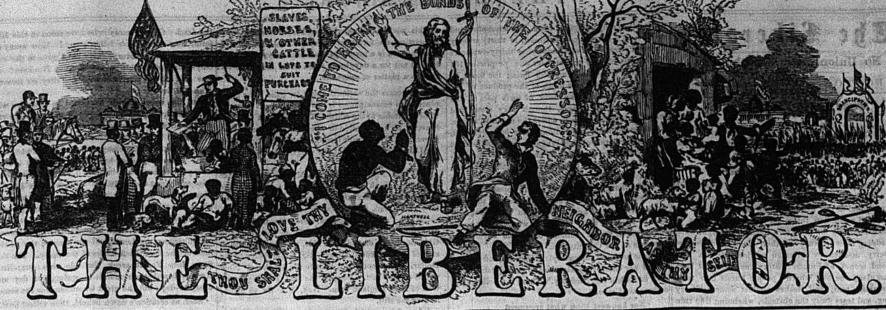
tobert F. Wallcut, General Agen

Tun-\$2 50 per annum, in advance. of livestitances are to be made, and all letters of the preuniary concerns of the paper are to The copies will be sent to one address for TEN

is, spayment be made in advance. g hirrisements making less than a square inere times for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Mussachusetts, Processed Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auis to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

family Committee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS Catagras, Educad Quincy, Samuel Philbrick, for large, Louis This Committee is responsible whe its district economy of the paper—not for



W. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITE 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

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 Sinal; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata

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

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

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial

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

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

secure the perpetuity of their do

10L. XXII. NO. 35.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1127.

From the Boston Morning Post. EN PIERCE ABOLITIONISM AND THE CONSTITUTION.

The charge made against General Pierce by the learn Scott prints, of being an abolitionist, is reher course in naming him in connection with mer, and the usual list of such sties, is a poor trick, unworthy of a manly adsets, is a poor trick, intwottny of a manife ad-set of any cause. Such things always return to ize heir aventors. Honorable men despise them. Acing could be more false or unjust than such integr. in reference to General Pierce. The me succedents of his political life refute it and an incredents of his political life relute it and mis 2. On every opportunity, he has stood on schlobal, and therefore on strong American feel shelifonism, and in no case yielding to its school. When such are the facts of these antesystem a charge is no more nor less than map prersion of as noble and high-minded a set, in reference to this very point of abolition-

ant, in reference to this very point of about the as a specific man can furnish.

So what, here at the North, has been at the side growth of this dangerous abolition element if this not been this; that to win popular scions, or to obtain favor at the hands of the emes, or to obtain favor at the hands relied, not a serior service, or capacity, but on adroitness a sing or the deep-rooted Northern sentiment put slavery; and this by assenting to abolition and says bargaining for abolition votes. This sur ways bargaining for abolition votes. This pictic begins in getting petty town offices, and more mos upward. Every Massachusetts represents, except one, at this time on the floor of tagues, got his seat in this way. It was this practic, as successful thus far all through the North, group by what it fed on, that nursed up the antisarr element in politics, that made it, snow-ball lie, gow formidable, until it arose to a power which has the fishioned and norsed could not control.
This is the truth as to political abolitionism—by with we mean that organization or party which miss opposition to slavery, and its ultimate extermater, its ove mea; and which in obedience to its hiper law prompting and guidance, if not checked, surale the Constitution, or whatever else lies along nath. Its demands grow more imperious every We repeat, it has been this action of aspiring mitcians in yielding to them, and thus seekin to turn Northern aversion to slavery to political ac out, that nursed this organization into its formida-

e Lowly in the Lower Strategy of the Lower Strategy of the Cr., Mass., Letter leen, their last, ches, Adames, by a Marsh, in graphy a Marsh, ches, Adames, by a Marsh, a general control of the Lower Strategy of the Lower Leen, their last, by a Marsh, ches, Adames, by a Marsh, a Marsh, a Marsh, ches, Adames, by a Marsh, ches, and control of the Lower Strategy of the Lower Str

BY DR. ACEA.

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hie shape.

Assuming this to be an undeniable fact, a severe and trying test question is. Does the career of Gen. Terre show any pandering to this element? We ask arissly, confidently, when, where, and how has he minstered, either to secure his own promotion, or to help on his party to the raising of this dangerous spin? Has be ever gone down to the political mar-ist place, and chaffered for abolition votes? Was it is any such means that he was made Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives? Did he make his way into Congress by writing letters, mahis pledge, assenting to resolutions, that were acceptable to abolitionists? Did he, to secure a seat in the Seate, shape his course in Congress so as to catch the rising abolition breeze? Do not his speeches, on the other hand, prove that he, set his face sternly against this wild fanaticism? Has he, since he left Congress, worked so as to conciliate this element? These are tough and trying questions. But a full answer in each and every case will be most househe to the political integrity of General Perc. As single instance can be found when he madered to this clement. A charge of this sort is a like in his reputation. His onward course has been along a strictly democratic and A RIGIDLY CONmirmoxat paihway. The record of it speaks for

