it has be-set a sowed despotism, by the usurpation of locyce, it is thought to be an appropriate time for an accordedge its independence, and establish in the saltons with it. This recent also conpossic relations with it. This presents the quesentered independent nation among the civilized has of the world.

The americal equality of men is now contended for and, if that be right, the equality of all nations follows, of course. The proposition to recognize the proceeds on the doctrine of the solidarity of

nchis do. We ought at once to recognize the inht sinn our limits. We ought to renounce the claim as him hitherto asserted of being the exclusive pur-disers of their lands; they ought to be at liberty a el to anybody. In the several acquisitions of seriors we have made, we have been guilty of asswing control over a hundred tribes, without their meet, and of prohibiting them from selling these and to any body but us, which means that we take inds to any body but us, which means that we take them tour own price. All this is in violation of the new principle of the universal equality of men us of nees. Why have not the abolitionists turned the attention to this outrage? Why have they confind their love to the Negro race? John Quincy Mans himself argued that the Indians had no good tile to this country against the whites, because the along, and did not plant or spin.

We are to admit all the various nations, tribes

as are to admit all the various nations, trices as need to a hational equality with us, and receive the ministers and ambassadors, we shall have a ratincrease of our population at Washington, and t great change in its fashions and customs; for the miner of every people will have the entree of sociaty here. Foreign ministers are expected to attend the President's lerves, where all the society of the contract of city, resident and visitant, appears. Foreign minis-ters and attacker are invited, of course, to the parties of all the cabinet officers, and also to all the public assemblies Now, if Hayti is recognized, and Libera, for Liberia is better entitled than Hayti,) then we are to see the wives and Caughters of Secreta-ries, Senstors and Representatives, conversing and dazing, and waltzing and polking with negroes! Will Southern gentlemen and ladies unite in such paries? If not, there will be a sectional disunion of secret here at the seat of the federal government. The South will be excluded. The abolitionists, the feeding functionaries, and the whole diplomatic tops, will constitute the mixed and motley crowds that fill the east room of the White House, and the fatimable salons and boudoirs of the metropolis.

The South—the people who have achieved some nation, both at home and abroad, for elegance of money and social superiority, will HAVE to isolate and Well, perhaps the South deserves it. The state who consent to be excluded from their own be ame account of their institutions, deserve on bil then that if they commenced the career of sub-nasses, there was not only no end, but no interval,

As for the abolitionists, we admire their consist They are distressed and mortified at the admesses of slaveholders in Congresa; at the elec-ism of slaveholders in Congresa; at the elec-ism of a slaveholder for President. So they want to say and dignify the court of Washington by the pance of a gap of negroes, the representatives of the mean despition of a stupid negro usurper. The segment on which they rely is, however, must be pecular. It could be have been spared us. loo jocular. It ought to have been spared us. he are told in the memorial of the Yankees, that the tiped of the United States to Hayti amount to the and use United States to Hayti amount to the same of not lice millions per annum. Less has tee millions out of an aggregate export of near-tree landers aggress to us, besides that of decorating ascets with a dozen or so of blacks!

And flarit is recognized, Washington is not the same to be blessed with nearest dignitaries.

of sice to be blessed with negro dignitaries. is not to be blessed with negro dignitaries, come another received at all our sea-ports; and is somet we have a commercial treaty, for that is a blow, then we are to receive free negro merican salors, pediars and travellers all over the transfer of the feeting of the feeting. many, so the footing of the most favored nations. In comes the conflict between federal treaties; is normal last of the land, and the police laws of the land, and A Section States concerning free negroes—laws mental to the astery of their firesides.

Age we know that diplomatic relations, and trea-

connerce and amity, are usually regarded as contrances to promote the peace of the par-let the experiment be tried with Hayt, and as only produce war with her, but additional

or, according to the prevalent theory of libis the Constitution and of human nature, Hayti R be sentited. We only feel bound to make our a protest. We don't expect to arrest the of the times. Perhaps it is not better to re-The somer it runs its course, the better.

Me somer it runs its course, the better.

Mes serie really curious to see what length the

order its country and how much the South will stand.

From the Newburyport Daily Union. HAYTL-

The Independence of HAYTE is a question no as logrexpence of Hayri is a question now agrited in the Congress of the United States. As a speaker she has really been for forty-eight in a ting shaken off the yoke of France in a ting shaken off the yoke of France in the shaken of the shaken of the yoke of France in the shaken of the yoke of France in the shaken of the yoke o

been as stable as that of France, or Mexico, or the South American States, and Europeans have been negotiating treaties, and we carrying on an extensive rade with her, Congress has steadily and absolutely

efused to recognize her existence.

This has arisen from several reasons, obvious in our condition; and if slavery is a finality in this country, it is right and proper; for why should the country, it is right and proper; for why small the representative of an inferior race rise to a level with the European?—and what could be done with the black Minister Plenipotentiary at the levees and balls in Washington? We even refuse to acknowledge Liberia, our own bantling, which is more of a country, and better established in its independence, than Texas was when that was recognized, and which promises to exist as a free people without a change of government for the next twenty-five years, more than any nation in Europe. If slavery is to exist in one half of this Union, however, as a national institution, the reception of the Haytien Minister would be an endorsement of the right of the slave to cut the throat of his master, and would be an invitation to all the servile population to disturb the peace of the country. We care not how great the mercantile interests are that have been sacrificed, or how readily we

have run to take the hand of new-born nations in Europe, or how quickly, even before their baptism, we have called by name the young republics of America, where the people were white; the American people have been perfectly consistent in their treatment of Hayti, and they cannot well depart from the course of action they have heretofore pursued.

But the merchants of Boston have an extensive ommerce. They are as much in love with money as the South is with any of her old aristocratic institu-tions, or any people can be with liberty, and the re-cognition of the independence of Hayti being needed in their business, fifty of their first men—men un-tainted with any of the fanatical ideas of this age, canned with any of the fanatical ucas with any of the fanatical ucas to recognize Hayti, and their petition was presented on the 12th instant, by Senator Davis.

They set forth facts that would have weight under

rdinary circumstances, viz: that of the eighty-one different countries with which we have foreign com merce, Hayti is the eighth in the amount of shipping employed, which was, in 1850, 74,671 tons, requiring employed, which was, in 1830, 44.07 tons, requiring a 5504 American seamen, which was twice the tonnage employed in the China trade; that the exports, in 1850, amounted to \$1,350,188, consisting of the productions of all parts of the country. Drawing a comparison, they say that Hayti consumes eleven times more cotton than Cuba—three times the flour, six times the pork, five times the soap, six times the pickled fish, and more that are dried and smoked. They give the imports, and a long array of figures to

The case is a very strong one, and would not, with ordinary attendants, be refused action; but, as it is, some time will pass, and much discussion elicited, before their wishes are gratified.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. RECOGNITION OF HAYTI.

The petition of a large number of the wealthiest and most honored merchants of Boston, praying for the recognition by our government of the independence of Hayti, ought to be sufficient to secure its ence of Hayti, ought to be sufficient to secure its adoption. Any other nation achieving its independence, and recognized severally by the leading powers of Europe, would not have long to knock at our doors for a proper admission to equality. The petitioners show powerful commercial reasons to give force to political reasons, for the recognition. We have a large and prosperous trade with the Island, which our ill-manners impair, and threaten totally to destroy. There is scarcely a nation, except the larger ones, with whom we have so much commercial reasons, with whom we have so much commercial reasons to give force to political reasons, for the recognition. We have a large and prosperous trade with the Island, which our ill-manners impair, and threaten totally to destroy. There is scarcely a nation, except the larger ones, with whom we have so much commercial representation of the Boston merchants prevail? We doubt it: the Haytiens are guilty of black skins.— Yet we refuse to acknowledge her existence. Will the petition of the Boston merchants prevail? We doubt it; the Haytiens are guilty of black skins.—
They are very good customers; they have shown their right to a place among the nations, by achieving their independence; they are recognized by everybody else—but they are black, and that will doom them to our neglect forever. The idea of a black ambassador, sitting in the place of honor at the President's dinners, and taking a prominent resident. President's dinners, and taking a prominent position in all public processions and displays, would be in-tolerable—to say nothing of the danger of the example. The Boston merchants are quite too hasty they will take nothing by their motion, but another practical lesson of the estimate they are held in by the South.

From the N V Independent INDEPENDENCE OF HAYTL

A new agitation of the buried subject-slaveryis proposed, notwithstanding the so often re-affirmed finality of Mr. Webster's Compromise. A large number of the merchants of Boston, among them many if not all of the most distinguished names in many if not all of the most distinguished names in that great emporium, have addressed a memorial to Congress, setting forth the extent and importance of our commerce with Hayti, and praying for the recognition of the independence of that country. Is it possible that those gentlemen are so green as to suppose that the prayer of such a memorial can be granted? Recognize the independence of Hayti! Permit a black or yellow representative of a black and yellow government to have a place in the diplomatic circle at Washington, and to be presented to the President in the White House! These respectable and wealthy continues a seem to have forgotten the finality of the in the White House! These respectable and wealthy gentlemen seem to have forgotten the finality of the Compromise. Do they not know that their proposal cannot be urged, without being met with threats of secession from the Union? Do they not know that the slavery interest which holds the balance of power among parties, and which neither party dares to oppose (except now and then, in 'a strike for higher water.') would some search the strike for higher wages') would sooner see all our commerce with Hayti annihilated, than permit even a Haytien consul

to reside in any of our ports?

The truth is, the slave-trading interest foresees another destiny for Hayti. Who does not know what plans are shaping themselves to be realized in future annexations and conquests?

From the Boston Herald.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF HAVIL

We hope that the very lucid petition which some of our most influential citizens have transmitted to

of our most influential citizens have transmitted to Congress, in favor of the recognition of Hayti as an independent state, will receive, at once, from our National Legislature that attention which the importance of the subject demands.

Let it not be said that a government which has conquered and then maintained its freedom for nearly half a century, is to be discounded as one of a brotherhood of nations, by a Republic, while the Despotisms of the old world stretch out to her the right hand of fellowship. To say nothing of our trade with Hayti, such refuctance of one Republic to admit spother within the circle of nations, is too shameful to comment upon, and we hope Congress will remedy the difficulty, and cease proclaiming the lesson that Republics are better treated by Monarchies than by their own sister Republics.

From the London Freeholder of July 10:

SLLVES

ELECTION IN THE TOWER HAMLETS. The pomination took place on Tuesday at twelve. or the most part, of the most noisy though goodnumored description.

Mr. Butler arrived with several carriages and four,

and Mr. Newton with banners and music.

After the usual preliminaries, Mr. F. Clark propos ed Mr. George Thompson. Mr. Moore seconded the nomination, which was received with great enthusi-

asm.
Mr. Simpson proposed, and Mr. C. Buxton second-ed, the nomination of Sir W. Clay. Both gentlemen were assailed with grouns and hooting which render-

ed them utterly inaudible,
Mr. W. Hows, amidst great cheering, nominated

Mr. Ayrton, who was seconded by Mr. Chipchase (Wesleyan Reformer).

Mr. G. Pearce proposed Mr. C. S. Butler. The groans and tumult caused by the mention of Sir W. Clay's name were renewed at the nomination of Mr.

The candidates then proceeded to address the elec-

Mr. George Thompson was greeted with rapturous cheering, and continued clapping of hands. He pre-sented himself a second time, having been chosen in 1847 by the unprecedented majority of 3,600, because he was unchanged, and he believed the electors were unchanged. He offered to them again a life of unnnchanged. He offered to them again a life of un-impeached and unimpeachable integrity. No candi-date in the field dared to impugn an act of his public life (renewed cheering). There he was, to answer the slanders of which he had been the object, and if the slanders of which he had been the object, and it any person should repeat them after to-day, he would brand him as a miscreaut and a coward (tremendous applause). In fifty meetings that he had attended during this election, he had dared inquiry, and the challenge had never once been accepted. If any one could prove any one of the allegations made against him, he would retire from the field. He had longed for this hour, that he might meet face to face the base libellers whose course had been tracked these two mouths next by their reptile slime. Through the wo months past by their reptile slime, through the two months past by their reptile slime, through the columns of a morning journal (grouns for the Advertiser), and on the walls of the Hamlets. Where were those slanderers to-day? (immense cheering.) The honorable gentleman then briefly and epigrammatically expressed his views on the questions of the day, with occasional glances at his late colleague, which were received by the thousands to whom they were intelligible with rapturous applause. He would not detain them longer beneath this burning sky, nor from the feast of reason expected from Mr. Butler, the invisible prophet who was to-day to unveil, and prove that he was not a myth, but there at least in effigy. The honorable gentleman retired amidst a renewal of the enthusiasm displayed on his appear-

Sir W. Clay next presented himself, and was as sailed with groans from almost the entire body of the meeting, which were renewed whenever the hon-baronet opened his mouth. The uproar continued for several minutes until the hon- candidate, leav-ing the front of the hustings, came to the end of the railing nearest to the reporters, with the design of making his speech to them. A hearty peal of laughter burst from the crowd; but the tumult frequently prevented the hon. candidate from being heard even concluded by saying, 'I will not longer continue to talk to men whom I do not consider a fair specimen of the men of the Tower Hamlets. On Thursday we shall have a different scene. We shall then witness the triumph of a cause which I consider the cause of the Tower Hamlets—the cause of an ar-dent love of liberty, tempered with prudence and common sense—the cause of safe constitutional and progressive reform. That cause I am confident is progressive reform. That cause I am confident is about to gain a decisive triumph. I shall then appear before you again. At present, I appeal with confidence to twenty years of past services as the best guarantee for my future conduct.' (Sir William's retirement elicited loud cheers of satisfaction from the crowd.)

Mr. Ayrton next came forward, and was received

Mr. Ayrion next came forward, and was received nearly as well as Mr. Thompson; from the position of the reporter's box, however, he was almost inaudible to those gentlemen.

Mr. Butler then stood forward, and was received with tremendous groans and hootings. For a long time, the honorable candidate gesticulated and shout-ed in vain, and at length following the example of Sir W. Clay, he also left the front of the hastings, and pushed his way towards the reporters. But the crowd were by no means inclined to suffer Mr. Butler to were by no means inclined to suffer Mr. Butler to repeat the experiment so successfully made by Sir W. Clay, and a scene of indescribable noise and confusion followed. Whenever a slight full occurred, Mr. Butler launched a sentence at the top of his voice towards the reporters, some words of which were heard, and others failed to traverse the half dozen feet of space which separated them from the speaker. On one side of the multitude, a volunteer orator declaimed with great vigor, and was understood to justify their refusal to hear Mr. Butler, on the ground that, as they had no vote, they had a right to make the most of their voices. For three-quarters of an hour this continued, with much good humor on both sides. Mr. Butler informed the reporters that he had never signed a church rate warrant, was a real sides. Mr. Butler informed the reporters that he had never signed a church rate warrant, was a real reformer, that all the ladies were for him, and that there was not a pair of black eyes or blue, in the Tower Hamlets, that would not glisten with pleasure at his return at the head of the poll.

Mr. W. Newton then came forward amidst a repetition of the enthusiasm which had greeted the first candidate. In a short, manly and modest speech, Mr. Newton said that he came forward at the call of the workingmen to represent the rights of industry

dark candidate. In a short, many and modest speech, Mr. Newton said that he came forward at the call of the workingmen, to represent the rights of industry—their claim to political and social enfranchisement. (Cheera.) Mr. Ayrton's views were not his—for he (Mr. Newton) held that responsibility rested on the State to find employment for the people. (Immense applause.) Without the use of exclusive dealing, or any unfair influences, he had received the promises of as many votes [4,300 it was stated by the chairman of his committee] as, with continued efforts, might suffice to place him second on the poll—and as each of the other candidates were sure of the first place, he might rely on the second. The electric telegraph would carry the news to the working hives of the North, and great would be the rejoicing. He concluded by expressly denying that his expenses were paid either by a certain nobleman or by Mr. Builer. Workmen had means of their own. He retired amidst great applause.

The show of hands was then taken. Every man present seemed to lift his hand at the mention of Mr. Thempson's name. There were nearly as many

The returning officer (Mr. Child) announced the

OHIOCO ME THO HINMI	-		NO. 327. 32. 7		130 San C. P. St. L. S. P. C. W. St. Ad.
Sir W. Clay					7,728
Mr. Butler				ON CAUCAT	7,718
Mr. George Tho	mp	on	COLUMN TO	STATE OF THE PARTY.	4,568
Mr. Avrton	Ma	res Eve	100	20 4	2,792
Mr. Newton	N . [3]	78.70	100	机铸铁	1,095
Mr. CHILD said	-I n	ow d	eclare	that	the election

as fallen on Sir W. Clay and Mr. Charles Salisbury Butler. (Cheering and great disapprohation.)
Sir W. Clay then attempted to address the assemblage, when the reporters had again occasion to adbiage, when the reporters had again occasion to admire the arrangements of the returning officer for their accommodation, since it was impossible, in the box allotted to them at the furthest end of the bustings, to hear more than a few unconnected sentences. He said the electors had done much during the election just terminated to raise to a higher degree the standard of public honor and morality. The duties of public men, always arduous, would now be doubly responsible, for they had to decide whether the Government now in power were worthy of that office. In the ordinary sense of the word, he was no partissa, and he now belonged to no party, except the party of the Tower Hamlets. (Cheers and in-

erruption.)

Mr. Butler next presented himself, and endured
or almost half an hour a continual fire of discordant
toises, which rendered him entirely inaudible in the Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON then stood forward, and

Mr. George Thompson then stood forward, and was received with much cheering. He said he had come there to discharge an incumbent duty, that of returning his sincere thanks to the 4,568 electors of the Tower Hamlets, who had polled for him yesterday. He had come there to state most unaffectedly, that he wished life and health to those gentlemen whom the suffrages of the Tower Hamlets had reurned to the next Parliament, and he should not re-gret, but rejoice, if their course in Parliament should e such as to give so large an amount of satisfaction of the electors as to render it unnecessary on any uture occasion to put foward any other parties calling themselves Liberals in opposition to them.
Loud cheers.) He trusted that the gentiemen whom lie cause. He was glad that they had not had any gentlemen professing Protectionist principles in the field, and that they had elected two gentlemen who had avowed their intention to stand by that commercial policy which was inaugurated in 1842, and consummated in 1849. (Cheers.) He trusted that not summated in 1849. (Cheers.) He trusted that not enfranchised of all England. But the men of the enfranchised of all England. But the men of the any metropolitan constituency. (Cheers.) For himself, he had been defeated without the variation of a self, he had been defeated without the variation of a pulse, and was as happy to-day, and more fluent, than he was the day before yesterday. He did not say he was satisfied with their present representatives, nor did he say he would never seek to disturb the present representation; but, if ever he should come foward again to contest it, all he asked was a manly stand-up and good-tempered fight. (Cheers) Deprived of his seat in Parliament, he retired with the great consolation that 4,568 electors had given him their suffrages. They could not now too soon. im their suffrages. They could not now too soor revert to the courtesies of life; they could not too soon forget their political differences, and bury the hatchet of strife; they could not too soon divest themselves, not of their principles, but of any angry feeling which the election might have left behind it. feeling which the election might have left behind it. There must be a momentary mortification on the part of the unsuccessful candidates; you could not help it. (Cheers.) But let neither candidates nor electors nourish those feelings. They would shorten their days, disturb the circulation of the blood, and arrest the functions of the heart. (A Voice,— "What do you say to the diggings now?" and laugh-ter.) He would reply to no invidious remarks. He left

ter.) He would reply to no invidious remarks. He left the Tower Hamlets without one angry feeling. (An-other Voice from the hustings—"Give the man back his money!") He repudiated with more indignation than words could express, the charges contained in such imputations. "If," said the hon. gentleman, with a warmth which produced terrific excitement, "If the person who made that remark comes where I stand, I will brand him as a cowardly miscreant. (Cheers and laughter.) I appeal to a public life of 20 years, and tell the miscreant behind me that if he is not satisfied with his victory, which ought to be enough for him, if he is going to pursue me now this great contest is over, I tell him that if I find him and recognize him, and know the name of the villain, I will gibbet him." (The rest of the sentence was inaudible in a burst of cheers and laughter.) Mr. Thompson concluded by recommending the electors to stand by their principles; there was "a good time coming." (Cheers, and cry of, "But you will have to wait a little longer.") Should they have just cause of dissatisfaction with either of their present representatives, and if they thought him still worthy (cries of "No," and cheers,) notwithstanding what had occurred, he would present himself to them. (Cheers.) He now left them to enjoy the honor conferred upon them. He did not grudge it them, and might God bless them in the use of it. (Much cheering.)

From the London Freeholder of July 10. DISPRANCHISEMENT OF THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Not by judicial act, but by unparalleled self-debasement, is the largest borough constituency of the empire reduced to the rank of those decayed or venal places, whose members represent in Parliament anything but the will of the inhabitants. Three gentlemen—Messrs. Thompson, Ayrton, Newton—have been soliciting, these three months past, the suffrages of the men of the Tower Hamlets. The two former have held upwards of fifty meetings convened in the targest rooms obtainable, and, in several instances, in the open air. At these gatherings, after an exposition of their principles and intentions, they have received an almost invariably unanimous vote of adoption as representatives. Mr. Newton has done likewise with a similar measure of success. They have certainly addressed, conjointly and Not by judicial act, but by unparalleled self-de

for Mr. Ayrton; but if anything, the largest show was few was few was few was for the manage of the borough, and only a fractional part to make of the borough, and only a fractional part to make of the borough, and only a fractional part to make of the borough, and only a fractional part to make of the borough, and only a fractional part to make of the borough, and only a fractional part to the definition of the continent or a borough of the borough, and not the bight on bility are. They are a species of British socialists, and are just as wild in their notions as the socialists of the continent, or as those of this country, emportant to the part to the part to the demonstration of the Continent, or as those of this country, emportant to the part to the part to the demonstration of the Continent, or as those of this country, emportant to the part to the demonstration of the Continent, or as these of this country, emportant to the part to the part to the demonstration of the Continent or as the part to the part to the part to the part to the

to each seven thousand votes. From five to six thousand other electors voted for the three candi-dates above named. The result is, that the intense-

dates above named. The result is, that the intensery unpopular by onet, and the interly unknown esquire, are declared duly elected.

Participating in the profound grief and indignation displayed on this account in the Hamlets, on Thursday and Friday last—deeply regretting the personal injustice done to Mr. Thompson, and the loss which the radical cause will enstain in his degradation—we are most concerned to point out the gradation—we are most concerned to point out the class of men by whom this result has been brought about, and its practical consequences. We are told by an organ of the victorious party, and we know from personal observation, that the majority over Mr. Thompson is chiefly made up of 'Nonconform-ist' votes. It is clear that three thousand electors ist' votes. It is clear that three thousand electors have 'ratted.' from the principles on which they acted in 1847. No allegation of inconsistency on the part of Mr. Thompson is made by his most mendacious opponent. Nor will it do to say that personal dislike for him justifies the desertion. Professed Nonconformists and Radicals have voted against Anti-State-Church and Universal Suffrage candidates, and for gentlemen who were neither That is an indisputable fact, and it is a damning one. The leaders of the defection were undoubted-ly at full liberty to prefer other candidates to those that were in the field, but not to vote against the

opinions they profess. No one denies that Messrs. Thompson and Ayrton represented the sentiments of an immense preponderance of the people of the Tower Hamlets—vet they have been rejected by men who subscribe to the motto on the popular ban-ners, 'The franchise is a trust.' In doing this, ners, 'The franchise is a trust.' In doing this, they have deeply sinned—but we believe they have simmed rather from petulance and snobbishness, than in the deliberate intention to apostatize. Many of them we know feel humilisted by their rictory. We hope they will seek and find an early place and opportunity of repentance.

To the five or six thousand electors, who, in spite

of the potent though despicable influences brought to bear upon them, recorded their votes for the pop-ular candidates, the thanks not only of their unen-franchised neighbors, but of their fellow-countrymen at large, is eminently due. They have rebuked slanders resisted corruption, vindicated the public Hamlets have also a further duty to perform. A testimonial to their rejected representative, an inquiry into the enormous treating practised by one of the successful candidates, and electoral organization for future opportunities, are widely spoken of, and we doubt not will be vigorously prosecuted.—
It is intolerable that the half-million inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets, after such a representation as they have lately enjoyed, should continue us now, dutely unrepres

WHO DEPEATED GEORGE THOMPSON.

As nothing ever happens (says the Anti-Slavery Standard) that, it appears afterward, the New York Herald did not know beforehand would happen-and f it ought not to have happened, it is not equally plain that the New York Herald brought it aboutso, nobody will be surprised to learn, that to that remarkable and influential journal, the world owes it that George Thompson is no longer a member of Parliament for the Tower Hamlets. If the Derby Ministry knows what it is about, it will keep its eyes on Mr. Bennett. It is by no means certain that he will permit it to restore the Corn Laws, and that he will not settle, entirely to the satisfaction of the American people, the question of the Fisheries. On Mr. Thompson's defeat, he says :-

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.

When we were showing up the impudent movements in this country of Thompson, the English member of Parliament, and rabid abolitionist, we never thought the effect of our strictures on his conduct would be to bring about a zevolution in the sentiments of his constituency of the Tower Hamlets of London, as to his fitness to represent them in the British Parliament. But it seems that they have had this result. Copies of the Herald, containing these expositions, were sent by several English gentlemen here, to the Tower Hamlets, and they have had such an effect upon his constituents, that at the recent general election, they rejected him. This shows that if the English papers do exercise an influence over elections in this country, American journals reciprocate the favor, and exert a similar degree of influence over the English elections. We have received the following note on the subject of Mr. Geo. Thompson's defeat:

Washington, July 21st, 1852.

Dear Sin:—I am informed, by an English gentleman here, that Thompson, the English Abolitionist and incendiary, either has been or is certain to be defeated in his election for the Tower Hamlets; principally through the influence the N. Y. Herald had in exposing his conduct in this country. The gentleman who informed me, himself sent many copies of the Herald to his constituents, with that object, and the English local papers copied the articles.

who are least wanted in the House of Commons, The great constituency which has got rid of Mr. George Thompson, may, perhaps, even yet have scarcely appreciated aright its constitutional powers and responsibilities. Mr. Butler is, no doubt, a respectable man, but he is altogether unknown as a politician. Mr. Thompson was returned, in 1847, because the electors were fired of a south and none. ause the electors were tired of a worthy and popuar gentleman whose political creed was comprised in devotion to Lord John Russell. It was thought in devotion to Lord John Russell. It was thought that the Tower Hamlets were entitled to something more than a silent party vote in the House of Commons. The error of seeking for originality and independence in a professional agitator and philanthropist ought not to be too closely criticised. The electors have now discovered that the thunder of the platform falls dead on an educated and business-like assembly; and at some future time, they will probably learn that influence in the State can only be exer-

GEORGE THOMPSON.

The London correspondent of the New York Times says that George Thompson will probably represent some other borough in Parliament, now that he has lost the Tower Hamlets. This correspondent moreover says, that Mr. T's mission to America is partly, but not wholly, the reason of his rejection. With such an admission as this by the Times, and the further fact, that we are not yet informed of the true causes of his rejection, we may put it down to his well known liberalism and reformatory spirit at home. Such a man is as obnoxious to the Tories of Great Britain, as he was to the Tories in America, and both used all their influence to defeat him. Those in America failed, but those in England temporarily succeeded. George Thompson, however, will yet be found advocating the cause of humanity in Parliament.—
Essex County Freeman.

From the Massachusetts Spy. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Whig papers give glowing accounts of the reception of Daniel Webster on his return to Marshfield, on Saturday afternoon. It was, undoubtedly, showy and imposing, because the hunker Whigs, who have used Mr. Webster, and expect to have occasion to use him further, have the means at their command to get up an imposing pageant when ever the necessities of the case require it. But we ever the necessities of the case require it. But we trust that they have not cheated themselves into the belief, and do not hope to cheat any others into the belief, that these demonstrations are the sincere outpourings of the feelings of any considerable portion of the people of Massachusetts. With a very small of the people of Massachusetts. With a very small portion they may be sincere and honest; with a much larger number, they are encouraged, not because they are satisfied with his course, but now it can do no harm, as a salve to his wounded feelings, and with the expectation of satisfying his friends, and securing their co-operation., and possibly, his, or, at least, prevent his opposition. But the great mass of the people have no part nor lot in them; they loathe the doctrines he has promulgated, and have no confidence whatever in the man.

We cannot believe that Daniel Webster himself, with all his salf-lave can he decreived by these demonstrates.

with all his self-love, can be deceived by these demonstrations. He knows and understands the New onstrations. He knows and understands the New England character too well to suppose that the people have so entirely changed their principles in two years. He must know and feel, that the whole pageant is a heartless offering. But he has lived so long on popular applause, and has so great a greed for it, that, for want of the substance, he is willing to clutch the shadow, and hug it to his bosom. Were it not so, surely he would not put himself in the way of these things, nor suffer them, especially at so malapropos a time, when his hold on the feelings of his political friends has been put to the fairest of all tests, and they have spurned him from them, slimost as with one accord. Ten thousand pageants, with all the splendor which the wealth of State street or Wall street can confer on them, will do but little towards rubbing out this damning record. So Daniel feels it, and, while all is made gay around him, he alone remains, dark, glum and gloomy, saying by actions, louder than words can speak, "All these things avail me nothing, so long as Mordecai sits in the gato."

GIDDINGS'S GREAT SPEECH.

GIDDINGS'S GREAT SPEECH.

The greatest speech which has yet been pronounced in Congress, was thundered in the ears of the services and doughfaces, who compose the majority of the great national mensgerie—kept open at the Capitol, at such an enormous expense, and so few benefits—on the 23d of last month, by Josawa R. Giddings. He took the boldest and most radical ground against the compromise measures and the Baltimore diaholisms, and dared the slave master and their craven minions, to their face, to execute their threats to put down free discussion on the slave question. Ho challenged them, then and there, to redeem their pledges to resist and discountenance all agitation of slavery, and the arrant cowards sat in silence, like condemned culprits, while he poured the burning words of truth, like an overflowing tide, upon their unwilling ears.

words of truth, like an overflowing tide, upon their unwilling ears.

How changed! Eight years ago, he was virtually expelled from Congress, for introducing the simple resolution in the House, that the Pederal Government was not responsible for Slavery. Now, he stands up before Slavites, and crams the wholesome truth down their throats. 'The Fugitive Slave Law is unconstitutional, is an outrage upon the rights of Freemen, which, if enforced, will lead to civil war—it cannot be executed—it shall be repealed—sconer than have the North submit to such a degradation as to pass under the yoke of Slavery, and pay tribute to Slave-drivers for their runaways, he would see every Slaveholder in the nation hanged! And the South and its dirt-caters were as meek as Moses, under Divine chastisement.

and its directors were as more as more provided in Congress, and by corresponding efforts by the people, and it is the last time a National Convention will attempt to force Elavery and the Gag upon a free people.

Debate on Mr. Sumner's motion relative to the Repe of the Fugilite Slave Law. U. S. Sesate, Wednesday, July 28, 1852.

Mr. Somer said—In asking the Senate to take up this resolution for consideration. I say nothing of its merils, nor the arguments by which it may be maintained. Nor do I anticipate any objection to it on those grounds. All this will properly belong to the discussion, when the resolution is before the Senate. The single question now is, not on the resolution, but whether I shall be heard on it. As a Senator, under whether I shall be near on it. As a Senator, three the responsibilities of my position, I have deemed it my duty to offer the resolution. I may seem to have postponed this duty to an inconvenient period of the session, but had I attempted it an an earlier day, I might have exposed myself to a charge of a different character.
It might have been said that, a new comer, and in

It might have been said that, a new comer, and inexperienced in this scene, without deliberation, hastilly, rashly, recklessly. I pushed this question before
the country. This is not the case now. I have taken
time, and in all the exercise of my most careful discretion, now ask for it the attention of the Senate.
I shrink from any appeal founded on a trivial personal consideration, but should I be blamed for any
delay latterly, I may add, that though in my seat daily, my bodily health for some time past, even to this
very week, has not been equal to the service I have very week, has not seen equal to the service I have undertaken. I am not sure that it is now, but I desire to try, and now again say the question is, simply, whether I shall be heard.

In allowing me this privilege, I might say you do

In allowing me this privilege, I might say you do not commit yourselves in any way to the principle of the resolution, but you merely follow the ordinary usage of the Senate, and yield to a brother Senator the opportunity which he craves, in the practical discharge of his duty, to express convictions dear to his heart, and dear to a large number of his constituents. heart, and dear to a large numeer of machacutary the for the sake of these constituents, for my own sake, I now desire to be heard. Make such disposition of my resolution afterwards as to you shall seem best. Visit upon me any degree of criticism, censure or displeasure, but do not depive me of a hearing.—
'Strike, but hear?

Mr. Mason. It is the right of any senator to in tion this body any subject which in his judgment is proper for legislation. There is a correlative right on the part of the Senate to consider it or not, as they may think proper. Now, sir, f object to the consideration of this resolution at this time; not from any discounters, to the senation who interest the senation who in the senation who interest the senation who in the senation who is the senation of the senation who is the senation of the senation of the senation who is the senation of the senation who is the senation of the senation o from any discourtesy to the senator who introduce from any discourtesy to the senator who introduced it; not from any objection, at a proper time, to consider the question involved in a resolution which any senator upon his responsibility thinks proper to introduce. But I object to it, because it is manifest that at this time of the session the Senate can give it no further consideration than to hear the remarks that may be made upon it by the senator who introduces it. It is not, then, introduced for any practical ob it. It is not, then, introduced for any practical object; and because of its disturbing character, because, whenever it does come before the Senate, it comes in the form of a firebrand, I say that until the Senate is prepared to consider it and to pass upon it, I object to its consideration. Upon the question of taking up the resolution, I ask the years and mays. The yeas and mays were ordered.