But far more than this negative praise can be just claimed for General Pierce. Not only is he from the charge of viselding to the abolition tunest, but he is entitled to the praise of having been foremost in breasting it. To understand the street required to deather. arre required to do this, it is necessary to have been are required to do this, it is necessary, to have been lengt the North when this current ran the strongest, and the abolition waves rose the highest, and when the threatened to sweep away every. Northern obstate to their progress. N. Hampshire did not escape the feel. This was a crisis for the Democratic party of the Sate. Franklin Pierce, years ago, in Congress, led tarned the country of the danger of political their single progress of a same of the danger of political their single progress. cut the dominant of the danger of politi-cut the dominant or of slavery agitation; and avow-ef that it was his pride to be associated with such a party as, in New Hampshire, had been sternly against the politice-religious fanaticism. So far from pan-dang to it, we see him, in 1840, in his place in the Sante, want the constant Smor, warn the country against the policy of be-favor and it confidence and emolyment, and thus known it into favor and power. When this crisis case is new Hampshire, opportunity, which weak as New Hampshire, opportunity, which weak as never see, but strong men rejoice in, also case—an opportunity for the N.Hampshire democration—an opportunity for the N.Hampshire democration—an opportunity for the N.Hampshire democration—an opportunity for the N.Hampshire democratic candidate for Governor. A time-serving policies, with his heart set on votes, and his restrict on the weathercock, would have hesitated for far of consequences, and come short of wat the crass demanded, and failed to do his duty, as come to an end. Franklin Pierce then showed at one crisis demanded, and failed to do his duty, at one to an end. Franklin Pierce then showed used the man for a crisis. He was first among he formant to ACT. He planted himself on his old the foot, the CONSTITUTION OF HIS COUTNIT—toended for its provisions, and threw consequences a be kinds. His course was precisely similar to lat of another bold defender of the Constitution. he does not bond descender of the constant Douglas the midst of the fanatics of Chicago? Who does see must of the fanatics of Chicago? Who does to myoce in the triumph he then achieved? Not see myoce in the triumph he then achieved? Not less abd, not less gallant, not less manly, not less to the constant of the see that th

be who are those who bring this absurd charge of abolionism against General Pierce? Who but he supporters of General Winfield Scott for the frances? Now, is it not notorious that the ferce thousand Scotts of Scotts o energ? Now, is it not notorious that the fierce should be should b

Iffuge of Oppression. its support, and are the ones who are to gain by success. In view of such facts as these, the charge of abolitionism against General Pierce is as impudent as it is false and wanton. Pretty birds these, to

make such an allegation!

The country has its appropriate rewards for the varied services its sons may be stimulated to render. There are gallantry and good conduct on poder. I here are galantly and good common in the litical fields as well as on battle grounds; and it is sometimes the case that those gifted with the courage and skill to meet an enemy's charge in a conflict are weak and ineffectual before a demagogue's appeal. weak and method the before a demanding a superior or an incidious and dangerous principle as to civil affairs. General Scott has done good service against the enemies of the country on the battle-field, and his country will ever hold him in honor for it; but he has ministered to the fell spirit of native Americansm, and is so much in the hands of the very authors of the higher law principle, that a triumph of one will be the triumph of the other. While General Pierce, like a good and true citizen soldier, has done Pierce, like a good and true citizen soldier, has done his doty to his country by exposing his life in its defence, he has also done gallant service in behalf of the Constitution, and the country will honor-him for it. For his services, General Scott will be permitted to keep his appropriate position at the head of the gallant army which he is so well qualified to lead to victory. General Pierce, in all political fields on which he has been called to act, has exhibited, in an eminent degree, the hold ardent, courageous and preminent degree, the bold, ardent, courageous and un wavering supporter of the constitution of his country, and the people will place him where it will be his great duty, as their tribune, to see that this great instrument receives no detriment.

GEN. PIERCE'S VIEWS OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852. My DEAR SIR: -Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that anything connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the Southern Press. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the Republic. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untrothful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the Independent Democrat, published in this place, and the Democrat, published in Manchester— are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a ceasionsy opposed to the Definition and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions, and the avowal of them, have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots, to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all ircumstances in entire accordance with my and language at Washington. My votes in the Senand House of Representatives were not republished in the Era for the first time. They have been ed in the Era for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to

parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task, would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore, not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I

platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it,

associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

Law with high esteem

I am, with high esteem. Your most obedient servant, FRANK PIERCE.

To EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D.C.

NOMINATION OF PIERCE.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

San Francisco, July 14, 1852.

Pierce's nomination, considering everything, I think is an excellent compromise, particularly because he is sound on the Union.

I am thoroughly 'down' on anything that savors of Abolitionism because I know that they have not the Union at heart, and because they are a set of fanatics that wish to push through their agrarian principles at the expense of all that is good and

principles at the expense of all that is good and sound and politic in our glorious Constitution—a Constitution that, with our Union and a due observ-

Constitution that, with our Union and a due observance of its principles, has made us in seventy years the first nation in the world. First, because of our increase, perseverance and enterprise.

Though by birth a Northerner, these Abolitionists have almost made me a pro-slavery man. I rely on the good sense of the voters of the United States to elect Mr. Pierce on these grounds alone. Popularity in some respects is a humbug. There are 100,000 men in the United States that would either of them make a good President. I paid \$3 the other day for a poll tax, so called, on purpose to vote for President, and Pierce gets my vote. If Scott is the Whig nominee, his leaning to the Free Soil movement will defeat him. I utterly detest Seward and all his clique

Selections.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. PITTSBURG, August 13, 1852.

To the Liberty Party of the County of Madison : I have obeyed your wishes, and attended the Pitts-ourg Convention. It closed its labors last evening. I came to the Convention with very little hope that it would take what I deem to be the proper ground of a political party. It has not taken it distinctly—perhaps not at all. But whether it has, or has not taken it, it has come much nearer to it than I feared it would. Again, whilst I shall go home less displeased with the proceedings of the Convention than I feared I should be, I shall, also, go home entertaining far more favorable opinions than before of the mass of the abolitionists. I think I am safe in saying, that of the thousands who came to the

Convention, there are not five hundred, nor three hundred, who are not with us in spirit and principle. Not only is it true, that Charles Durkee and Gen Paine, of Wisconsin, are heartily and wholly with the Liberty Party; but it is also true, that those noble men are, in this respect, no more than fair specimens of the great majority of the Western The West is ahead of the East. The ardent, generous, confiding West is not so trammeled as the East with the habit of circumspection and calcula-