Mr. Brooks said his State occupied a peculiar pos Mr. Brooks said his state occupied a peculiar posi-tion on this subject. The people of Mississippi had in the most formal and emphatic manner declared that a repeal or essential modification of the fugitive slave law would afford sufficient ground for a dissolution of the Union. This was no idle threat, but a solemn declaration, which will be carried into execution, with the approval of the whole South. He regarded the present proposition, therefore, as one to dissolve the Union, and he could not consent, courtesy or no cour tesy, to entertain it at this stage of the session. The of bad farth, or one showing that no faith was to be reposed in the North—that Union with such a people was worse than no Union.

Mr. Charlton was sorry to differ again from the Sen

ater from Massachusetts, on a question of courtesy.—
The resolution presents a question to rend this Union in pieces. His State was pledged that in case this law was repealed, it would withdraw from the Union and all her citizens would stand by that pledge. The tables of both Houses were now covered with bills necessary to be acted on, to carry on the sachinery of Government. Let the Senator look beyond his ewn coast, and he will see the American flag, not perhaps trailing in the dust, but at half mast, and American vessels and crews under the guard of British and comments.

We of the South are here prepared to a man stand by our brethren of the North, and maintain them, come what may, in their rights. The South was well aware of what its coasts would suffer from was well aware of what its coasts would suffer from a war, but they thought not of that, when the rights of any portion of the American people were in jeopardy. He defines his position as a Union Democrat, and avowed his determination to preserve the Compromise. If this law be abolished, then he would say, 'My native, land, good night,' Argument would be exhausted, and the South must rest on her I am not afraid of this resolution. Let it come u

in its order. I am unwilling to gag the gentleman. I feel a personal respect for him, and am willing to offer to him any courtesy in my power. But there is a point where courtesy ceases to be a virtue and be-

come a crime.

Mr. President, it is my good fortune to be a Union democrat. I am not ashamed of my position. I know that I, as well as the great body of men with whom I have associated in Georgia, have been held up to public scorn and reproach, because we were willing to abide by this Compromise—the fugitive slave law being the prominent feature of it. We were willing to do it. We did not stop to consider whether full justice had been done to us in these measures; but we saw in the effort here to compromise, a returning sense of justice; and we were not willing to lose our hold upon the Northern democracy. willing to lose our hold upon the Northern democracy willing to lose our hold upon the Northern democracy, who had stood by us in good and in evil report. We were unwilling to haul down the banner of our country. We were ready to do battle for it as long as this compromise was observed by the North. That is the extent to which we will go. We have already said, and we say it again, we adopt this as a peace-offering. Repeal this fugitive slave law, and we are absolved. Break it, and Georgia is not true we are absolved. Break it, and Georgia is not true to herself if she continues dishonored in this confed-eracy. Now, sir, let them cast me where they please, I am a Union democrat. I believe in this I am a Union democrate. It is country. I love it with all my heart. It bring tears to my eyes—the very thought that these States should withdraw from it. I look would bring tears to my eyes—the very thought that, one of these States should withdraw from it. I look appar it as the last great example of a free people who can govern themselves; and I think that the prophecy made to ancient Rome might as well be made to the constitution of the United States of America; 'While stands the Coliscum, Rome will stand; when falls the Coliscum, Rome will fall; and when Bome fells, the world?' But still, Mr. President of the Coliscum of the United States of America; 'While stands the Coliscum, Rome will fall; and when Bome fells, the world?' sent, I am not willing to go one inch beyond the line that has been drawn. Why, then, should I vote, upon a principle of personal courtesy, to allow this resolution to be taken up out of its order? It is either useless, or worse than useless. It is useless if it falls to meet its object. It is worse than useless if it meets that object, because it dissolves the Union Shall I we'e for it? No; I will not! I tell the Senshall to e to at 10; I will not: I tell the Sentator from Massachusetts, that in giving this vote I mean no personal disrespect for him. I have known him long. I acknowledge that I have received courtesies from Lim. But in a question of this character, where the interests of Georgia are at stake, I should feel myself recreant to my State, recreant to myself. ere to vote for it. And I say this day, it face of this nation, that if the fugitive slave law is repealed, then the gentleman may say, as I certainly will say, 'My native land, good night; good night to all your prospects; good night to all your greatness. Come what will—come what may—we have sess. Come what will—come what may—we have exhausted the argument, and will stand by our Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, I do not know tha

stand the question before the Senate. have just come in.

The Paramerr stated the question to be on the

postponement of all prior orders, for the purpose of caking up a resolution offered by the senator from Massachusette, [Mr. Sommen.]

Mr. Sureros called for the reading of the resolution sain.

dation spain.

The resolution was accordingly read.

Mr. Setelos. Mr. President, as a senator of this body, I am decidedly opposed to this resolution, and I shall vote against it. But that is not the question.

It occurs to me that there orable sensior from Virginia [Mr. Mason] yesterday, that being brought in at this late stage of the session, at a time when we are almost overwhelmed with

I hold it is only that, and it is only intended to give the senator from Massachusetts an opportunity of be-ing heard—it is a great pity that the time of the Sening heard—it is a great pity that the time of the Senate should be wasted upon such a question. I regret very much that the honorable senator from Massachusetts has deemed it necessary as due either to his position or to himself to bring this question forward; but having done so, the only question now is, will you permit him to be heard upon it? Will you deprive a senator of this body—on a subject that may interest him deeply—of the privilege of being heard?

Now, sir, I have sat in this body, and I have listened to treason spoken here by honorable senators; and

Now, sir, I have eat in this body, and I have listened to treason spoken here by honorable senators; and yet we have listened patiently. I ask honorable senators from the South to consider, can snything be gained by preventing a man from being heard upon a question of this kind? Can you gain anything by stifling his mouth upon this question? I am as decidedly opposed to agitation as any man in this body. And white I shall vote against any law to modify or change the fugitive slave law, unless it be from defect found in its operation, and to strengthen it yet. stifling his mouth upon this question? I am as decidedly opposed to agitation as any man in this body. And while I shall vote against any law to modify or change the fugitive slave law, unless it be from defect found in its operation, and to strengthen it yet, at the same time, if there is a motion made to lay it upon the table, I shall vote against it. I will hear him and hear what he has to say.

More than that: I have a peculiar curiosity at this stage of affairs in our country, to hear what this third.

what question—never. I will hear him; I do not care courtesy to refuse to postpone every other interest what he says here. I would, therefore, suggest that the honorable Senator [Mr. Summer] postpone his resolution until Saturday, as it will then interfere with least no other Senator upon this floor, will say is none of the legitimate business of the body; and that have any practical operation here, and certaisly no we all agree to give him a hearing upon that day. I beneficial operation upon the business which is

to the propriety of extending courtesy to every Sena-tor upon such subjects as he chooses to bring before this body. If the Senator from Massachusetts were to introduce a resolution here to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of report ing a bill to dissolve this Union, I would like to know whether the Senator from Illinois would vote in favor of his having an opportunity of speaking upon such a resolution? Now, sir, I recollect very distinctly, some ten years ago, that a gentleman from Massa chusetts, [Hon. J. Q. Adams.] for introducing a me morial bringing before the other House of Congress a proposition in favor of dissolving this Union—there were two weeks' discussion upon it-came very near being censured and expelled from the House

Mr. SHIELDS. Mr. President, if the gentleman Air. Sitteles. Air. President, it the general from California will permit me, I will state that a treasonable proposition—a proposition flagrantly treasonable—of course the Senate should not entertransformer of course the Senate should not enter-tain for a moment—of course not; and I should not vote for such a thing as that. I have already said that I shall vote against this resolution, and that I shall vote against any bill which favors a proposition of the kind

Mr. Gwin. Mr. President, I look upon the two lution introduced by the Senster from Massachusetts, [Mr. Summer,] instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of re-porting a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, is equivalent to introducing a resolution to dissolve this Union; because we all know, sir, that the repeal of the law would produce that result. We have just heard to-day the Senators from Mississippi [Mr. Brooke] and from Georgia [Mr. Charlton] declare that the States they represent in part are bound to leave their sister States of this Union when that step shall be taken; and, for one, I have no doubt that the repeal of the Fagitive Slave Law would dissolve the Union. The first, sir, in my judgment, is equivalent to the latter, and I cannot look upon the matter in the light that in refusing a Senator the right to speak upon each a question, you fail to extend to him that courtesy which is considered due to a member of this body. Nothing, in my judgment, will justify the Senate, or any member of the Senate, or any of the representatives of any of the States of this confederacy, in voting in favor of such a discussion. I shall vote against it in the present instance, although it is not from prejudice that I do so.

Mr. DougLas said he came to the Senate this morning expecting to be heard on the bill for the protecquestion which he thought the people of the United States considered of far more importance than speeches on the repeal of the fugitive slave law. He wanted to hear no premeditated speeches in the Senate. They could be made elsewhere. He would vote against taking the resolution up.

against taking the resolution up.

Mr. BUTLER. I suppose I may consider myself included in the appeal which has been made to the gentlemen of the South by the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Shields,] and perhaps no one is more adverse to interfering with this debate. I have stood openly here, and seemed under the censure of the Senate at the time I did so, and have opposed any vote or suppression, or attempt to suppress, petitions or the right of debate. I have long seen that this effort to arrest agitation by attempts to exclude petitions or to control debate by attempts to exclude peritions or to control debate is vain. I know it will go on. I believe the honorable Senator is pledged to agitate; however, that may be another matter. Therefore, I would be perfectly willing, as he is bound to do it, and under very high obligations to his constituents, to give him an opportunity to speak upon this subject at any time opportunity to speak upon this subject at any time when the other side can be heard. Give us 'a fair field and a clear sky' upon this subject, and I fear nothing. But I feel myself embarrassed upon this subject by the peculiar attitude and peculiar juncture of affairs at this time. I feel that I am in a conflict between a sense of duty, I may say, to every Senator, and a sense of courtesy; because, if this subject be taken up, the subject cannot be discussed without allusions, and the Senator himself will be bound to make allusions to South Carolina and her laws.

Mr. SUMNER, (in a low voice,) I do not intend to

Mr. BUTLER. Well, sir, I may get clear, per haps, but you will give it to other gentler (Laughter.)

aughter.) Mr. Weller, (in his seat,) I do not know how it

Mr. BUTLER. No. sir; I do not know how it can be discussed without such allusions. However, I suppose the Senator from Massachusetts would not like to have it said that he is playing the part of the rhetorician merely; that he has arisen to play the ora-tor before the Senate of the United States—to make a speech merely. If he intends anything, he ought to have before him all the responsibility of a Sena-tor, especially a Senator from Massachusetts. He tor, especially a Senator from Massachusetts. He ought to have before him the dignity of purpose. Does he intend to refer this resolution to the Judiciary Committee with a view of having it acted upon? Or is it a mere opportunity of making before the Senate an oratorical display which is desired? Is it to make the proceedings of this Senate the vehicle of communication throughout the United States, and wash despers and descent the changels through wash deeper and deeper the channels through which flow the angry waters of agitation? If that is his object, I must be allowed to say that when he undertakes to agitate, perhaps the current cannot be controlled without some counteracting influence to go out with his speech. I will say that much. The go out with his speech. I will say that much. The gentleman's speech must have an influence. I suppose it is intended to have an influence. I therefore feel extremely embarrassed to know how to vote in accordance with what I have heretofore said. I do not intend to repress discussions, or to exclude petitions; but I am really more embarrassed upon this question than upon any other subject. I am inclin-

his matter, but shall leave it to others.

Mr. Borland. If this were a mere question of rather those that were unpossessed of education and

that I would be as ready to extend it to the Senator from Massachusetts as any one upon this floor. But, sir, while I will not say that it rises above courtesy, and extends as far as some Senators consider it as extending—the question of the integrity of this Union—I will say that it is a question materially affecting the practical business before this body. We have treently passed the resolution, sir, after some trouble and debate, in which we have determined, and brought ourselves upder solemn obligation, that we will devote the time from this to the last day of Angust to the practical business of the country for which we vote the time from this to the last day of August to the practical business of the country for which we were sent here, and for the want of the transaction of which no one can deny that the business of the coun-try has to some extent suffered, and is destined to suffer still more daily. For that reason, sir, without undertaking to give another reason, but deeming that sufficient, I shall vote against the consideration of this excellation at this time.

More than that I have a peculiar curiosity at this stage of affairs in our country, to hear what this third party has to say in the coming canvass. And I take it for granted that my honorable friend from Massa-chusetts [Mr. Summen] means to give an expose of their opinions, and of their intended proceedings. I want the principles of that third party exposed to the public gaze. For one, I will not stiffe it—not for a moment. I would give it, on the contrary, all the encouragement I can. I want men to be classified in the coming election; and I want to see how many of our citizens in the Northern States, and in my own State, are disposed to go in for the repeal of the gittve slave law. We lose nothing by classification, in my, humble opinion. The two great parties are now arrayed in a position; and I want to see this third party; that makes this their hobby, so as to determine what strength they can muster in the United States. States.

Now, sir, I would suggest this: I shall vote against the resolution; I shall vote against the resolution; I shall vote against any re-agitation of this question; but, at the same time, I mean never to give my vote in this body to prevent any man that is honored with a seat in this body, let him come from what quarter he may, from being heard here upon any was to give my vote in the body, let him come from what quarter he may, from being heard here upon any last month of the session, when everything must necessarily be considered with some degree of haste? Why should it be considered discourteous here to object to taking up this resolution offered upon yestereday, to the postponement and exclusion of the important business. Why, then, should it be considered discourteous here to object to taking up this resolution offered upon yestereday, to the postponement and exclusion of the important business of the session, in business. Why, then, should it be considered dis we all agree to give him a hearing upon that day. I beneficial operation upon the business which is have not the least idea that his speech will ever pending before us, and which it is our solems duty rend the Union of the United States as under. [Laugh-to attend to at this time, and to attend to assiduter.]

Mr. Gwrs. Mr. President, I differ entirely from the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Shields] with regard lution at this time.

Mr. Hunter said that the whole day would be take up in the preliminary debate. He hoped the Senate would decide whether the resolution should be considered or not. The question was taken, and the Senate refused t

consider the resolution. Yeas-Clark, Davis, Dodge, (Wis.) Foote, Han lin, Seward, Shields, Sumner, Upham, Ward of Ten-

nessee-10. Nays-Borland, Brodhead, Brooke, Cass, Charlto Clemens, Dessausiere, Dodge, ol Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Fitch, Fish, Grier, Gwin, Hunter, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucey, Weller—32.

The Liberator

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, AUGUST 6, 1852.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION CELEBRA-TION.

Fully five hundred ladies and gentlemen took th ars Tuesday morning for Framingham Grove-s mos charming spot-to commemorate the Fourteenth An niversary of the emancipation of the Slaves of th West India Islands. The day was one of unusual sa lubrity. A cool, bracing atmosphere and bright sun contributed to the pleasure of the company, many

them colored, who, in their nestest attire and with the happiest countenances, participated in the festivities At half past 10 o'clock, the train for Worcester and way stations arrived, bringing nearly as many friend of the emancipation cause. There were upwards of two thousand persons in attendance.

At quarter before 11, the assembly was called rder by Francis Jackson, Esq., of Boston, when Wm Lloyd Garrison was called to preside, and the usual umber of Vice Presidents and Secretaries were an ointed.

Mr. Garrison, on taking the platform, indulged in congratulatory remarks pertinent to the occasion. The joy this day prevailing in the West India isles was is like it. It was a nation born in a day-springing as it were, from death to life. It was a great event for our fathers to declare themselves independent-bu they suffered nothing, they were not slaves, compare with the dwellers of the West Indies. The liberatio of the Israelites from the oppression of Pharaoh, by th crossing of the Red Sea, imparted not such joy as d the freedom of the blacks of the West Indies, so un expected and so auspicious was that event.

A 'Jubilee Song' followed, in which the whole co pany united.

Mr. Garrison then remarked that the platform v o Baltimore platform-one of infamous decrees and mpicus compromises-but one of Freedom-Freeom's own platform, and it was roady for occupance by any who chose to take it.

Mr. G. W. F. Mellen, of Boston, promptly respo d, alluding to the happy auspices of the day, and fol lowing with a poem on the Compromise, which he recited with considerable effect.

Mr. Garrison, remarking that he regretted the day celebration was not one in commemoration of American liberation as well as of West Indian, yet rejoice that what we celebrated was won by British philanthro py, prominent among the laborers in which were the people of Scotland; and he would therefore introdu one of that people, who had come to reside among he referred to Mr. John C. Cluer, of Boston.

Mr. Cluer, in the course of a spirited speech, refer red with pride to the part which the operatives in his native land took in the abolition of the colonial slave system, notwithstanding their own destitution; for i was not the aristocracy of England who secured the liberation of the West Indian slaves, but the grea mass of the common people, who had forced the mat-ter through. But he held with Geo. Thompson, that to pay for those eight hundred thousand slaves was a wrong, a grievous wrong—the paying for stolen property taken from the robber. He also remarked that he was at the battle of Lundy's lane, which was not much of an affair after all. He knew something Gen. Pierce likewise, and it would be as well, thought, to set up an animalized pine-tree for President as he. If those who were famed in killing wer to be the Presidential candidates, we had better send to Smithfield, and secure there such butchers as we

Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem, followed, saving the anti-slavery cause which was represented here to-Every one in the country should have an interest i it. If we would maintain our manhood, we should come abolitionists. It was gratifying to him that the slave system of our country bends, humbles and degrades other men than the poor despised black man There were men in our public councils as degraded and debased as those flying fugitives who seek a sheler in Canada. There was no more menial slave in all our land than Daniel Webster at this moment. Ed ward Everett and Rufus Choate, too,-what po did they hold above that of the most mer

intellectual advantages. Other men-your Buchanans | in connection with the exports of those islands before nd Douglases - men in New York and Ohio, and other States, were in a like catagory of shame and

legradation.
Mr. Remond remarked, in continuation, that he ha had moments when he had despaired of ever beholding the slaves of our land made free; but recent events and successes led him to think that if ever there was an in dication that God's hand led a moral movement, was in this great work. He believed when our con munity were brought to think that slavery degrade rell as the black race, the work of emancips tion would begin, and the indications were that this conviction was fast coming upon the public mind .-Our labors, our prayers and deeds must continue and the day of jubilee will the sooner be consum mated.

appropriate prefatory remarks by the Presi With dent, Miss Lucy Stone was introduced to the company. Miss Stone remarked that she felt, in view of the able speakers about her, like sinking into the remotest cor ner; but when she thought of the oppression that had come upon her brothers, if ever there was a reason that woman's voice should be raised up, it was in such a case as this. While we rejoiced at West Indian emancipation, she could not but feel depressed that this occasion was not one also for congratulation at American emancipation. In more than one cabin of our land were Uncle Toms; in the embrace of more than one Legree in our South land were other Cassys and it was for those who had ever felt an interest in the anti-slavery cause, who had been in attendance at the meetings, listening to the words that burn, to renew to-day the determination to labor in the cause, so that we might hasten the day when fetters should no more be recognized in our land CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, of Connecticut, rejoiced that such an occasion could draw together such an audi-

ence, as exhibiting the interest in the cause, and he hoped the labors of the day would not be in vair upon the minds of any who had been brought together. We stand to-day the representatives of one the West Indian slave, now the West Indian freeman, and it were proper for us to rejoice with him. The event celebrated was the announcement of a great principle, and hence the terror it has created in the hearts of slaveholders. And why is it that these enslavers would have it believed that the act of the British government was a failure, tending neither to social advantage nor individual happiness? It is because of the example which must be set to our own country. The very opposition and disfavor of such men was evidence presumptive that there was some thing worthy of commendation, something deserving of men's praise and benediction, in the great act of Britain. When he saw this opposition, he was led to believe that the system of American slavery is shaken to its foundation. He would not argue whether the planters of the West India islands exported the same quantity of sugar or rum as before the liberation it was sufficient for him to know that beasts had been turned into men. How many barrels of sugar, he would like to know, were the equivalent for the free dom of a single immortal being? Let those who were disposed enter upon the statistics of the productions of those islands before and since the act of emancipation. It was enough for him to know that thousands had been set free, raised from degradation, made glad in the light of liberty; and, compared with such a fact, no calculation of mercantile success weighed the least in the public sentiment of the South, and slavery British emancipation had demonstrated the power

of the written word of truth-the almightiness of persistence in what is right. Let this be the lesson, then, we learn from that act. No matter from wha source emanates the word, no matter how uninfluential the speaker, we know that the barriers of the slave system must eventually give way before it. tation upon the slave question, and quoting with ef-Hence, let those who are here to-day be mindful of feet the prior declarations of Webster and others upon their strength, and so use it that we, too, shall soon have our day of emancipation.

Rev. Theodore Parker followed, saying this wa

British government is one of the exceptional acts in the history of the governments of the world. It is an instance of one great nation pausing in its course. and, at an expense of a hundred millions of dollars, emancipating eight hundred thousand slaves. From the day when Cyrus revoked the decree that sent the people of Judea into slavery, there has been no such act as that of the British government. But if you watch the course of events in Europe, hitherto as now, you will find that governments never led in such works. It is the people themselves who are the fathers of all great measures. It was so in this case; the people, by their intelligence and advancement, compelled the action of the government. Slavery has been of slow extinction in Europe, and in instances trated. In America, we have been steadfastly kept from knowing the truth of emancipation in the West Indies by our newspapers, which have taken great ceal the real facts. Even the people of New England were but illy-informed of the actual condition of those islands. It might be, as was often asserted, that there was

not so great an experiation of products as before the net of emancipation. The circumstances of the condition of the workers might account for such a va riation. If but two hours' labor per day were necessary for the support of each colored man, he knew not why he should toil longer. When the planters of those islands complained to Sir John Russell that they produced not so much rum, that they had not sh angar, as before the act of emancipation, the reply was, 'I do not know about that, but I do know that eight hundred thousand men are in a very much better condition.

Mr. Parker followed with instances of the growing anti-slavery sentiment in England, and the retrograde movement in America, alluding, among other things, to the recent reception of a Baltimore slaveholder in the pulpits of Boston, and the rumored call by a Uni-Society in this vicinity of the Rev. Theodore Clapp of New Orleans, who had become notorious by his defence of slavery, to a temporary acceptance their pulpit, while their own minister was refreshing himself abroad. But the religious silence of this great assembly told us there was still a power which would urge on the anti-slavery cause. The events of the political world, also, taught us there was a growing anti-slavery sentiment among the mass of the people. The vote for Mr. Webster in the Baltimore Convention gave evidence of this, and other indications were In a review of the difficulties which impeded the

progress of the anti-slavery cause, Mr. P. remarked that if Boston thought that to-morrow it could make money by the abolition of slavery, it would do it. It is this great pecuniary consideration which, in part, overshadows our work. Along with this, was the faltering of our public men in their course of duty. Parties had made great professions, and in their practice fallen far short of their promises. The Whig party was a signal instance of this : and he regretted to say, some of the leaders of the Free Soil organization had not done what was expected of them. In this connection, the recent attempted speech of Charles Sumner was cited, and though still expressing confidence in Mr. Sumner, and his purpose to do his duty yet he felt he had yielded to the South what he neve should have allowed. He had long been convinced that seven-tenths of the leaders of any party would prove faithless, while seven-tenths of prove faithless, while seven-tenths of the people would remain steadfast. But, whatever might be the course of parties, or the action of individuals, our duty was clear-to labor on for the emancipation of the slave population of our land, rejoicing at last on

our own occasion of jubilee.

Remarks followed from Messrs. Garrison, Parker Remond, Burleigh, and Rand, of Milton, upon the condition of the colored population of the West Indies

and since the act of liberation.

· Freedom's Summ ns, a song by the 'Lynn Bard followed from the whole company, when, at 1 1-2 o'clock,, there was a cessation of the addresses till 3 o'-

At the appointed hour in the afternoon, there we assembled at least fifteen hundred people, when the exercises were opened by the spirited recitation, by fr. Garrison, of the following admirable original com

> THE SLAVE-CATCHER. BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. Tunn- Shts icha hae."

Off-shoots from the Pilgrim flock!
Off-shoots from the Pilgrim stock,
Planted first on Plymouth rock,
By the surging main!
When upon that shore they dwelt,
When upon that rock they knelt.
Would those men have lived, and felt Slavery's galling chain ?

When they all were kneeling there, When the incense of their prayer Rose upon the frosty air—
From a wigwam's shade
Had they heard the savage call,

'Hunt us down yon fleeing thrail! Seize and hold him, each and all!' Would they have obeyed? Had they done it, would they dare The God they worshipped there?
To the God they worshipped there?
Had they prayed, would Hs,
Who their steps had thither led,
Who his guardian wing had spread
Over their defenceless head,
On the wintery sea—

His all-gracious car have bowed? Had they called on him aloud, Would the column and the cloud, Once to Israel given,
Have descended, as their guide
Through those forests, dark and wide,
Where to thee, O God, they cried,
And were heard of Heaven?

Hark ! that savage call see hear ! Now 't is ringing in our ear! See! the panting thrall is near! Shall we play the hound? Shall we join the unleashed pack, Yelping on a brother's track? Shall me seize and drag him back, Fainting, bleeding, bound?

Yes ;-when we're in love with chains! Yes ;—when, in our dastard veins, Not a drop of blood remains From those Pilgrim men! Yes ;—when we our backs shall strip, That what blood we have may drip For the lordlings of the whip-Then, and not till then!

Another ode, entitled 'Right On !' to the tune Lenox, was then sung in concert, when

Dr. Farrar, of Maine, was introduced, who indulged in personal reminiscences, and said, among other things, he believed the time was coming when the honest Southerner, in view of the great act of eman cipation that then had taken place, would stretch his arms across Mason and Dixon's line, to grasp the hand of William Lloyd Garrison, or his representative to congratulate him for the brave and hearty words he had spoken in behalf of the great cause. He believed, also, that there was soon to be a great change ever would be aided in its overthrow by five-sixths of t white population who were non-slaveholders. Mr. Garrison followed, and read extracts, with ap-

propriate comments, from published accounts of the iccess of emancipation in the West Indies.

John C. Wyman, of Dedham, was the next speaker discussing the probability of any cessation of the agithe necessity of agitation for moral and political pur poses. Agitation gave independence to our country and agitation would yet secure the emancipation a great and important occasion. This act of the the colored race in our midst. In the course of hi remarks, he paid a deserved tribute to the fearless ness of Joshua R. Giddings, who had boldly declared he meant to agitate, and told his slaveholding auditors to do what they could to oppose him.

James Freeman Clark followed, and alluded to th former custom of all who were about to utter a peculiarly pro-slavery sentiment to say, ' We are as much opposed to slavery as any one, -though they made the remark to cover the final extermination of any really earnest conviction that might be felt or the subject. What is the present position of these same individuals ? They were opposed to all anti-slavery setion. He did not know but that it was God's providence thus to rid the anti-slavery cause of its hindrances, that it might the sooner work out its dession. Among the most unexpected aids that had come to the cause-as though God's own hand had directed it-was the book, 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which was exerting an untold influence upon the na tion. That book, he believed, was an inspired one Mr. C. gave some details as to the conception of th work, and the effect it was having upon different in dividuals. Among others who were deeply affected was Mr. Rufus Choate, who, notwithstanding his de ire not to acknowledge its touching narrative, ye ould not help shedding tears-iron tears they migh be-over its perusal, although he gave evidence his old nature, by exclaiming, as he threw it down. This book will make two millions of Abolitionis peside the ruffscuffs we have already.'

Mr. Clark continued by giving numerous intere ing instances of the social position of colored mer who had risen from servitude to honor and affluen and concluded with the expression of opinion that there was now a strong-desire for union among thos who viewed the system of slavery as a sin, and great social evil, -an incentive to which should b the encouragement of all, with less personal crimina tion and censure, whatever their creed or standing who were willing to labor for the common end. Mr. Remond took exception to that portion of

emarks of the preceding speaker, in compliment to Uncle Tom's Cabin,' stating that it was a work of inspiration, if ever there was an inspired work —as re-lated to the chapter upon Colonization. For himself, he very much doubted if such sentiments as were i that chapter came from above. He believed that al that was pure and good in the world came from God and that all that was evil from the Devil, and of th latter only he regarded the Colonization scheme. H argued, in continuation, that emancipation would the source of immense wealth to New England, the creation of a new commerce from the wants an necessities of the three millions of people thus glevated to their own ownership, and in this view wor thy of consideration

EDMUND QUINCY defended the uncompron course of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and contended that its severe criticisms of public me had contributed to their present eminent anti-slaver position. It had been faithful to the derelictions of Josh ua R. Giddings and Cassius M. Clay, in times pas and he believed it had been for their present advan tage to have realized that the abolitionists wer atchful of their course. So in regard to Mr. Sumn By faithful testimony against his lukewarmness timidity would the cause of the slave be advanced.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER was the next speaker, and a gued it to be the duty of all abolitionists to withdra emselves entirely from contact with the slave-sym pathizing Whig and Democratic parties, to den lingly stood upon a platform which endorsed negr hunting. For himself, twelve months should not prover his head without his giving full evidence to Whig and Democratic neighbors how he regarde their damnable position; and it was the duty of ev-

mother as the objects which that law, which was the mother as the objects which that law, which was the foundation of the Whig and Democratic platers, hunted from their homes—and to regard every an hunted from their homes—and to regard every may who accepted that platform as one willing to ca-

Rev. Mr. Poss, of Concord, N. H., was proce-Rev. Mr. Foss, or Concord, A. Li, was proceeding to give an account of the meeting at New Bosten, X. H., where Gen. Pierce said he loathed the Feptime Stave Law, (as he himself could testify he did any) Slave Law, (as no minner count teenly as on my,) when the signal was given that the cars were in red. iness to convey the party to Boston and elsewhere.

At 5 1-2 o'clock, therefore, the meeting was ab-At 5 1-2 o'clock, therefore, the meeting was all-yuptly terminated, every thing having passed of a the most harmonious manner, and with a degree of enthusiasm and determination which would seen to mark a new enterprise, rather than one of our twenty years' duration. Indeed, the occasion was one of significant importance.

PIRST OF AUGUST IN SALEM The friends of freedom, from different para of Ever

County, assembled at Mechanics' Hall, is Salen, or County, assembled as accounted that, in Sales, or Sunday morning, August 1st. In the forenoon the attendance was small; in the afternoon and ereing, a goodly number were present. It was a bright Schart. day, and the people of Salem were out is great sea. day, and the pools not meet with as to replice star the great and glorious event by which eight handred thousand human beings, once held in shvery, because free men. The costly churches of the old city were will filled with heartless worshippers, who came to listen to the old threadbare discourses of befogged divines, and receive as the gospel of Jesus the traditions of men, to mock God once more with hollow forms of obelience, while they trend his commands beneath their feet.

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Delegations were present from various towns in the county. Our friends in Essex were represented by a large delegation. The best feelings prevailed, this there was no lack of animated discussion, and the sunest truths were uttered in the most faithful manner.

The following were the officers chosen:-President - Charles Lenox Remond, of Salem. Vice Presidents - Thomas Haskell, of Gloncette George F. Chever and Josiah Hayward, of Salen. Secretaries - Eliza J. Kenney, of Salem; Charles E.

Whipple, of Boston ; George W. Putnam, of Lynn. Mr. Garrison commenced the exercises by reading to appropriate portion of Scripture. An anti-tarry frymn was sung, and the chairman, C. L. Remood me some introductory remarks of a very intensing chaacter. He stated that the use of the Lyceum Hall had been refused us, on the ground that it was to be said, on Sunday, only for religious purposes!

Some allusion being made to the false statement of the enemics of freedom, in relation to the beneficial sifects of West India emancipation, Parker Pillsbary remarked that we were not, as a people, capable of siting in judgment upon such a question as that of the bies. ings of emancipation, for we have not yet learned to make a distinction between an immortal man and a beast. Our national intellect was too low to take in such a question, and our opinion was worth nothing on the subject.

Mr. Garrison then addressed the audience. He conmented upon the fact, that while the pro-slavery church es of the vicinity were filled to-day, but few, compantively, were assembled with us here, though doubles the angels of heaven held jubilee over the event we had met to celebrate. He spoke also upon the tree object for which the Sabhath was given, and of the peculiar propriety of our meeting on the Sabhati ter-joice over the redemption of our fellow-men from book

The assembly, which had become quite large, joint in singing a song of freedom.

Mr. Garrison then gave a very interesting account of the condition of the West Indian slaves before their emancipation, and contrasted it with their present in George W. Putnam addressed the audience soon fir

subject of W. I. emancipation, and called their attertion to the clorious fact that it was a bloodless triums. won by the people against the concentrated power of the Church and State and Aristocracy of England, of spoke also of the cheering progress of the anti-slaver Cause in this country.

George F. Chever, Esq., made some interesting to

marks upon the propriety of taking the Sabbath an the Sabbath, and the Sabbath worthy of it. He spik of the priceless worth of man, and of the neglect x which man's best interests are held by the world area us. Referring to the American Constitution, he tree ed to see the day when, all over this broad land is instrument would be interpreted as on the side of fire Thomas Haskell, of Gloucester, made a short is

sensible speech. He said that both of the great pells al parties forbid agitation upon the s but he was all the more determined to again, as would say to them, as Giddings said, Nov, was m you going to do about it ? This expression of the is termination of the veteran Haskell to continue to a tate was warmly applauded by the andience. John A. Innis, of Salem, remarked that, is not places at the South, there was more freedom of speak than in the North, and even slaveholders were sea willing to discuss the question of slavery the te Northern doughfaces and professing Christians

Parker Pillsbury remarked that he was surprise at the fact, that while there is universal repairs over the downfall of Daniel Webster, there is a little said of the downfall of Charles Sumner. first, said Mr. P., was a rotten and blighted but scarred and blasted by the lightnings of Heaves, pf has long been marked for destruction; the latter ##1 green and beautiful tree, which from its appears night have stood by the still waters in the very den of God, whose leaves should have been for he healing of the nations.' To him, it was an unspectable sorrow that one so fair and promising should be rishe ed by the blasts of slavery, and become a dry sai he mr. P. also examined the subject of political and

slavery, and declared that 'no anti-slavery was it is depended on but that which was based upon religion

Mr. Remond commented upon the remarks of good degree of genuine anti-slavery feeling.

the course of Robert Rantoul, and denied that Mr. E. was in any degree pledged to anti-slavery principle Mr. Harriman, of Danvers, replied to Mr. Isak at

Mr. Harriman, of Danvers, replied to arch net a cemarked that 'the practice of excusing such net a Rantoul, when they proved treacherous to freeless was the curse of our cause; and eften made the character of the true friends of the slare to be desired He desired that all traitors to the cause of human should be marked and repudiated. This series was highly applauded.