Whilst the Eastern man pauses to reckon tion. Whilst the Eastern man pauses to reckon results, the Western man pushes on to realize them The Eastern abolitionists are, however, making progress. Abolitionists of the type of Charles Francis Adams will not be able to imbue with their conservative spirit the reformers around them. On the contrary, these reformers will be continually imhuing with their radical spirit, abolitionists of the type of Charles Francis Adams. I have named Mr. Adams. I cannot forbear to

add, that I am greatly pleased with him. His characteristic dignity is the perfectly natural out-growth of his high-souled integrity and rare mental discipline. I was happy to see, that his habit of caution and conservatism was not proof against the atmosphere, which surrounded him here. He made manifest progress in the two days; and could be mingle for twenty days with Western abolitionists. he would not fear that the cause of liberty is in dan-ger of being misdirected or barned in their hands. In a word, it did Mr. Adams and some other New England men great good to come to the Pittsburg

As I have already virtually said, the immense mass Convention, as it was called, was prepared to plant itself on the high ground of the Liberty Party -was, indeed, already on that ground. But the Convention proper, being a selection from the masses, contained, as was natural, a greater relative amount of wariness and timidity. Nevertheless, had the Convention proper, instead of appointing a Committee to prepare a platform, prepared it without such intervention, I have no doubt, that the platform would have been distinctly and fully that of the Liberty Party. But this Committee, being a selection from the select, was still more characterized than even the Convention proper, by wariness and timidity.—
Indeed, I have scarcely a doubt that, had this Convention continued another day, its platform would have been nearly all that we could desire. What rapid progress the Convention made in the session of the last afternoon! In that session, it struck out the most offensive of all those wretched Resolutions, which contain limitations and implications against liberty. In that session, it came very near adopting Mr. Tappan's resolution, the adoption of which would have nullified all those limitations and cations. And it was in that session, that the Convention adopted so enthusiastically, and, with but three dissenting voices, the glorious resolution in favor of Land Reform—that Reform, which is emphatically the own sister of the Abolition Reform.

I came to the Convention with the purpose of in-sisting on but two things; and I adhered to my purpose. These two things are—
1st. That the Convention should organize a perma

evade the force of the record. It has been, at all times, freely admitted, and my position sustained upor grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not sur-prised to know that the attempt to prove me an abo lst. That the Convention should organize a permanent party—and, therefore, a party which should be as comprehensive in its scope, as is civil government itself—and, therefore, a party which should look after all the political interests of all the people, white and black, male and female.

2d. That the Convention should declare slavery to be straight incapable of legalization. litionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of

be utterly incapable of legalization.
On these two things I insisted, both in the Committee and in the Convention. Four members of the Committee were with me: and I must do the dozen, who opposed us, the justice to say, that several of them evidently believed, that the two things Resolutions, and were expressed in better language there than in my series. Indeed, I firmly believe that the Convention would not have adopted the plat-

that the Convention would not have adopted the platform, which they did adopt, had they not judged that these two things were substantially in it.

Perhaps the two things, on which I insisted, are in the platform. I will not say that they are not. But, if they are, they are, nevertheless, obscurely expressed, and that, too, whilst things to the contrary of them are in it, and are clearly expressed; or, if not clearly expressed, nevertheless clearly implied. Who can read the platform, and deny, that its clear interests that shaver in the States has not only Who can read the platform, and deny, that its clear implication is, that slavery in the States has not only a legal existence, but a legal existence which is permitted by the Federal Constitution? Indeed, the platform goes so far as to admit, by clear implication, that a State Government is at liberty, so far as the Federal Constitution is concerned, to deprive persons of 'life, liberty, or property, without due process of law? cess of law.'
It was said in the Convention, and with manifest

influence, that my phrases, 'slavery is incapable of legalization,' slavery cannot be legalized,' &c., &c. are absurd. Indeed, more than once or twice, I was kindly told, out of the Convention, that, if I were kindly told, out of the Convention, that, if I were not in the habit of expressing myself so obscurely and unintelligibly on this and kindred points, I should be able to bring more persons to adopt my views. But, it seems to me, that this logic, which had so be able to bring more persons to adopt my views.

But, it seems to me, that this logic, which had so much effect on the Convention, is of that circular kind, which, though apt to be very plausible and effectual, is, nevertheless, very unsound. This logic ran of after this manner: For Mr. Smith to say, that slavery cannot be legalized, is nonsensical and absurd. Virginia has laws for slavery. They may be unjust laws; but there they are, outstanding and fixed facts, the existence of which is not to be disputed. The circular logicians, having assumed in this case the very thing to be proved, viz., that what they called laws are laws, obtained, at least in their own esteem, a very quick and easy victory over me. My answer to them was for substance: Not only is every unconstitutional enactment among the Statutes of Virginia no law, but every enactment among them, whether it does or does not accord with the Constitution, is also not law, provided its purport and object are such as transcend the limits and powers of human legislation. For instance, the authorizing men to ensave men, or, what is worse, the authorizing men to ensave men, transcends such limits and powers, and hence all enactments to these, enda are void, and allow. It is for the like reason that a 'sumptuary

laws' is but a nominal law, and is, in strictness, no law. We are all prepared to say, that enactments prescribing what we shall cat, drink, and wear, are no law. But the reason, why they are no law, is simply because the legislature has got beyond its province, when it presumes to meddle with such subjects. And thus might we argue, in respect to enactment, which should presume to prescribe the intercourse and endearments between parent and child. I said, that we are all prepared to treat a sumptuary law as no law. How grossly inconsistent are we,

law as no law. How grossly inconsistent are we, then—nay, how grossly wicked—when we accord to ent for slavery the name, dignity, and To help me understand myself, these, my instruc-

tors in logic, would kindly put words into my mouth, and say: 'We understand you, Mr. Smith. What not to be treated and trampled upon, as is an enact-

nent for murder or slavery.
I would here throw out the remark, that few persons seen to have considered how very narrow is the field of human legislation, and how very far it falls short of being commensurate with the whole field of human interests, relations and obligations. It is the want of such consideration, that exposes us and many another people to be mined by legislative surpation and despotism.