Evening Session.

Commenced by singing Pierpont's thrilling byes The Slave Catcher.

Rev. Thos. T. Stone then took the platfor wish most heartily, for the sake of absent friends of slave, that we could furnish even a synopsis discussed by the sake of absent friends of the sake of ab speech. It was sublime in thought and part heaven. His first remarks were upon the ademand of tyranny, that perfect silence on the terable wrong of slavery should be observed. went on, he dropped what may perhaps be e extrinsic matters pertaining to the question, ed the acquiseence and admirstion of the the anti-slavery cause, because it was based a idea of Everlasting Rectitude. It was an end of the Godhead, and its triumphal song was, a storm and aunshine. Alleluia! for the Leasure and aunshine. omnipotent reigneth! The remarks of were most touching and elevating, and those the happiness to hear will long remember

to Garron then made a full and triumphant election of the course of those who feel that they and conscientiously vote under a pro-slavery Con-

he seeing then adjourned to the First Wesleyan January Chareh, in South street, which was speedily od Paper was offered by Rev. Mr. Waugh, the sen, and a hymn was sung. Speeches were then not by Moses. Garrie. a, Pillsbury, Locke, Buffum, in Ha, Waugh and others. After passing and thinks to the Society for the use of the house garding was closed by the congregation singing

From all that dwell below the skies, &c. : al looking back upon a day most happily spen the true service of God, the friends of the slave mitatheir homes, still to labor and suffer that the me my be hastened when in this land no chain al dank and no victim of tyranny shall be found in the millions now in bonds shall be free, and in the rising to the setting sun, men shall show

bet leve of God by loving their fellow-men.

IOSSUTH AND INTERVENTION. LONDON, July 6, 1852.

In will recollect that when Jefferson and you con sistemen warned you against intervention for wire sickened by the experience they had had, a affice of European interventions. They had only bith opportunity of witnessing the narrow dynas to questions which had led governments in Europe to atefers in the affairs of States. Regressed purposes of these interventions gene

ally were dynastic. The effect of the intervention with merifice the interests of the people to the samience, or supposed convenience, of princes and arrianties. The people in all those cases were but with as seris, and used as tools; their liberty we not regarded, and if at all thought of, it was my to suppress it. Your then statesmen had wa what before, in their day, was the mere struggles drines and sristocracies to establish their family streets. They had seen that in the course of about sentury, our aristocracy, besides expending the nemous annual income of the nation, had incurred sist of £500,000,000 in their day, and pledged the liber of the then unborn to pay it. It is now \$500,000,000, for war and misery to set up one bad an intend of another. Some hundreds of those milion were expended to suppress the liberties of he American colonies-to prevent their growth Into

then, and not having the evidence which your repubhe has given of the much more speedy development dimm and his rights under democratic institutions. heald not see the duty of interposing nationally to ered the democratic principle, and thus add largely and rapidly to the happiness of man. When men arfire, after a great struggle, at the recognition of their esaliberties, they seem for a time to have arrived at the end of their purposes, and they rest to recover from the exhaustion their efforts have caused. As with men, so with nations. They require time

before they perceive that their acquisition of liberty for themselves involves a duty towards their fellowmen; and if their liberty was worth the efforts the made, it was not simply that they as individuals should enjoy liberty, but that mankind should enjoy Berty. Principles are universal in their nature, and the clearer we perceive them, the wider becomes the perception, and the duties they open to us: it is merely the satural increase of the knowledge of truth. Ir tausting a hill, the higher we go, the more extensive the riew. It seems to me that abolitionists who conirm Kossuth, are without excuse if they repudiate hierention as intervention; for they insist upon his storiong in their great domestic difference, though he is but one man, and travelling for a specific pur-

Mad! It is granted that nations ought not to inbefore in the affairs of other nations, unless it be to takate some principle, broad and comprehensive toughto affect the rights of all other nations. Grant the right of the Emperor of all the Russias to overin the world, except, of course, the United States America-how can you justify yourselves in the pier of waiting until that time comes when you and interfere for sel'-lefence, and thereby deprive Pareires of the right to that blessing, if sought and has a sense of duty?

They how difficult it is to determine when the inshall take place, and what case will justithe but it is one thing to warn us against interven is a intervention, and another thing to warn us b securious in cases of proposed intervention, Amining the duty, we must determine upon the

as the duty, we must determine up and then they arise. Admit a duty, if it exists, and and ninds are then at liberty to discern the cases a which they ought to interpose. h looking back, and reviewing our own lives as in

friend, we shall find that where we have neglected our sins have found us out. So it is with na ins are found us out. though the discovery is longer in making it blent, the law is as certain, and every man to rade history, with this inquiry in his mind's to, vil and abundant evidence of it.

lan sure that you abolitionists would readily many say this is so as it regards slavery, and that connections on this subject are so strong, that to will readily admit, that the United States canno be he a blessing whilst they tolerate slavery. But he to blessed, nevertheless, in all things in which he surraise and act together for good. God does as withold his blessings from those acts that are Bed. He constitutes nature, so that things evil shall Prince their natural fruits, which is punishment; an manot escape the influence of natural laws-

to the an aphorism, (I think Lord Bacon's,) th my vay to conquer nature is by submission—is by has, by obeying sanatory laws we escape, in great degree, those postilences under which aris and other Asiatics more frequently ever, cholers, &c. By having drained the mound New York, the yellow lever, which, al was a boy,—fifty years ago,—used to be re-

There is not a moral or a physical defect, that we discover, that cannot be traced to original sin. The only original sin which I know is ignorance, and cannot but think it a grave error to plead against the doctrine of intervention, as such.

Yours truly, EDWARD SEARCH.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the above Society was held at Kingston, in the Town Hall, on Sunday, July 18th, 1852. Bourne Spooner, the President of the Society, called the meeting to order at half past 10 o'clock, at which time the hall was well filled by mem- sters of tyranny, who, whip and cowskin in hand, bers of the Society, representing most of the towns in Plymouth county.

After some preliminary remarks by the President

the Society made choice of Samuel Dyer, N. B. Spooner, Rufus Bates, Lewis Ford, and Mr. Hervey of Plympton, a committee on nomination of officers for the year ensuing. Chose also Thomas Bicknell of Kingston, and Samuel Dyer of South Abington, a committee of finance.

Interesting remarks were now made by Parker Pillsbury and N. H. Whiting. Mr. Whiting referred to the formation of the Society, and more particularly to its second annual meeting, holden in the Baptist Church in Kingston, only a few rods from where we now are holding our eighteenth annual meeting, July 4th, 1836. His attention was called to that meeting from the fact, that those who then participated in it Society now was composed of almost entirely new members, the original ones having almost to a man left us. He spoke of the reasons in a very feeling and interesting manner. After Mr. Whiting closed his remarks, the Society adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

APTERNOON SESSION. Assembled according to adjournment,

Remarks by Edwin Thompson, of Walpole.

The committee on the nomination of officers through Mr. Dyer, now made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

President-Bourne Spooner, Plymouth. Vice Presi dents-Elmer Hewitt, Joshua Perry, Edward Y. Per ry, Hanson; Henry Clapp, Scituate; John Brooks, South Scituate; John Cushing, Hingham; Charlotte Bradford, Duxbury ; Daniel E. Bosworth, West Duxbury; Nathaniel H. Whiting, Marshfield; William Perkins, Frances Bonney, Plympton; Thomas Bicknell, Kingston; Johnson Davee, Plymouth; D. M. Sturtevant, Middleboro'; Nathaniel Tillinghast, Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater; Jacob Leonard, East Bridge scater : Edward E. Bennett, N. Bridgewater ; Samue Dyer, South Abington; Thomas J. Hunt, Abington; Lewis Ford, North Abington; Lewis McLaughlin Pembroke: James O. Stetson, West Bridgeton; Mrs. Tillson Pratt, Career; Rufus Bates, Hanover. Seeretary and Treasurer, Henry H. Brigham, South Abing ton. Managers, Bourne Spooner, Semuel Dyer, Lewis Ford, H. H. Brigham, Briggs Arnold.

The Treasurer's report being now called for was presented as follows, showing a balance in the treasury of \$20,72, and also a balance in our Agency fund of \$39,58; making together a balance in the treasury of the Old Colony A. S. Society of \$60,30.

TREASURER'S REPORT. Cash paid into the Treasury of the Old Colony A S. Society, from July 4th, 1851, to July 4th, 1852.

		m last year's account,	\$12,29	
Colle	cted a	t N. Bridgewater, annual meetir		
20 2 20	1 13 7134	Hanson,	12,05	
at the last	Distance of	East Brigewater,	8.01	
	1.16	Carver,	7,00	
**		Middleborough,	3,80	
44		Abington,	14,26	
DOM: N	- 11	Plymouth, 22d December,	56,25	
- 16		Hingham,	9,96	
		Bridgewater,	11,69	
1	i ju	Total,	\$144,92	
		Paid out of the above.	ULD WEST	
Paid	Paid for Halls, " Handbills and Notices,			
		ostage and Expresses,	1,70	
		dvertising, the same	50	
Paid	Paid N. H. Whiting,			
**		Lloyd Garrison,	5,00	
155 m		Remond,	5,00	
400		Burleigh, balance of the Plym		
1		uth collection, 22d December,	31,00	
Paid		the Treasury of the M. A. S. S.		
1000		Total.	\$124,20	
Roce	ived,	144.92	SHARM	
	ended		25/10011.7	
TAL	cuden	1/19/2012	State of the State	

H. H. BRIGHAM, Treasurer. Cash received for the support of Charles C. Burleigh, by the Tressurer of the Old Colony A. S. Society, for the year 1851 and 1852.

Received			\$17.00
《经验》	**	Frances Bonney, Plympton,	18,25
	- 44	Samuel Dyer, Abington,	1,50
1-1-0		Geo. Macomber, Hanson.	25,00
PER NAME OF		Plymouth Meeting, 22d Dec.	31.00
- 15 HICK	- 64	Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater,	14,50
THE WHEN	46	R. S. Whiting, Hingham,	15,00
100 March	44	N. Brooks, South Scituate,	5,00
•	**	H. W. Bates, Hanover,	12,50
		E. Y. Perry, Hanover,	1,70
	- 44	Mrs. Kimball, South Scituate,	5,00
	**	Mr. Peterson, Duxbury,	1,00
•	•	Miss Bradford, Duxbury,	2,00
		Collections at Hanson,	1,38
4		Balance of Collection, Plymout	
184	44	Collections by C. C. Burleigh,	47,88
Date of the	GT	Lewis Ford, his pledge,	14,80
	••	Collections by Lucy Stone,	18.77
All to My		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	ARK STATE
-80004		Total,	\$233,27
1		Paid out of the above.	
Paid C. C	. Bu	rleigh for Agency & Expenses,	\$165,38
" for	Notic	es.	4,75
		ying Meetings,	7.5
" Ext	resse	s and Postage,	1.00
" Luc	v Sto	ne, Agency and Expenses,	21,81
1504		and any areas are a second	N. S. C.
170000	1,500	santo virula I sensidoto minuti HA	\$193,69
Whole	amo	unt received, 233.27	
Expen	ses,	193,69	Se Sessel
Balane	ce in	the Treasury, \$39.58	沙海 经间接
THE PARTY OF THE	d ste	2411225 (1990)2019 (1019) (2016)2012/07 (2016) (2016)	CHENTERATIVE
Wend .	lute 3	H. H. BRIGHAM, Tree	uurer.

After remarks and action being taken on the al reports, the following resolutions were presented by P. Pillsbury, and very ably considered and discussed by himself, N. H. Whiting and Lewis Pord, and subsequently adopted, as follows :

Resolved, That the true church is that association or individual, that does the work of redeeming and saving the world; whether called among men Infidel or any other unpopular or odious name. Resolved, That any church, or denomination

slaves, or whose church fellowship extends to slave the once noble image of the Creator writhing on the owners, or their abettors, (if denied to anybody,) or whose political or moral influence is voluntarily given to their support, or elevation to office, such a church or association, no matter by what name called, is a band of practical atheists, denying God and his law and government-a 'synagogue of Satan'-a 'den of thieves' and robbers, of whom the world should be ware, as it values its present interest or coming salva-

Resolved, That the Southern delegates in the late National Whig Convention, by refusing to give Daniel Webster one single vote, even as complimentary, have paid him a compliment which we would to God he deserved; insamuch as it betrays doubt and distrust on their part, as to whether his deprayity be fully equal to the sacrifice of himself and everybody and everything else, temporal or eternal, to their unright-eous beheats—a fact which his whole career since the membered that she is the daughter of the revered My

lieve, greatly diminished; so it will be where drainsge is well understood and applied to your many
pal official duty; and the claim set up for both candidates being fleetness of foot, and sharpness of tooth, for an amployment so honorable and exalted,

Resolved, That the term 'Union,' as applied to th

nation and its government, indicates at once ever thing unjust, oppressive, and cruel towards man, re-bellious and defant towards God; and any politica party, no matter what be its name, that he and allegiance to that Union, that goes under it to war at the bidding of tyrants, and accepts the spoils spreading over the newly acquired territory on the wings of the American eagle, while the dragon of slavery is devouring his victims beneath their shelter and protection—that recognizes as republican brothers the mon drive millions of unpaid, unfed, unclad, and untaught men and women to dreary toil, till death rescues them from their grasp-any party acknowledging and sustaining voluntarily such a Union, must be regarded as accessary, if not principal, in the commission of all the crimes and outrages which are perpetrated under it.

Resolved, That this Society still holds, with calm

and unwavering confidence, the doctrine of entire noncommunion, religious or political, with slavery-and with steady and settled purpose will pursue the conflict, never doubting of final and complete victory, under our all-conquering motto, 'No Union with SLAVEHOLDERS.'

The above resolutions were also discussed at the vening session of the Society, by P. Pillsbury and L. from the fact, that those who then participated in it Ford. Mr. Pillsbury's remarks were given in a very were now not to be found co-operating with us. The earnest manner, and his resolutions were very ably and thoroughly considered, and the sentiments expressed in them powerfully and logically maintained; so that he must have carried conviction to the under standings of all who heard him.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Thomas Bicknell, of Kingston, for his co-operation and very generous hos-

Finance committee reported as collected at this meeting, \$10,22.

The past year has been one of uncommon interes and success to our Society. Quarterly meetings have been regularly held; and in addition to these, many special meetings of the Society have been held, under the supervision of Mr. Lewis Ford. The Agency o Mr. C. C. Burleigh was a very successful one, and responded to pecuniarily by the abolitionists of the Old Colony beyond our most sanguine expectations,bulance now remaining in the treasury, after meeting all expenses, of nearly \$30. Mr. George Macomber of Hanson, it will be seen by the report, collected in that town the largest amount. Miss Bonney of Plympton, also deserves notice for her liberal collection in that town. Mr. Lewis Ford, at the time this move ment was by him first proposed, in order to encourage it forward, pledged to pay for the support of an Agent one dollar for every eight which the Society would collect for this object. In consequence, however, of Mr. Ford's many sacrifices and labors in the anti-sla very cause, and the somewhat unexpectedly large mount collected, he was assured by members of th Board, that, in their opinion, he would be justly excused from fulfilling his generous pledge. But notwithstanding all their appeals, he promptly paid his entire pledge, which amounted to \$14,80.

Mr. Burleigh was enabled to give in the county on undred and eight lectures, and Miss Stone about BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec. South Abington, July 20th, 1852.

THE BEAUTIES OF SLAVERY! A TRUE

DEAR LIBERATOR-How often, in this age of Chris tianity and Bibles, in glancing over the newspapers of our country, are we startled with the frequent ac counts of hellish outrages, perpetrated upon a .poor helpless, friendless race, by men styling themselve model republicans! And yet, how slight is the impression made upon our minds from reading them compared with the enormity of the crimes ! Because no doubt, the transactions are so extraordinary, and purport to have happened so far off, that we are una ble to realize them to be true. But when the sam thing comes under our own observation, our blood boils with anger, and our heart bleeds in sympathy fo the poor victim.

I am led to these remarks by the following, which was related to me by a mechanic of our place, who has just returned from fulfilling a contract in setting up some machinery in Kentucky, and who thus tes tifies against the 'peculiar institution.' One of thos soul-drivers from the South came to the place where he was stopping, and advertised for a drove of human cattle. Belonging to this driver, and acting as eighteen years, nearly white, who, learning that there was freedom for the colored man in Canada, determined to turn his steps towards the North Star. Som anti-slavery friends in the place, learning his determination, furnished him with money, and pointing out the way, bade him ' God-speed.'

Our hero proceeded a few miles up the river, procured a slab, and launching his frail bark upon the wa ter, struck for the Ohio shore. But, unfortunately he drifted down to a large island, and supposing it be the Ohio shore, landed, and concealed himself i thicket till night before he resumed his journey .-His master soon missing him, and learning that he had escaped, offered a reward, and set the hellhounds,' two and four-legged, on his track; and who alas ! were but too well trained to their business, for they soon discovered and routed him from his retrea Our hero, when discovered, fled, and then too late learned that he was on an island. Finding capture inevitable, though unable to swim, he boldly plunged into the river, wisely preferring death to slavery His pursuers arrived just in time to see him sink fo the first time, and seizing some poles near by, they reached them within grasp as soon as he rose to th surface. But he nobly refused receive life at the die, one of the boldest of the party plunged in, and dragged him ashore. They then bound him, and re turned him to his master, and recovered their reward The driver, on receiving his property, commended him to disclose his siders and abettors, telling him if he did not, he would cut his d-d throat. But he, a true hero, refused to implicate his friends, and said, 'Cu my throat! Do your worst! Death is preferable to alavery!' The incarnate fiend then felled him to the ground, jumped upon his face with his feet, mash ing his face, and driving his teeth into his throat and then stripping him naked, he seized a cowhide men and women, whose traffic or whose wealth is in and laid on his bare back one hundred lashes, leaving ground, a helpless, bloody, disfigured mass.'

Think of it! This was done with perfect impu

nity, in a land filled with churches, priest, deacor and Bibles! But, in conclusion, I am happy to stat that, though my friend went to Kentucky a strong Scottman, he returned saying 'the Baltimore plat form is too bitter a pill for me to swallow."

In the firm hope that many more will come to th ame conclusion, I remain, Yours truly,

BUCKEYE. Warren, Ohio, July 23, 1852.

Miss Holley. It will be seen, by an official notice in another column, that this accomplished and im pressive advocate of the slave is about to enter upon March and June of 1850, has settled and established ron Holley. Wherever she is heard, she always se-forever, beyond all controversy.

Resolved, That the 'Platforms' of the two great terest of those who listen to her. We trust she will political parties have properly rendered the terms have large audiences in the Old Colony, for the sake President and Bloodhound synonymous, inaamuch as of the millions in bondage.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-

Held in Worcester, Oct. 22st and 23d, 1851, adjor meet in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1852. The friends of equality, justice and truth, are car estly invited to assemble there, at that time, to disctes the important question of reform, technically

We propose not only to review the past, and con siler the present, but to mark out new and broade piths for the opening future.

The time has come not only for the examination

and discussion of Woman's social, civil and religious rights, but also for a thorough and efficient organization—a well-digested plan of operation, whereby these social rights, for which our fathers fought, bled and died, may be secured, and enjoyed by us. Let woman no longer supinely endure the evils she may escape, but with her own right hand carve out for herself higher, nobler destiny than has heretofore been hers. Inasmuch as through the folly and imbecility of woman, the race is what it is, dwarfed in mind and body, and as, through her alone, it can yet be redeemed, all are equally interested in the objects of this Con-

We therefore solemnly urge those men and womer who desire, and look for, the development and elevation of the race, to be present at the coming Convention, and aid us by the wisdom of their counsels. Our platform will, as ever, be free to all who are capable of discussing the subject with seriousness, candor and On behalf of the Central Committee

ELIZABETH C. STANTON,

PAULINA W. DAVIS. WILLIAM H. CHANNING. LUCY STONE, SAMITEL J. MAY.

Papers friendly, please copy.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION. We have gratefully availed ourselves of the report of the proceedings at the Mass Celebration of this glorious Jubilee, in the unrivalled Grove at South Framingham on Tuesday last, made for the daily Commonwealth by Charles W. Slack, Esq. Of course, it is only a mere abstract of what was said and done on the occasion -- an occasion ever to be held in thrilling remembrance by the great throng of noble spirits there brought together from all parts of the State. The weather and day were perfectly paradistical, leaving nothing to be desired. It was the most interesting and impressive celebration of the Great Event we have ever witnessed. The speakers were numerous, and acquitted themselves in the happiest manner. Would that the whole country had been able to see and hear! On Monday, the event was celebrated at Manches

ter, Ps. Many hundreds of white and colored citizens participated. Speeches were made by Mr. Freeman, (colored.) Samuel Fleming, Demogratic candidate for the Legislature, James Callan, Benton Kerr, Esq., and the Rev. Charles Avery. The latter is well known for his beneficence and devotion to the cause of the colored people. The speeches were eloquent, and excited the most enthusiastic applause. whole went off well.

Don't fail to read the debate in the U. S. Sen ate, on the very humble supplication of the Hon Charles Sumner to be allowed a hearing respecting the Funtive Slave Law. It is peculiarly 'rich' and instructive. Alas for the missing 'back-bone'! Even gristle would be better than nothing. Mr. Sumner has utterly mistaken his place and vocation-and his political friends for him. What can be more humili ating than his sotto voce assurance given to overseer Butler, that he would make no reference to South Carolina and her laws? 'Then you, and I, and all of us fell down to det

A number of communications in type and o file for insertion, among them one from H. C. Wright to Richard D. Webb.

Awru. Calamiry. The new and swift steamer, Henry Clay, Capt. J. F. Tallman, in racing with a rival boat, the Armenia, from Albany to New York, took fire on Wednesday of last week, and though she was soon run ashore, nearly one hundred persons lost their lives by burning and drowning! The N. York papers are filled with the details of this horrible and wanton destruction of human life, the perusal of which is assumed to aspeal the stoutest heart. Among the is enough to appai the stoutest heart. Among the lost are Stephen Allen, Esq., Ex-Mayor of N. Y. city, A. G. Downing, the editor of the Horticulturist, the wife and daughter of Prof. Bailey, of West Point, a sister of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the well known author, Mrs. Ann Hill, principal of the Philadelphia School of Design, and her sister, Mrs. Eliza Smith, and J. J. Speed, Esq., a prominent member of the Baltimore bar.

MR. CLAY AND KOSSUTIG.—The daily papers last week contain the following paragraph : The following 'items' are copied from the books of the City Auditor of New York:

For refreshments of Committee attending Mr.
Clay's remains to Albany on board steamboat Santa Claus.
For use of steamboat to Albany and back,

Incidental expenses of Committee, Refreshments for ditto in New York,

Those Austro-American journals who were despi-cable enough to parade Kossuth's bills before the country, created by others against his wishes, find no difficulty with this, however monstrous. Mr. Clay was not engaged in the cause of human liberty; that's the difference.

Kossuth's sister, Madame Zulawaszky, he Hossuth's sister, Madame Zulawaszky, her husband and children, have arrived in New York from Europe. Kossuth, before he sailed, made arrangement for having the necessary aid extended to his family. Besides having purchased and stocked a farm of land for them in one of the Western States, he left with the Mayor a thousand dollars, for the purpose of enabling them to travel to it.

Letters from Kossuth have been lately seized in different parts of Italy, and forwarded to the Govern or of Lombardy. Upon receipt of them, twelve per sons were arrested at Pavia, fifteen at Milan, and number of others at Brescis, Mantua and Verona.

Genoese papers state, that the refugees at Geno who are in communication with friends in the United States, have been informed that Garibaldi ha ceased to occupy himself with the affairs of Europe.

Remarkable Longevity.—The Belfast Signal says that there are in that vicinity five widowed sisters, daughters of the late John Brown, whose united ages amount to 444 years. The children and grand-children, even to the fourth and fifth generations, live around them.

The wife and daughters of the late Profess Webster have returned to this country from Fayal.

To on the 7th July, the Emperor of all the Russias, Nicholas Paulowitch, entered on his 57th year, having been born on the 7th July, 1796. He ascended the throne Dec. 1, 1825.

The notorious Charles Sawin, of the 'rescurcase' infamy, has had his warrant as constable revoked by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of Boston. Justice though slow is sure. Of the steamers of the interior, on the lakes ar

rivers, there were lost in the single year 1851, on hundred and eighteen steemers, and six hundred and nine ty-fice lices! Of all the steemers of the United States one-tenth part are annually destroyed by fatal acci The West Bridgewater Church, Mass., has h

three pastors in succession, whose labors, with an interval of little more than three years, cover one hum An Irishman by the name of James Maher living at Koskonong, Wisconsin, murdered his wife and child with a hoe. When arrested, his only trouble was that he would be deprived of tobacco in prison

TA colored man, belonging to Col. David Gib-son, near Romney, Va., was bitten by a copperhead enake last week, and in the course of half an hou-drank about a quart of Whiskey, which overcame the venom and saved his life.

The Ann Maria Wilson, colored, aged 35 years, vas found dead in Baker street, yesterday. Cause, tarvation.—New York Tribune, 12th.

Never heard of a Southern slave dying of this dis To carry out such logic, every one ought to be en

Worthy of Reward.—Last night a runaway negro, belonging to Mr. Buford, in the lower end of this county, was making his way westward, when three trusty fellows belonging to Mr. Catron, a few miles below this city, overhauled and arrested the fugitive. Early this morning, Mr. Catron brought him to town, and lodged him in jail. Such acts deserve to be liberally rewarded by slaveholders. Would the slaves of the county uniformly act in this manner, it would put a check upon running away, and do more to ameliorate the condition of the slaves, than the preaching of all the fanatics on earth.—Lexington Express.

all the fanatics on earth.—Lexington Express.

Troubles of Slavery.—The Lexington (Ky.,) Express tells a doleful story of the troubles and trials of slave-holders in its neighborhood. Hear it:—

'RUNAWAY NEGROES.—We like to be kept employed, but regret that it should be necessary to be employed in such work as that which has kept us busy for the last two or three days. The negroes are running off from the farms of our neighbors in such a manner as to give serious alarm. In three days past, we we have printed eight bills for runaway slaves. Till the immigration for California ceases, it would be prudent for the owners of slaves to be on the look out. Emigrants from all parts pass this way, and no one knows when his property is safe.

Modern Infidelity.—The N. Y. Observer thus without shame utters its infidel doctrines, which now, in one form or other, paralyze the Church, and subject religion to contempt:

the slave who flies from service does him scrong, for schich he is bound to make reparation.

to his sixty-seven slaves, is just what might have been expected from his selfish, compromising character. The children of his slaves, who are not so unlucky as to have been born before the first of January, 1850, are to be free a quarter of a century hence, after they have more than paid the market value of their bodies by hard toil; while those who have served him all their lives for nothing are to die in bondage. O, the magnanimous Henry Clay!— Pennsylvania Freeman.

IF It will be seen by our telegraphic news, that the U. S. Senate yesterday passed the bill granting compensation to James C. Watson, of Georgia, for certain slaves taken by the Creek warriors during the Seminole war! Is this the destiny of the United States of America—born of Right and Freedom, and comented by the blood of Patriots? So fallen as to be the authors and hyper of the states. the catcher and buyer of slaves !- Comm

The Montreal Herald says hundreds of person The Montreal Herald says hundreds of persons who never saw Montreal, or have seen it at only a distance, or have resided in a part far from the scene of our recent disaster, will probably perambulate Canada, and some parts of the United States, representing themselves to be distressed fire sufferers from our city. Now, each one of these is an arrant impostor, and should be treated as such, for there is abundant relief for all who ask, provided they are actual sufferers. We will thank newspapers at a distance to notice this.

The British government has presented to Captain Howard, of Train's packet ship Daniel Webster, a valuable gold medal, as a testimonial of appreciation of his exertions in saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the British ship Unicorn. Near Toronto, C. W., there is a girl name

Annabella Hannah, about 11 years of age, who has been in what some people call a trance, for the past 17 months. The case is exciting much interest among the people in that quarter. Peter, a slave of Captain Bondurant, of Saline

county, Mo., was smitten with the California fever two or three years ago; his master fitted him out for the gold country on ahares, sending him in company with a former overseer, and he thereafter went it on his own hook. He recently returned to his master with a right smart pile, and made a fair division.

Decoured by a Shark.—The other night, one of the men on board the U.S. ship Pennsylvania, attempted to make his escape from the service, by plunging overboard in expectation of reaching the shore in safety. The poor fellow had scarcely, however, touched the water, when he was seized by a large shark, and speedily dispatched. It is said that a number of these specially displaced. It is said that a number of these fish are in our waters, having followed the Cyane when she came in from sea, with soveral men upon her sick list—their instinct, when there is disease or shipboard, prompting them to pursue in the wake, in hopes of prey.—Norfolk Argus, July 24.

Death of Jacob Bell.—Mr. Jacob Bell, of the old firm of Brown & Bell, and one of our most eminent ship builders, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, at Sharon Springs, whither he had repaired for the benefit of his health.

his health.

The splendid steamships Pacific and Baltic, of Col-lins's line, are among the productions of his skill, and the country is, therefore, largely indebted to him for its maritime renown.

He has the credit of having built the first regula

He has the credit of having built the first regular steamships launched at this port, viz., the Lion and Esgle (alterwards called the Congress and Regent, and attached to the Spanish navy) in the year 1840.

Several of our fastest merchantmen, the 'Oriental,' Samuel Russell,' &c., which have earned a long enduring fame by their exploits in the China trade, and have been instrumental in bringing about a new era in maritime history, both in the Old World and New, were modeled by his 'skillful hand.

He died at the age of fifty-nine, of congestion of the brain—N. Y. Paper.

Fourth of July Celebration at Greenmanville, Ct.—
The good people of Greenmanville, Ct., celebrated
the National Anniversary on Sunday, the 4th of July.
We do not learn that any accident happened to them
because they presumed in that way to disturb "the
sacred stillness" of Sunday. On the contrary, the occasion seems to have been a very safe, interesting, and
pleasant one—Sabbath Recorder.

The new steamer "City of Hartford" made the run from N. Y. to Saybrook Bar in 5 hours and 21 minutes; distance 120 miles. This is said to be the greatest steamboat time on record.

from New York to Albany in 7 hours and 25 minutes, including 30 minutes stoppages—the greatest speed ever made on the river.

The noted California Indian Chief, Baptiste, while intoxicated at a feast, lately, drew his aword and plunged it into the body of his wife, killing her instantly. Next day her body was burned upon a funeral pile, with all her effects, even to some gold dust which she had collected the day before. The New York Times publishes a list of the variou

accidents that have occurred the past year in New York and Brooklyn from the use of burning fluid, &c. Fourteen persons are recorded as having died from their burns. Sixty-two burned—most of them very badly—many of whom have propably died.

A jury, on Monday, 16th ult, at Kenobha, Wisconsin, gave a mulatto woman a verdict of one hundred dollars, against Capt. Lundy, of the steamboat Baltic, for turning her out of the common cabin or account of her color. A righteous verdict.

John Teller, of Schenectady, is without any question a rara axis. Although he is 52 years of age, and has always enjoyed good health, he has never been a mile out of Schenectady in his life! He has never seen a ship, schooner, or steamboat.

Some 200 sewing machines are in operation in New York city. There are about 500 in the whole country, and the orders for them cannot be supplied fast enough. Shirts, coats, boots and shoes can be sewed by them. Wheeler, Wilson, &c., Watertown, Conn., are the principal makers of them. A tree on Cunningham's plantation, near Lex

ington, Miss., was struck by lightning on the 12th inst., and of soven negroes who were sitting beneath it, eating their dinners, four were killed—a loss to the owner of some \$2,500 or \$3,000.

Mr. Jonathan Fuller, who died in North Chel sea, Mass., on the 21st inst., at the advanced age o 33, died in the same house in which he was born, and had never slept from under its roof a single night in

A great Industrial Exhibition is to take place Russia, to which foreigners are invited to sen

College, at College Hill, near Cincinnati, the degree of Mistress of Arts was conferred on the senior class consisting of seven young ladies. The whole number of students during the last term was 102.

Cost of Hanging a Man.—The Board of Supervisors last week, audited the bill of Thomas Carnley, She riff, for hanging Otto Grunzig. The total expense wa \$88,11.—N. Y. paper.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY. Sallie Holley, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Hingham, Tuesday evenig, Aug. 10.
South Scituate, Wednesday " 11.
Hanover, Abington Town Hall, through the day, Sunday, 151
Primbroke Town Hall, Tuesday evenig, Aug. 17.
Bridgewater, Wednesday " 18.
North Middleboro', Friday " 20.

Further notice hereafter. Further notice hereafter.

The anti-slavery friends in Plymouth county will understand, that Miss Holley can remain in this vicinity but three weeks, and consequently will be able to visit only about one half the towns in the county. The friends, therefore, will give all possible notice of her lectures, and avail themselves of the best opportunity to attend them.

Miss Holley will, probably, visit Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton and North Bridgewater, in addition to the appointments given out this week.