But, notwithstanding all the fault I have found with the patform of the Free Democracy, I, never-theless, regard myself as a member of that party.— It is a good party,—and it will rapidly grow better. Do you fear that it will break up and disgrace itself, as did the Free Soil party. You need not fear it. Low as was the platform of that party, the party itself (or, at least, a large share of it) was far lower. But the Free Democracy is as much higher than its own platform, as that platform is higher than the platform of the Free Soil party. Hence, 'Excelsior' will be most emphatically the fit motto of the Free

ne year should be allowed to pass away-no Democracy, which, in truth, is not its platform, but only the platform of the Pittsburg Convention, and that, too, the little instead of the big Convention, that, too, the little instead of the dig Convention, should be so modified as distinctly to meet all the demands of truth. Alas! what a pity that this plat-form is not now such as to teach the slaveholder, in bold and unmistakable terms, that one of the aims o the Free Democracy is to strip him and his peculiar the Free Democracy is to strip him and his 'peculiar institution' of the covering, and sanction, and re-spectability of law, and to hold up to the loathing and execration of the world a naked pirate in the one, and a naked piracy in the other -a pirate and piracy too, that far outstrip all others in atrocity and mischief! Such an exposure would work the speedy death of slavery: and, without such an exposure, it will never die until it shall die in violence and blood. Free Democracy, they may, nevertheless, be blasted:
and, hence, I cannot advice the disbanding of the
Liberty Party. The next meeting of the Liberty
Party is to be Wednesday, the 1st of September. It
should be numerously attended. Whilst I hope that
the meeting will not array itself against, but will, on
the contrary, resolve to act with the Free Democratow_at least for the present—I also hope that it will the contrary, resolve to act with the Free Democra-cy—at least for the present—I also hope that it will advise the Liberty Party to continue its organization, until such time as the Free Democracy shall have distinctly and fully covered the ground of the Liber-

ty Party.

Of course, I did not vote for the Pittsburg platform. I can never vote for it until it shall boldly and distinctly utter the great truth, that the Free and distinctly after the great truth, that the Free Democracy aims to bring under its impartial regard all the political interests of all classes of the peo-ple; and also the other great truth, that slavery, which is the most atrocious and abominable of all

he forms of piracy, can never be known as law.

Nor did I vote in the Convention for Mr. Hale nd Mr Julian. I voted for those true and tried and Mr. Julian. I voted for those true and tried men, William Goodell and James H. Collins. Never-theless, I hope to find myself able to vote, at the election, for Mr. Hale and Mr. Julian, both of whom are beloved in private life, and both of whom have honorably distinguished themselves in public life. I cannot doubt that Mr. Julian scouts the idea the possible legalization of slavery; and, in the Boston rescue trials, Mr. Hale scouted it. Is it said that it was only in rhetorical flourishes, that he did so? I answer, that I trust that Mr. Hale will, ere the election, make it indisputably manifest that he is established in the principle, that there can no more nto a thing; and that to recognize and dignify as law the enactment which attempts such a conversion is a high crime against both God and man. GERRIT SMITH.

EMANCIPATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. Dr. Lowell contributes to the last volume of the

honest pride in making it:

'In the fourth volume of the Collections, first series, page 203, in a communication from Dr. Belknap, is the following statement: 'The present constitution of Massachusetts was established in 1790. The first article in the Bill of Rights asserts that all men are born free and equal. This was inserted not merely as a moral or historical truth, but with a particular view to establish the liberation of the negroes on a general principle, and so it was understood at on a general principle, and so it was understood at the time by the people at large. I feel an honest pride in saying, as I have sutherity to say, that this clause was introduced by my father, the late Judge Lowell, for the purpose above stated, and that, on its adoption by the Convention, he offered his services as a lawyer, gratuitously to any slave who might wish to substantiate his claim to freedom.

ANOTHER ABDIEL IN CONGRESS.

Extracts from a fearless and eloquent speech delivred by the Hon. Mr. Townshend of Ohio. 'On the Present Position of the Democratic Party,' in the U. S. House of Representatives, June 23, 1852 :-

I now ask Southern men, what have you gained by the course pursued at Baltimore? Have you stopped agitation? A Convention of men calling themselves Democrats, assembled at Baltimore, and and say: "We understand you, Mr. Smith. What you mean, and all that you mean, is, that these laws for slavery are unjust laws. We, also, believe them to be unjust laws; and, hence, we are really together." But I was too obtuse to receive this their kind interpretation of myself; and, therefore, I would over and over again explain, or try to explain, the difference between an enactment which I call no law, and an enactment which I am willing to call but an unjust law. I would say, that an enactment, fixing the rate of interest as high as fifteen per cent. From the streated as no law. It is an enactment which should be repealed or modified; but it should not, like an enactment for murder or slavery, be trampled under foot, and treated as no law. So, too, in respect to an unwise enactment for regulating travel. The matter of regulating travel, as well as that of regulating interest, comes within the field of buman legislation; and hence, an enactment regarding it is not to be treated and trampled upon, as is an enactsupposes it. What would become of business, it this Quixotic enterprise of stopping agitation should You cannot stop our mouths if you try; and you dare not make the trial. But have you all forgotten the maxim of the man all true Democrats delight to honor, 'that error of opinion may be safely tolerations. ed, so long as reason is left free to combat it?' Only think of men calling themselves Jeffersonian Democrats saying the Declaration of Independence is ian Ordinance of 1787 is unconstitutional, and that ree discussion on any subject must not be tolerated !

But I will tell you when agitation will stop. When you can root out all sentiments of humanity and justice from the hearts of the American people; when you can still the voice of conscience in the South, and keep your own sons and daughters from disclosing the secrets of your 'prison house;' when you can hide from view the effects of that blighting curse of slavery upon your soil; then, perhaps, you may hope to stay the sound of agitation. But before you can stop agitation, you must, in addition to every thing else, render men insensible to a sentiment of national honor and reputation.