Miss Holley will attend the meeting at Scituate, next Sunday, instead of Mr. Garrison.

LEWIS FORD.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting in Scituate Town Hall, on Sunday, August 8th, through the day. Miss Sallie Holley and Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y., and others, will address the meeting.

Giles B. Sterbins, on behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture in Upton on Mon-day evening next, August 9th.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

DANIEL FOSTER, an Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of four Lectures 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.

PEPPERELL (Middlesex Co.) An anti-slavery Convention will be held in this town on Sunday, August 15th; and will be attended by Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Samuel May, Jr.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER and ARBY K. FOSTER, Agents of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will hold a meeting in the Universalist meeting-house in PODUNK, Brookfield, on Sunday, August 22d, commencing at 10 color. ANNIVERSARY OF THE WESTERN A. S. SO-CIETY. The Executive Committee of the Western A. S. So-

The Executive Committee of the Western A. S. So-ciety hereby give notice, that the Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at Salem, Columbiana Co., O., commencing on Saturday, the 21st of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to continue for three days. In behalf of the Executive Committee, SARAH McMILLAN Recording Secretary

BUSINESS NOTICE

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

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

"which sevoured, brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with his feet."—DANIEL. By MRS. SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

TF 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

cents.

This is a work intended to show the practical operations of the edious 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 stirring and melting tendency. THE WHITE SLAVE .- Just published, The White A Slave: or, Memoirs of a Pugitive, with eight il-lustrations by Billings. Price \$1 00.

TAPPAN & WHITTEMORE. July 23. 114 Washington street. ELEVEN WEEKS IN EUROPE; AND WHAT MAY L BE SEEN 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. EMBRACING the City Record, a General Directory of the Citizens, and a Business Directory, with an Almanac, from July, 1852, to July, 1853. Pubton. 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. lished by George Adams, 91 W

BRAMAN'S SWIMMING BATHS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1823,) AT THE POOT OF CHESNUT STREET, HAVE been completely fitted and put in order.
This establishment now comprises upwards of
Two HUNDRED AND TWENT-PIVE 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 been

added to the Ladies' Department, which has heroto-fore been very much crowded. Connected with this establishment are also WARM OR COLD, FRESH OR SALT WATER

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

July 23.

JARVIS D. BRAMAN.

TUB BATHS.

JOHN OLIVER.

CARPENTER, No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF PRIEND 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 mechanic

fair chance.

References: WENDELL PHILLIPS,
R. F. WALLOUT.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

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

The Pigrimage of Thomas Paine, and others, to the Seventh Circle in the Spirit World—a continuation of Light from the Spirit World, written by the Spirit of Thomas Paine—50 cts.

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

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

Night Side of Naturo—Ghosts and Ghost Seers.
By Catharine Crowe—\$1 00

Supernal Theology, and Life in the Spheres; deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By Owen W. Warren—25 cts.

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

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. The.

25 cts.

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-The Clairroyant Funny
tle—76 cts.
The Revelations, the Great Harmonia, and all the other Works of A. J. Davis, the Clairroyant.
For sale by

BELA MARSH,
No. 25 Cornhill

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For the Liberator. A WELCOME TO SUMMER.

Sweet Summer, thou art beautiful! with joy we wel come thee; For all the blessings thou wilt bring, should we not grateful be ?

Beauty and gladness, light and song, unto our homes thou'lt bring. For thou art generous unto all, sweet sister of the

Spring! A thrill of gladness fills my heart when comes the

summer time; I think of forest-shaded paths, where fairy hands will twine, Amid the moss and fragrant fern, garlands of beauty

While softest music softly fleats upon the perfumed air.

But 'tis not for myself alone that I rejoice in thee ; I know that many a lone and heart cheered by the smile will be :

That to the mourner thou wilt speak of life e'en from And with thy magic power dispel the shades of hope

The low turf-covered mound thou'lt deck with wealth of loveliest flowers,

And sweetly will they blossom there as in earth's fairest bowers: While 'mid the verdant willow boughs, that bend so fondly o'er,

A gush of sweetest melody will the forest minstrels pour. But richer treasures still are thine: to Poverty's lor

There is a blessing in thy breath, thy breezes soft and mild: The broken casement, unhinged door, and low dis-

jointed wall, Are half-concealed by flowering bean, and stately sunflower tall. The small bare feet may now go forth, unchilled by

frost or snow. Amid the green and sunny hills, where flowers as berries grow :

They have not gold to purchase them, for they are free to all-The cotter's son hath equal share with heir of lordly

hall. The care-worn mother, pale with toil, looks over the

green fields, And unto nature's loveliness her burdened spirit yields: The sunshine falls upon her heart-again 'tis glad-

ness there, And pleasant seems her lowly home in summer smile so fair. Want, with his gaunt and haggard form, disturbs no

now her rest, For summer from her cottage door keeps the intrusive guest:

Upon the green her children play, content though thinly clad : Their happy voices cheer her tasks, and make her

labor glad. The father, to whose busy life little of rest is given,

Who through the dreary winter months 'gainst want and care hath striven. Now gaily done his thread-bare cost, and goeth forth

Amid the workshop's ceaseless din, or on the fruitful He fears not now the chilling snow, or the frost-lader

Which often in the ice-king's reign had made his

stout heart quail; His little garden now he fills with roots and flowerin Where brightly as on palace walls the glorious sun

mer shines. Thus unto all, the rich and poor, the lowly and th great,
Thou comest with ever liberal hand, new blessings t

ereate :- \
We'll give thee joyous welcome, grateful our hearts

shall be
To the all-bounteous Giver, who hath created thee! Barre, Mass. CARRIE.

> For the Liberator. LITTLE EVA. " Uncle Tom,' she said, ' I am going there.'

. I am going there, I am going there, With an angel's voice sweet Eva said The glow of eve lit her golden hair, And a scraph's smile on her sweet face played.

You will meet me there, you will meet me there, Dear Uncle Tom, where fetters fall; The slave no longer his chains shall wear, For the Father's love is the same for all.

You will come to me there, soon, my father dear, You who are so good and so kind to all; But, father, pity, and while you're here, May Slavery's chain from our poor once fall.

. They will meet me too, and be angels there. For they share with me in the Savior's love :-But how shall they learn, while these chains they Of the Father's will, and of heaven above

"Ye injured ones, you will meet me there,

And you'll weep no more in that world above; I'm going soon-take this lock of hair, Twill remind you often of Eva's love. · Will you meet me there, ye oppressors too?

Oh! list to the words she seemeth to speak! There nobler work you'll find to do, Than to bind the yoke on your brother's neck."

Sweet Eva, dear, we would all be there, If in each heart could be felt thy love : These chains of self we'd no longer wear, And this earth would be like to heaven above. Till we all are there, till we all are there

And oppression cease, and the last tear fall. Thy charm from our hearts we cannot spare-On this sinful world let thy mantle fall. Worcester, Mass. M. A. G.

For the Liberator.

LINES FOR THE PIRST OF AUGUST. Why ask ye what is safe for him, Who blots his brother's manhood out? God has not made it safe to sin,

And who shall turn His laws about? Ask what is just for those in chains : And this with utmost speed perform : Then leave to God what else remains,

To bless the calm, or guide the storm. Thus, through a woman's loving soul, The truth shone out in Freedom's night; O'er honest minds it held control, And gave to eloquence its might.

The people's willing heart it stirred, And priest and prince opposed in vain;
Till through the Isles one voice was heard—
Take off the chain—take off the chain! The day arrived: the fetters fell ! And thanks and praise went up to God : And tears and shouts the triumphs swell, But no one sought th' oppressor's blood. We stand to-day in the fair light

Of this great act of justice done; We know it's safe to do the right; Tis now as clear as noon-day aun. And come what will to Church or State. To trade and commerce, loss or gain,

Take off the chain! take off the chain!

The Liberator

RADICALISM.

An Oration delivered at the New York Central College Commencement, at McGrawville, July 14, 1852, BY J. C. PORTER.

Radicalism is that method of reform which proceed upon truth slone; that system of moral effort which rests the whole result of human destiny in the unrestricted application of primal and fundamental principles. Its grand and distinguishing feature-that element which gives it power and success, is faith in rec titude. It contemplates no compromise for the sake My DEAR FRIEND : of peace, no delay for the sake of safety. It never I am sorry the publication of my views on the B asks. Is the world prepared for the reception of so great a principle? It permits but one question—the scriber; but I cannot find fault with myself for sendin it. Truth never comes too soon; justice is never premature. This is the creed of radicalism, and these

are its essential doctrines. are partial, fallacious or absurd ; theories built upon our opinions on important subjects be true or false, i false premises; theories with just enough of argument to make sophistry dangerous—with just enough of truth to make falsehood fatal. The men who compose this school of moralists are wanting in consistency and wanting in courage. Their armories are stored with weapons that fit equally the hands of the good and the hands of the unrighteous; their ranks are a mixed multitude of deceivers and deceived-of betrayers and betrayed. Marching under no true standard, aiming at no grand central object, their whole warfare is a constant mutation of advance and retreat, of engagements and parlies, of demands and concessions-always defeating in the main what they accomplished in parts. They have a ship, but no helm. They have a chart, but no landmark and no beacon, They have a compass, but the needle is of spurious metal, and obeys not the true magnet.

In the court of France it was once decreed, that the end justifies the means. This was an atheistic doga most mischievous instrument, fashioned by artful men to serve the ends of the vilest despotism But the real and ultimate principle of that Parisian sophistry, in one form or in another, is the absorbing element, the moving spirit in all those systems of reform which are opposed to true radicalism. Men are either too selfish to be just, or too weak in understanding to be consistent. To obtain an end, they will concede a principle; for the show of victory, they will

Am I asked for examples of illustration? I refer you, then, to the American Colonization Society: an association, not of the avowed enemies of right, but of men professing benevolence. Admitting the sincerity of their intentions to befriend the colored race, yet they have made a mockery of benevolence-a mockery of reform, by adopting the most impious of heresies, that children of the same Divine Parent cannot, or should not, dwell together in the same household They would encourage in the dominant race that foul spirit of despotic hatred which has wrought the enslavement of the very people they are seeking to deliver. Their language to the American people, the language of their conduct, is this: You have hated your brother, but it concerns not us. The convenience of the oppressor is paramount to the birthright of the slave. By the degradation you have wrought upon him, he has become a plague in your midst. We will remove him, because you desire it. Cherish still your hatred and your prejudice. Thus would they save the victim without rebuking the tyrant. They would condemn no sin, and correct no vice. They would give a charter to all despots to enslave whomsoever they choose. Under a lying pretence of clevating Africa, they would sink America in her damning guilt. Ah! let them remember that God requires not of man such benevolence, in the exercise of which the eternal principles of justice must be specificed

And how often have men, in the vain hope of a future good, transgressed the essential laws of rectitude! These are your churchmen, who would fill the treasof Christ with the wages of sin; your missiona ries, who, to extend the knowledge of Christianity, are ready to forsake its principles by joining hands with the wicked. These are your politicians, who, in the prospect of 'desirable measures,' would honor Satan himself with the robe of office, if he were but pledged for a little sesson Radicalism sets itself with iron face against all un-

holy alliance. It is not anxious for popular favor, for that is but a doubtful index of true merit. He who is the favorite of oppressors may well be suspected of crime-the avenger of blood. It holds the keys to unlock the prison-house of them that are bound; and the despots of earth tremble when they see its blazing torch approaching, for then is the hour of their disgrace, the coming of retribution

In the ranks of living men, there is not perhaps to ! found a more mistaken advocate of liberty than Louis Kossuth, or a more faithful champion of human rights than George Thompson. Classing them both as reformers-both as philanthropists-Kossuth is the superficialist: Thompson, the radicalist. Kossuth puts forth his claim for constitutional rights, and bows in homage to the legitimacy of human power: Thompson brings his commission from the throne of High Heaven, and by authority of that alone, demands the liberty of his race. Kossuth esteems popularity as the grand prerequisite for the accomplishment of good; Thompson knows well that if he would roll back the whelming tide of iniquity, he must encounter the multitudes floating thereon. Kossuth adopts a narrow and restricted policy, which, if he should obey, though God has given him the tongue of an angel, he could not raise his voice in behalf of men suffering from the despotism of their rulers, unless he stood upon Hungarian soil, and within the narrow pale of Hungarian law; Thompson claims the wide world for his field, and, armed with the sword of simple justice, goes forth to strike the fetters from the enslaved of India, the crushed of England, and the bruised bondmen of America. Louis Kossuth, with his eye upon the American flag, dares not utter the word-slave, lest he should offend the tyrants who praise him; George Thompson ceased not to proalaim liberty to the captive, until the voice of his eloquence was drowned amid the clamors of hellish Testament, can question the truth of my statements

There was a time in the early stages of science when all this splendid, luminous creation of God was looked upon as a vast, cumbrous archway, gloomy with the terrors of superstition, opaque and impervi-ous as an adamantine wall. And the bright and beaming stars were but so many vistas to a realm of forbidden glories beyond. But, in the progress of time, there arose one whose name was Copernicus With eagle gaze he fixed his telescopic eye upon the mysterious worlds above him; and the delusion o ages passed from his mind. He saw the sublime harmony of the works of God, and proclaimed the eternal truth to man. After him came Tycho Brahe, the and Paul, may have been written by other persons.

into the deepest areans of nature, searching even to the last and ultimate principle of things, and revealed that secret and subtle affinity, which, with never-cessing attraction, binds all matter and all worlds. I natural science, Copernicus was a radicalist; and Tycho Brahe and Kepier were radicalists; and still more was Newton a radicalist. They repudiated the absurdities of other men; they east down that whole fabric of deceits, which Ignorance and Conjecture had reared, and took their stand upon the primary laws o

There is a moral heavens, all glowing and brillian with the Sun of Righteousness, and set with crows of truth, and radiant as the stars above us. And may has looked upon this with the same dull vision as dd the ancients upon the outward creation. He who would explore these brighter heavens must gaze with the clear serenity of moral rectitude. If he would set a mark for ages, if he would not see his work spursed aside as humanity continues to advance,-lik Newton, he must plant himself upon the original, in mutable laws of Heaven. He must not seek to build un theories; he must search the everlasting truth of theories and systems which God himself has built This is the mission of Radicalism.

LETTER PROM JOSEPH BARKER. July 22nd, 1852.

ble in the Liberator, has caused you the loss of a sub question of immediate duty. Is the principle true? you my views, nor with you for publishing them. Then proclaim it. Is the work just? Then perform cannot be wrong either to think, or to make known to each other the result of our thinking. How are we to be set right, if we keep our errors to ourselves Or how is truth to be spread abroad, if those wh Opposed to it are all those systems of reform which first discover it refuse to make it known? Whether is best to state them. If they be false, some on will be likely to expose their falsehood, and thus de liver us from error; if they be true, they may en lighten others, and do their share towards the re generation of the world. And if it be best to commu nicate to each other our opinions on matters of importance, it is desirable to have a paper which may be used as a medium of communication. Without such a paper, our means of communication with each other would be exceedingly defective. Our power of exposing error, and of revealing truth, would b grievously limited, and the illumination and regen eration of mankind be indefinitely retarded. It seems, therefore, to me, that instead of giving up paper on account of its readiness to publish people's views on both sides of a question, we ought, if we love the truth, and desire the enfranchisement and eleva tion of our race, to give such a paper the greates encouragement. But still, if friend Galbraith thinks otherwise, he must act otherwise. For myself, the paper which shows the most confidence in freedor of thought and freedom of discussion, will ever b my favorite. The Editor that dreads free thought or free discussion, is worthy only of pity or contempt So much on T. Galbraith's rejection of the Liberato Now for a few remarks on his letter generally. T. Galbraith charges me with attempting to refute

certain evidences of the injustice and inhumanity of slavery. Now I have done no such thing.

He says my seal appears more ardent in destroy ng the validity of the Bible, than in removing slavery. I answer, first, I have no wish whatever to destroy any validity the Bible possesses. I only wish to correct men's opinions respecting the Bible. Sec ondly, my principal reason for wishing to correct men's opinions respecting the Bible is, that the prevailing opinions are friendly to slavery; friendly to slavery of every kind.

T. Galbraith represents me as saving, that m great mission in the lecturing field will be to lecture against the Bible. This is not correct. I have no mission to lecture against the Bible at all. I never said I had. I never have lectured against the Bible I never expect to do so. I have no quarrel with the Bible. My quarrel is with the people's erroneous notions respecting its origin and authority. The Bible would do no harm-it would do much good-if people did not attribute to it a character and author ity which do not belong to it. My mission, so far as the Bible is concerned, is to discuss the question respecting its divine authority, and to show, that the prevailing notions on this subject are erroneous and nischievous.