Some twelve years since, I was a medical student

in Paris. On one occasion, while we awaited our professor, one of my friends, an eloquent young man, was called up for a speech. He rose, and spoke admirably of the advantages of a republican form of government, and he illustrated the good effects of Democratic government by some happy allusions to the United States. When he took his seat, another student, attached to the interest of Charles X. rose to reply, turned to ridicule all the allusions to this ountry as a nation in which one-sixth of the whole population were in a state of absolute slavery, chattels personal to all intents and purposes whatsoever.
My friend who spoke first rose, and, not being well
posted up in relation to our internal affairs, denied that slavery did exist in the United States; that with But, warm as are my hopes of the well-doing of the the Declaration of Independence, and all their noble Free Democracy, they may, nevertheless, be blasted: declarations of the inherent and inalienable rights of aspersed her.

Gentlemen, that was the only time in my life that

I felt myself in a tight spot. Not able to speak the French language with fluency, but, worse than all, knowing that slavery did exist in many of the States of this Republic, I made the best defence I could —not of slavery, but for the country—by stating that the United States was a Union of sovereign and independent States, each having its separate Government and syncode of laws and institutions with which ment and own code of laws, and institutions, with which other States had nothing to do; that though slavery did exist in some States, the other States were not responsible for its existence, and that the same was also true of the United States Government—it had also true of the United States Government—it had no power or authority over the subject in the States, and therefore no responsibility. Well do I remem-ber the look with which those students heard from me the admission that slavery did exist in some of the U. States, and the astonishment and almost despai with which my friend exclaimed -horrible! horrible —il n'est pas possible que vous ayez l'esclavage en les Etats Unis. If I had not then hated slavery with my whole heart and soul, I should have done so from

that moment.

In Dublin, I accompanied a friend to a temperance In Dublin, I accompanied a friend to a temperance meeting—it was while some controversy was pending between Mr. Stevenson, our Minister to the Court of St. James, and Mr. O'Connell. My friend, who had the name Stevenson associated with everything American, introduced me to the meeting as Mr. Stevenson, from the United States. The true frish love of liberty was immediately aroused, and one and another began to say, 'He is a slaveholder!' 'He is a slave-breeder!' 'He sells women and children!' 'Put him out!' 'Oh! the thref!' 'Put him out!' My friend was uttarly anazed at the Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections, an article in which may be found the following interesting statement. Dr. Lowell may well say he has an honest pride in making it:

When he had corrected the blunder to the meeting, and my hostility to human bondage was vouched for honest pride in making it:

When he had corrected the blunder to the meeting, and my hostility to human bondage was vouched for make men insensible to such influences as these, if was heard with respectful attention. You must make men insensible to such influences as these, if

REV. J. G. PIKE ON SLAVERY

This distinguished clergyman, whose 'Early Piety,' Guide to Young Disciples,' and other works have made him so popular as a religious writer, thus speaks of the Christian slaveholders and slavery abettors of this country. His remarks are commended to Drs. Stowe and Sharp, and to their reverend slaveholding brother who has recently occupied their pulpits:— 'No American should be acknowledged as a

Lowell, for the purpose above stated, and that, on its adoption by the Convention, he offered his services as a lawyer, gratuitously to any slave who might wish to substantiate his claim to freedom."

Judge Lowell was a member of the Committee for reframing and reporting a Contitution. The spirit of opposition to human bondage which moved him then, lives now in his son, the Rev. Dr. Lowell, and his son, the poet, James Russell Lowell. The family, for several generations, has been a distinguished one, and the time will come when its representatives will be honored no less for this than for other great and good qualities—that it has always been persistent in its love of Liberty—Anti-Slavery Standard.

'No American should be acknowledged as a Christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plaimer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionist. Not plainer is it hat the sun shipes at christian, whose principles do not render him an abolitionis

what is called the Church has become the bulwark of American slavery. Others, hardened in deadly wick-edness, call Jesus their Lord, and preach his Gospel, or come to his table, while they buy and sell their brethren for accursed gain, tear asunder husbands and wives, parents and children, and when they have thus riven the tenderest ties, sanction and wives, parents and children, and when they have thus riven the tenderest ties, sanctiou and recommend adultery, and yet, O horrible! term, themselves Christians. Here the language of the dying patriarch, slightly altered, becomes the Christian in reference to them. 'Simeon and Levi, the infidel slave-holder and the Christian slaveholder, are brethren; instruments of cruelty are in their habitations. O my soul, come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united; cursed be their covetousness, for it is fierce; and their selfishness, for it is cruel.'

A Mexican Prince, tortured by the Spanish

A Mexican Prince, tortured by the Spanish Papista, recoiled from the idea of heaven, lest he should meet such men there; and a Christian could scarcely be happy in the idea of mingling in heaven with the slave-buying, slave-selling, slave-holding slave-flogging. with the slave-buying, slave-selling, slave-holding, slave-flogging, slave-torturing, slave-murdering ministers and members of many American churches.—But, blessed be God, heaven is not the land for such But, blessed be God, heaven is not the land for such impentitient robbers and supporters of heathenish ignorance, adultery, and murder. Nothing that defileth shall enter there. Let those wretched slaves of mammon, who would gild their abominable oppressions by fair names, or palliate them by contemptible excuses, ponder the language of the eternal Judge: Be not deceived—neither thieves, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God; and who are thieves, if they are not who rob men of their all? and who are extentioners if they are not whose system of operatorioners if they are not whose system of operatorioners. extortioners, if they are not, whose system of op-pression is, from the cradle to the grave, a system of extortion from their hapless victims? Yet,

Let mammon hold while mammon can,
The blood and bones of living man;
Let tyrants scorn, while tyrants dare,
The shrieks and ravings of despate?
An end will come—it will not wait;
Bonds, yokes and scourges have their date;
Slavery itself will pass away,
And be a tale of yesterday.

Then may slavery-supporting American churches cease to be synagogues of Satan, and become Churches of Christ.

From the Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter. 'UNCLE TOM!

In the many criticisms on Mrs. Stowe's great work, no objection is so common as that of exaggeration, or overdrawing in the finale of Uncle Tom's death. All who read the newspapers agree that whippings to death do occur, but all will not or cannot believe that any one, for conscience sake, has died by the lash here, in this glorious nineteenth century. Those 'niggers' who are whipped to death are desperate characters—persons who have worn out the patience of overseers

persons who have worn out the patience of overscers and masters by crime and laziness.

Well, in the summer of 1839, we were in Louisville, Ky. As no great change has ever taken place in our opinion on this slavery question, we were at some loss then for a place to go to preaching, and used on the Sabbath to walk out to a grave yard, or into the fields, or up and down the streets in search of sermons. One forenoon, passing a little frame church on Walnut street, if we recollect rightly, we heard the voices of a congregation singing. Brother Samuel, who was with us,—it was farther down street than would have been thought safe for a woman to walk alone at midday,—said it was a congregation of Methodists, and a missionary station, he thought, but assured us he had once dropped in and heard a sermon he liked. mon he liked.

mon he liked.

We went in and took a seat. A plain-looking elderly man preached in the style usual for Methodists—preachers in country places—all about religion—is comforts in life and triumphs in death. Like Uncle Tom, he insisted, with great earnestness, that it was 'a great thing to be a Christian.' Religion in the meanest most and the meanest most seather the seather and the meanest most most seather and the meanest meanest most seather and the meanest that it was 'a great thing to be a Christian.' Religion—it made the weak strong, and the meanest most
honorable. To illustrate this grand truth, he told an
anecdote as something coming within the range of
his own knowledge, of an old slave who had got
religion.' His master was kind, but irreligious and
reckloss, and was withal much impressed by the
earnestness of his servant's prayers and exhortations.
But one day, one evil day, on the Sabbath, too, this
same kind master was drinking and playing cards

same kind master was drinking and playing cards with a visiter, when the conversation turned upon the religion of slaves. The visiter boasted that he could 'whip the religion out of any 'nigger' in the State in half an bour.'

The master, proud of possessing a rare specimen, boasted that he had one out of whom the religion could not be whipped. A bet was laid, and the martyr summoned. A fearful oath of recantation, and blasphenuous denial of his Savior, was required of the old disciple, upon pain of being whipped to death. The answer was, 'Bress de Lord, massa! I can't!'

Threats, oaths, entreaties, and noise were tried but he fell on his knees, and holding up his hands, plead,

but he fell on his knees, and holding up his hands, plead,

Bress de Lord, Massa, I can't! Jesus, he die for me! Massa, please, massa, I can't! Jesus, he die for me! Massa, please, massa, I can't!

The executioner summoned his aids, the old man was tied up, and the whipping commenced; but the shrieks for mercy were all intermingled with prayers and praises—prayers for his own soul and those of his murderers. When fainting and revived, the terms of future freedom from punishment were offered again, and again he put them away with the continued exclamation, 'Jesus, he die for me! Brees de Lord, massa! I can't!

The bet was to the full value of the property endangered. The men were flushed with wine, and the experimenter on 'nigger religion' insisted on 'trying it out.' Honor demanded he should have a fair chance to win his bet, and the old disciple died under the lash, blessing the Lord that Jesus had died for him!

The preacher gave his recital with many terrs, and before he was done, we do not think there was a dry eye, except our own, in the house. Our pulses all stood still with horror, but the speaker did not appear to dream that his story had any bearing against the intermediate of the property and any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the intermediate of the property had any bearing against the property had any bearing against the property had any beari

stood still with horror, but the speaker did not appear
to dream that his story had any bearing against the
institution with which he was surrounded.

We cannot remember how he said the particulars
came to his knowledge, but think the martyr had
been under his pastoral care, and that he got the minutine from slave witnesses in a *love-feast.*

He gave us the story simply to show what a good
thing religion was. Of those who heard it, and the
many persons there to whom we related it, we found
not one who appeared to doubt it. Any indignation
felt and expressed was against the individual actors
in the tragedy.

felt and expressed was against the individual actors in the tragedy.

This, and the account we once gave of the old man 'born in Pennsylvania, and free when twenty-eight!' who told us his own story of his beautiful 'Misses Jenny' and her had husband, who sold him South by treachery; of his telling his own story of being 'born in Pennsylvania and free,' and being subsequently sold and resold eight times; of his seven good maters, and the cruel one who gave him the scars he axhibited to make him quit going to meeting, and curse God and Jesus Christ; of his present happiness in having found Misses Jenny, and the prospect of going with her 'home to Virginny'—these things convince us that there have been more Uncle Toms in

THE PREE SOIL PARTY AND ITS LEAD.

DEAR PRIEND GARRISON: - You will no when the DEAR PRIERRY GARAGEST AND ADMINISTRATION OF BEHAVIOR OF THE STATE OF T here in avoiding to preach a true sermon from a true text, I was in whom you take so much delight, " The leader in whom you take so much using the beds of the people cause them to err. That seatings to never more remarkably verified than here and by a ladded tables. men, too, of all parties. Indeed, taking the together, there is no real difference among the.

The Whigs and Democrats hate stavery and da he together, there is no real difference gitive Law quite as heartily as do the Pres Soil and I think the Giddingses, the Lewise, and Day are among the most culpable men in the

shatically, to note the people with half so much disk avow it, they do nothing else with half so much disk In his memorable speech of June 23, 1852 Mr. Gal. dings says, 'By all the hallowed association which patriots, I avow and declare, that I would some patriots, I acted the nation hanged, that is viness the subjugation of Northern fremen to such humiliating condition. He was alluding to the perment for fugitives out of the national treasury.