T. Galbraith says I speak of the Bible as the great bulwark of slavery. He should say that I speak o men's erroneous views of the Bible as the great bulwark of slavery. T. Galbraith is correct in saying, that I say that neither Jesus nor the Apostles, so far as we can learn from the New Testament, ever spoke against slavery. Does T. Galbraith think th quote a passage in which either Jesus or the apostles ever mentioned slaveholding as a sin? There are many passages in the New Testament which contain principles, which, as we understand them, are inconsistent with slavery and slaveholding, with human government and subjection to human government, of every kind. But is there a passage which says that slaveholders are sinners, or that slaveholders cannot enter the kingdom of God? Is there any proof that Jesus and the Apostles saw the schole bearing of all the great principles which they inculcated? The passage in the New Testament which comes nearest to declaration against slavery is Luke iv. 17-19, where Jesus is represented as applying to himself the words of Isaiah, lx. 1, 2, 'The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath anointed me to preach the gospe to the poor, &c. But, first, there is no express men tion of slaves or slaveholders in the passage, nor is there any proof that either Isaiah or Jesus intended the words to apply to slavery or slaveholding as acc understand them. Secondly, the passage speaks o condage and captivity simply as calamities, just as it speaks of poverty and blindness. It says nothing hout the guilt of those who keep men in prison, or hold men as captives. And, lastly, if you look at the passage in Isaiah, you will find that the words refer imply to those who mourn in Zion, and not to the sufferers of any race at large. I know that a large and generous meaning can be put into the words nore easily than a body of divinity can be put into Solomon's Song; but the question is, in what sense did Isaiah or Jesus use the words?

T. Galbraith is wrong in saying that I represen Jesus as commanding us to be subject to the power that be, and to obey every ordinance of men. It is Paul and Peter that I represent as inculcating these things, or rather, it is those parts of the New Tests ment which are generally attributed to Paul and Pe ter, which I spoke of commanding these enormities Does T. Galbraith think I erred in doing so ? Will he quote my words correctly, and show me where he thinks I was wrong? Does he really imagine that I misconfed the New Testament? Is he not sufficiently acquainted with the New Testament to know what i does teach on these matters? To me it seems impossible that any candid man, acquainted with the New n this head.

But such doctrines are at war with their precepts anys T. Galbraith. The precepts are, Let every sou be subject unto the higher powers. 'Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers; to obey magistrates.' Submit yourself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake.' Rom. xiii. 1-Titus iii 1-T. Peter, ii. 13.

But their example was contrary to this doctrine says T. Galbraith. I believe it was, at first; but reformers often teach and practise one thing at the be ginning of their course, and another towards the end. Besides, the books which go under the name of Peter der it imperative on us to be definite in our notice of him, and yet we find no character more difficult to be described with accuracy and justice. He has a good physical constitution; is of medium size; has rather a sandy complexion; age, some years this side patient reporter of the heavens. At last rose New- But if men would do as they ought, they would ton, who, with the wondrous record before him, dived cease to wander from one notion to another, professing

themselves that the Bible is true. I answer: All this I may believe when T. Galbraith gives me any proof of its truth. At present, I regard it as idle ranting I am greatly missaken if I have not the witness in my self, that all such talk savors of religious insanity.

The remainder of T. Galbraith's communication ap pears to show, that, however honest, and kind, and ligious he may be, he is not one that is likely either to benefit others by his own reasoning, or to derive much benefit himself from the reasoning of others Indeed, friend Galbraith does not seem to be able to understand the simplest and plainest statements of another's views. I speak not thus in anger, for I feel none; but because it seems best, in discussions, to speak of things as they appear to us.

I should take T. Galbruith to be a kind and wellneaning man, but one of those * babes in understand ing' who are at the same time most forward, and least qualified, to pass judgment on their brethren.

What does T. Galbraith mean by the word ' scurr lous'? Dr. Johnson's explanation of this word is as follows : 'Grossly opprobrious ; using such language as only the license of a buffoon can warrant: lewdly jocular; vile; low.' When T. Galbraith charges me with sending you, and you with countenancing 'scurrilous' communications, he gives us ground for think ing that he is as ignorant of the words he uses, as he is of the merits of the question on which he gives such a decisive judement

Yours, very respectfully,

JOSEPH BARKER. Millwood, Knox Co., Ohio,

P. S. A notice of S. S. Griswold's communication next week, with your permission. S. S. Griswold seems to be a man to be ressoned with.

GARRISONIAN INPIDELITY.

Dean Garrison :- I have just read Paine's ' Age of Reason.' Henry C. Wright's letter about it prompted me to satisfy my curiosity; and though I do altogether agree with Henry in his opinion of the work, I think he is right, in the main. It strikes me, however, that his commendation is too inclusive,-There are many objectionable features in the 'Age of Reason, which mar the beauty of the work, and give an unnecessary handle to the priest. Paine's allusions are often coarse, and even indelicate; such as his remarks on Mary Magdalene; and he appears to me, to form too low an estimate of many of the prophets and apostles, who, whatever delusions they labored under, were for the most part sincere, and demon strated the sincerity of their belief by unmistakable deeds. To attribute cowardice to Jesus, for meeting his disciples in secret, is manifestly absurd. No sane man, under the circumstances, would act otherwise,

But what I want to be at is simply to make a request that you, dear Garrison, would give us your views of this knotty question. Joseph Barker avows his belief, that Slavery is sanctioned by the Bible .-You have frequently asserted the contrary. Will you define your position a little more clearly? It may be that you and Joseph Barker, like the two knights in the story, are looking at different sides of the same shield; so that what appears gold to you, only appears silver to Joseph. A great deal of the misappre hension about . Infidelity has its origin in this way Orthodox men define infidelity after a certain for mula. Heterodox men define it differently. And each looks at his own side of the shield, and shouts 'Blind fool!" For my own part, I believe we are nearly all infidels, taking the Orthodox definition as correct and that Orthodox men are decidedly infidels, taking our definition as the standard. In both cases, the same word means a different thing, and hence the confusion.

A word to Henry C. Wright, in conclusion. My dear friend, will you answer me one question? should like to know whether you still adhere to your rigid non-resistant ideas. I hear you say little about these, of late; and as Paine, in his 'Age of Reason,' attacks non-resistance as lustily as bungling texts, I would have expected from you some animadversion on this head, had you still retained your old notions

Yours, in the spirit of brotherly love.

NIHIL NOVUM.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

'The Rich Men of Massachusetts' is the title of a second edition of a book that lately appeared in Boston, that gives the reputed wealth of about 2000 men in Massachusetts, who are worth \$50,000 or more, with brief sketches of the lives of nearly 1500 of them. The aggregate property of these men is put down as \$284,689,000. Of the rich men, 28 are worth \$1,-000,000 or upwards. The leading wealthy class appears to be the mercantile, 563 of whom have a place in this curious book. The next wealthy class is the farmers, of whom there are 140.

Among those who names are recorded in the pages of this work, (which appears to bear the impress of A MEDIUM ON THE COMMON PLEAS good humor and fairness generally,) we observe the following -

EDMUND QUINCY, Dedham.

All by inheritance and marriage. He married a daughter of Daniel P. Parker. A lawyer by profession, but has relinquished practice, that he might gratify his strong sympathy with humanity. A wholegraity his strong sympathy Garrison school. Like souled Abolitionist of the Garrison school. Like Wendell Phillips, he repudiates the Constitution in loto, because it does not repudiate Slavery. If he toto, because it does not repudiate Slavery. If he inclines to any religious sect, that sect is the Quainclines to any religious sect, that sect is the Qua-kers. He is a thorough-going Non-resistant. His as much in the dark with regard to their origin and mind is of the finest order. As a writer, he is ele-character as you and I are, and, for the most part, gant, keen, searching. The unachinery of his men-tal factory moves with a nicety which renders it at once inaudible and invisible. His sarcasm cuts before you are aware of its approach. He is the man who once enveloped 'Sigma' in the beautiful meshes of the shinernet, and then smiled at his confusion.— Possesses that worst of all memories—'A memory that never forgets any thing.' Benevolence?—Edmund Quincy is this day worth less than he inherited, simply because that same troublesome organ of benevolence has rendered his large inheritance a per petual sinking fund.

ELLIS GRAY LORING, Boston.

A lawyer of superior mind and high attainments. He might have stood among the first as an advocate. Mr. Loring very early enrolled himself as a Garrison Abolitionist,—indeed he was one of the 'immortal twelve,' a number now somewhat cabalistical, but twenty years ago better understood. It is a remarkable fact, that that most peculiar sect have embraced in their number, both male and female minds of the highest order for brilliancy and power. And it is no ess remarkable, that when brought within the influence of the principles that govern that party, they have at once abandoned all ambition for worldly have at once abandoned all ambition for worldly greatness. Their requirements are ultra, and their exactions the most rigid, and there are but few that can abide them. Vast numbers have been attracted to the principle. exactions the most lie, and members have been attracted to the principles of this party, and been 'almost persuaded to become,' &c., yet could not stand the test,—nothing short of 'altogether' is acceptable there. Oneness of purpose and inflexible integrity are indispensable qualifications for membership with the Garrison Abolitionists. Hence, the world perother; and if there is a person on earth, for whom his followers in an exigency would become martyrs, that individual is WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. It has been thought by some, that Mr. Loring's first love for the Abolition cause has somewhat cooled. This, however, may have been inferred from the fact, that his professional business has for several years pas greatly increased, and become very lucrative, has been distinguished for his benefactions. WENDELL PHILLIPS, Boston.

Lawyer, and emphatically the great gun of the Garrisonian Abolitionists. He is not wanting in an ecstorial respectability, but it may be questioned whether the glory of his family name should not proceed backwards from him, rather than forward to him. His position and influence, as an Abolitionist, render it imperative on us to be definite in our notice of him, and yet we find no character more difficult to

of forty; has a voice of startling power and energy, though of limited compass; articulation remarkably distinct. Having a powerful memory, a finished education, and the finest literary taste, his words come moulded to his will without apparent effort, defying criticism. While speaking, he stands erect, calm, dispassionate. In temperament he is evidently peculiar; for when his words are of the most terrible import, his exterior exhibits no sign of agitation. His gestures are few, and seemingly accidental. While listening to his most efficient specimens of oratory, you scarcely believe that a living visible being is addressing you, but rather fancy that the essing you, but rather fancy that the 'Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn,' re issuing forth from a cold, but mysteriously ani-

are issuing forth from a cold, but mysteriously animated statue of marble. In some respects he resembles the volcano, whose bosom nourishes inexhaustible fires, which are sent forth to terrify and to destroy, while all without is unruffled, and unindicative of the power within. His qualities, as an Abolition orator, stand out not self-conflicting, but fearfully independent and self-relying. His moral courage knows no earthly limit. He acts not against conscience, but he acts as he pleases. He never bent his purpose to suit the convenience of any man, nor of any set of men. Having satisfied himself that a certain course is correct, he follows it, human institutions to the contrary notwithstanding. The Constitution of the United States he repudiates in tolo, because it sanctions what his own mind does not stitution of the United States he repudiates in toto, because it sanctions what his own mind does not sanction—Slavery. One of the secrets of his great power as an orator is, that he forces upon his auditors the belief that he is speaking exactly the convictions of his districtions of his convertions. tors the belief that he is speaking exactly the con-victions of his own understanding. The opposition which his eloquence creates is of the bitterest and most violent character; the greater portion of which is probably attributable to the circumstance, that he seems unmoved by his own efforts, and cares not how much, nor in what way, others are moved. Be this as it may, he is regarded, even by his opponents, as one of the most eloquent man of the age. Although as it may, he is regarded, even by his opponents, as one of the most eloquent men of the age. Although courageons in the extreme, he possesses much modesty. On any important occasion, he prefers to sit still, listening to other speakers, rather than take the stand himself. Never writes his speeches, and always dislikes to see them in print. A man of much gentleness and amiability. As a partizan, he has made foes; as a man, not one. His benevolence is unbounded. But for this amiable financial defect, his wealth would claim a higher figure than we have his wealth would claim a higher figure than we have

RECOVERY OF AN ABDUCTED NEGRO GIRL.

The West-Chester Village Record, of the 20th inst. publishes the following interesting letter:

BALTIMORE, July 17th, 1852. FRIEND EVANS:-Your readers will doubtless remember, that prior to the kidnapping of Rachel Parker, in West Nottingham township, in your county, in December last, that notorious man-stealer, Mc-Creary, had taken Elizabeth, sister of Rachel, from a certain Mathew Donnely, in East Nottingham, brought her to this city, and deposited her in the Slave Jail of the Messrs. Campbell, for \$600. She was transferred to the Messrs. Campbell's jail in New Orleans, and there sold to a gentleman fifty miles up

Orleans, and there sold to a gentleman my three op-the coast from that city.

When Rachel was brought to this city, 'headed off' and lodged in the County Jail, (where she still remains,) a number of our philanthropic citizens, members of the Society of Friends, called on the Campbells, had a full interview with them with regard to Elizabeth alias 'Henrietta Crocus,' and so confident were they that she was the free born girl, Elizabeth Parker, that they immediately entered into a bond of \$1500 for her return, and conditioned for the payment of that sum if she did not prove to be the said Elizabeth Parker. Months rolled on, and on Tuesday last a vessel arrived from New Orleans, having on board the said girl, who was again safely ensconced in the jail of the Messrs. Campbell! Despatches were at once sent to Nottingham, and

comptly answered by the arrival here of James Mullen, Esq. Robert Hughes and James W. Hutchinson, all of whom were well acquainted with both the Par-ker girs from their infancy. On proceeding to Campbell's, they were shown into the some twenty-five women were; they took a rapid survey of them, and st once agreed, 'Elizabeth is not here,' 'Not here!' said Campbell—'I have a few more, and another party was ordered down from the loft. These had scarcely reached the yard, before they all recognized the identical Elizabeth Parker! who seven months ago was torn from her free home -dragged to this city-sold to New Orleans-re turned to Baltimore, and now stood before them ut-terly unconscious of whom she was, or for what purpose she was exposed!

I must not neglect to state, that in this matter the Messrs. Campbell have acted truly honorable, showing every disposition, from the first, to have the girl returned, and give her friends an opportunity of estationary and give her friends an opportunity of estations. tablishing her freedom, if she really was free, and of which it is believed they now have no doubts.

They will hold Schoolfield responsible for all dam-

age and loss. In the mean time, I presume she will be transferred to the County Jail to await her trial for freedom. All honor to those philanthropi for freedom. All honor to those philanthropic men who have persevered in the matter, and those benevolent citizens of Nottingham, who are determined to prosecute those outlaws, and redeem their neighborhood from one of the greatest outrages ever commit-Hastily yours, P. S. M.

BENCH. Mr. Ripley, one of the editors of the N. V. Tri.

bune, has a pleasant letter in Saturday's paper, do-scriptive of a trip through the Connecticut Valley to Springfield and Greenfield. He tells us the follow-

Springhed and Greenheid. He tells us the following in the spirit line:—

'The monotony of village life has been somewhat diversified here (Greenfield) by the prevalence of 'spiritual manifestations,' so called. They take the form chiefly of moving tables, though rappings in observe a discreet non-committalism. Thank Heaven, it is out of fashion to hang witches now a days, or I don't know how many of the best part of the population would get strung up.

Some persons, I find, are mediums, who had previously taken no interest in the subject, and who are

now quite puzzled by the strange powers of which they find themselves in possession. Among these, I found one of the Massachusetts Judges, a man of eminent ability and of the highest character, but of whose gifts as a 'medium' I have the most indubitable evidence. Under his influence, quite as extraor-dinary things have been done as have ever been reated of the professed mediums in this city or elsewhere. I could describe some curious facts of this weird power, such as tables passing out at the door of a room, descending a flight of steps, and finally landing in the door yard, bottom side up. This is hardly exceeded by the witches of old, riding through

the air on a broom-stick. The Judge he alludes to as having become a 'medium' of spiritual communications, and therein, we hear is the distinguished Ch of our Common Pleas Court .- Springfield Republi-

KOSSUTH'S FAREWELL.

To the Gentlemen connected with the National To the Gentlemen connected the first of Telegraph, as well as all those who have bestowed kindness upon the wandering exile:—I, at the moment of my departure, thus, on the lightning's wing, return my thanks for all your kindness, and bid you all an affectionate farewell.

LOUIS KOSSUTH. bid you all an affectionate farewell.
Yours truly, LOUIS KOSSUTH.

MONTGOMENY, ALA., July 14th.

Southern Rights Convention.—The Southern Rights
Convention last evening tabled both sets of resolutions
reported to them, and appointed a Convention to interrogate the two candidates about the Compromise, the
right of Secession, &c. If either answer favorably, the
party to support him, and if neither, the Committee to
call another Convention for the purpose of nominating call another Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: 'Is reading some of the German newspapers of this city which occasionally meet our eyes, we have been pained to see how deeply tinctured they are with infidelity, not to say downright atheism. And we have thought of the wretched condition of poor German emigrants who, on landing here are desired with this poison. of the wretched con who, on landing here, are drugged with this p The slave-catching Journal of Commerce is at

exceedingly plous journal! To Joel J. Prince, aged 23 years, one of siv young men capsized in in a sail-boat on Spot Pond, in Stoneham, on Sunday was drowned—a caution to sabbath-breakers. [Nobody drowns on any other day !]

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

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Each patient should furnish one lines and to heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blanks; est comfortable, and old linen for bandsges.

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

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Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

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