Such are pretty bold words. Slavery must be most infernal business to warrant such a wholesak execution and slaughter as that would be. Sim to deserve so fearfully, at the hand of any justice he man or divine. And yet, in the same famous speed, it is declared, 'Let the Federal Power wash in lands power to sustain it; then, sir, will agitation, cease in power to state the regard to it here—then we shall have nothing to do with it; and, like a band of freemen, we could meet here, and legislate for the prosperity, the improvement of mankind, for the elevation of our race. In the Convention, last week, at Pittaburg, the

most radical sentiments were most loudly cheered One of the delegates, a thorough Giddings man, as sured me that the speech of Gerrit Smith met with 1 heartier response from the great multitude of the body assembled, than any other made on the oca-The truth is, almost every Free Soil man, on the

Reserve, is at heart a thorough-going Gernt Said man, or a Disunionist; and the moment he is the into discussion, he will so arow himself. And a great many times it will be insisted upon, that set is Mr. Giddings also.

It is, then, 'the leaders of the people who tame

them to err.' They neither go into the kinglen themselves, neither will they suffer those to min who would go in. In heart and soul, thousands in with us, who yet will not patronize our paper, as aid our treasury, on this account. Instead of it is the oath of their delegates and agents in Coarm, they are harnessed to the Juggernaut car of the Onstitution and the Union.

But, forgive me-it was not my intention to spei of the Free Soil, Party at all, in this letter. The Whigs and Democrats-multitudes of them-hates very here, as cordially as anybody else. Like Heace Greeley, they 'spit upon the platform.' Indeed. am sorry to say they chew tobacco here so hely that, literally, they 'spit' everywhere. It seems to me they beat us, in this respect, all to noting-though we yankees can spit a perfect delage as-where, and might do half our whittling by water pe-

er, from this never-failing source. But, support for either of the two General anninated to the Presidency, will come most reluctantly from the brave Buckeyes, not on account of the tion to the men, but to the platforms. They a not mean to keep the Compromise. Not one hi hundred of them will do it. Not one in a hundred them, in either party, would refuse to set all the per of 'Senator Bird,' in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' And they know it, and feel it, in every running drop if blood. How, then, can enthusiasm be created at kindled for Scott and Pierce? both of when wer nominated, and are recommended, only for the bloodhound capacities and abilities to less on the

track of runaway slaves. The leaders of the parties find they have an unil work. Thirty years ago, two fugitive slaves were seized by their claimants, in this neighborhood, all carried by the house where I am now writing Tis country was, then, mostly a forest, and a large susber of men were cutting and piling the logs to but A man on horseback galloped in among them, al sounded the slarm. Instanter, every axe fell, as very one set off in pursuit. Some had on neither is nor shoes, nor any thing in the world but a trousers, and these, and their skins, too, were bied the logs with soot and smut, and steaming with pe spiration. But on they flew-the glorious fellowto the next town, and overtook the man-and-week hunters with the prey in their teeth. Of course, the returned in triumph; and the bloodhounds make

home to Maryland. Such men are here still. Think of them, beaut under the Whig and Democratic platforms, or his ing themselves by oath to support the Constitute and Union, with Charles Sumner and Joshus R 55 dings! What a 'band of freemen'! Multirales

them would far rather smell again the powders Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Some efforts are made here to form 'Scott Cas' and 'Pierce & King Clubs.' But not much do its resemble the club of Hercules in power. In great they are but 'a reed shaken with the wind.' Is

would laugh to see how the thing is sometimes in If the meeting is called by Whigs, it will be stand by Democrats, Free Soilers, and Abolitionists, 18 Democrats, every body will go but Democrats. party, calling the meeting, seems ashamed of it. In rest go only to look on and laugh.

I went, the other evening, to see a Scott Children and the seems as a second children as

hewed out and shaved into form for execution 1 house was well filled with as lively a crowd of se and boys as you would wish to see. Officers we chosen, and the president called for signers in de Constitution. The names came thick and fast. \$5. presently it was found that the names were come from the Democrats and Free Soilers. This risels great roar of laughter. But it was got over by mering it to the blunder of the president, in not limit the invitation, and by expunging the names of the non-elect. One Democrat, however, declared by an ever open to conviction, and begged to be takes a

trial, four months.

In good time, the business was finished, not me than ten or twelve being found worthy to receive it. mark of the beast of whigism, including the out the wished to be taken on trial. It was a most harmed club.' Frank Pierce's 'stick of candy' was a pend

Irish shillaleh in comparison.

Next, a motion was made, and by one of the Cal. too, (a sterling young fellow,) that I be invited use three meeting. It was voted by acclamation. house shook with cheers as I took the sand, spoke until 10 o'clock, as plainly as possible; sales oring to mete out full justice to all parties. Nere st there a more attentive and respectful audience. He closed, a vote of thanks was passed, in which a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of thanks was passed, in which is a second of the secon seemed to join, and so we separated. I should like attend a similar to the separated. attend a similar 'club meeting' of one of the para-four times a week at least. Such clubs would be own ! staff of accomplishment!

Yours, most derotedly, PARKER PILLSBURL

Several communications, designed for our page. ent number, are unavoidably deferred. It is to keep pace with the favors of our corresponding

these United States than we of the North have ever

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, AUGUST 27, 1852.

WEST INDIA EMANCIPATION.

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER, Delivered at the Celebration of West India Eme tion, at Framingham, August 3, 1852. MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We have come together to celebrate an event which is exceptional in the history of mankind; eminently exceptional in the history of the Anglo-Saxons. It is indeed a common thing for men and nations to make sacrifices for their own freedom; to fight wars, shedding their treasure and their blood in defence of liberty, assailed by a foreign or domestic foe. The grand scenes of human history have oftenest been seen along the line where a people bursts into tempestuous roar, and dashes against some arbitrary king, and tears away the obstacle, whelming it to ruin by the fall. But it is a rare thing for one class of men to take a strong interest in the welfare of another class. Commonly, the Patrician looks out for his Order, the Craftsman for his Guild, neither caring much for the other, both uniting to tread the proletary down to dust. Few great men have cared for the mass of their fellows. The American Minister, dining with ' the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers' Tyler was the champion of the people, not of the fishmongers, rudely sounding on his perilous way—one of the coast pilots who must perish by hundreds before a Columbus leads to worlds of freedom.

But to-day we commemorate the emancipation 800,000 men, men of the rudest class in society, men of a race cast out from the sympathics of the church. They were set free by the voluntary act of the People of Great Britain, at a cost of \$100,000,000.

This was a remarkable act. It is without parallel in the history of this Anglo-Saxon tribe; I think it is unparalleled in the history of mankind. Cyrus set free the exiled Jews, and allowed them to return to the Jordan and the mountains of Jerusalem. The act required no sacrifice, and represented no morality. It seems to have been an act of public policy, not of humanity; representing a measure deemed expedient, not a principle known to be just. But the emancipation of slaves in the British West Indies was a national act of humanity. It was not undertaken as an expedient measure, but in obedience to a just principle. It was an act of Religion, not an act of trade. Considerations of expediency had doubtless much influence with the government. Rulers hate to do a more popular than philanthropy: one is defended, deed which will not pay in dollars and cents-but the other abhorred and condemned as anti-chrisconsiderations of justice influenced the people, and tian. The Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, owns, i turned the scale. In politics, material prevail over is said, more than a hundred slaves. He comes t spiritual interests; the Politic over the Just. This Boston, is invited to preach for a fellow-clergyman is one of the few cases where the Idea of Everlasting and one of the newspapers, distinguished with Right led to a national act of self-sacrifice.

This is a day to be honored for many a year ; one of the proud days in the history of England. With a allowed to purchase a pew in that church, it is said. just pride she remembers the day at Runnymede, when the Barons broke down the battled wall of arbitrary Norman royalty, and fixed the Great Charter of the English Constitution. England remembers with pride the days of Worcester and Naseby, and that eventful day at Whitehall, when she shook off the yoke of the Stuarts, and taught that race of tyrants that 'kings also have a joint in their necks.' But these were selfish triumphs, victories won by New England, belonging to fashionable churches. blood. The victors themselves were also oppressors ; the Barons were tyrants to other vassals; and Cromwell with his friends, who slew a king, did not hesitate to enslave and sell to bondage the guiltless prisoners of wicked war. The emancipation of the Blacks was the usual triumph of the people over their own selfishness; it was the triumph of a religious feeling, and of the universal Idea of Right. The event is one of the beacons which mark the progress of mankind. This is the first age in which such a deed could thus be done, or thus honored if accidentally brought about.

The same feeling, the same Idea, has brought us together to-day. We are not here for pastime; only yonder razor-seller comes to get gain. You and I get no money, no honor by this day's work. We are here as men. I reverence the deed, the nation that did it : ves, the men who honor the deed.

Other emancipations have taken place in Europe, also of wide importance. In a large part of central Europe, the peasants were fettered to the soil until the jar of the French Revolution snapped the chain 1790. In 1774, an eminent man declares- In Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Lausitz, Pomerania, and are evil, and only evil, and evil continually. Mecklenburg, the common people live in a sort of slavery, here worse and there better; but many times they are worse off than the cattle of those places. Vet these serfs were of the same nations as their masters.' 'The slaves not of German extraction,' adds nate national thirst for gold. he, are treated more severely and unmercifully than Leipsig, 1774, vol. xvii., pp. 496, and 503.) I menthe most strongly attached to freedom.

In the early part of this century, the Prussian government freed the peasants of Westphalia and other feudal oppression, endowing the peasants, who had been serfs before, with a large portion of the lands they had previously occupied. That scheme also

The Emperor Nicholas is no great admirer of liberal institutions, and has rather a bad name among the of them. No man of them violates any law of the friends of the human race. But let us give the Czar land; they are never drunk, they do not lie, nor his due. As Emperor, he inherited, as part of the imperial property, a great uany serfs of the crown, personal slaves. He changed them into peasants of the crown, personally free, though still belonging to a black man! How tardy is the government in surthe lowest class of men who have any political rights to citizenship. Thus he has set free 17,500,000 men ! Not content with that, since 1837 he has established 4921 common schools for the children of these peasants of the crown. In 1845, these schools were attended by 271,262 children from that class-more children than attended all the schools, academies and colleges of the slave States of America in 1840!

There are still 21,000,000 serfs 'owned' by private persons in Russia. Nicholas sims at emancipating them, and has taken measures to effect their gradual liberation; so that at no very distant day there will be no slaves in Russia. Even now, any serf who vol- the narrow house of all the living. Nay, some untarily joins the army, and serves his time, secures Americans wish us to think he is not human, but only freedom for himself and his posterity.

When the late Prench Revolution broke out, one

of the early acts of the Provisional government was to liberate all the slaves in the dominions of France. all the force of it. That was done in accordance with a fundamenta principle which they put at the foundation of their laws; for the French are scientific in their legislation, and often proceed from a universal principle to its specific and local application, while the Anglo-Saxon, trusting to experience, proceeds more slowly and cautiously to work, providing for particular cases by special acts of legislation, and often rejects a universal principle as something 'too metaphysical for states en. Hence the vast difference between the laws

of these two tribes of men. Later still, the Hungarians have set free their serfs. The Hungarians are more like the English, and feel their way by experiment, not divining it by the aid of a universal principle. Hence the many con- a black man is kidnapped in Boston, or taken fro tradictions in their laws and in the condition of their people. Hungary has set free her serfs, emancipated helps intensify the horror which 'respectable' me ther from all servile and feudal restrictions whatever and given to each family of serfs the absolute right to race they seek to destroy.

The Liberator. the soil they only occupied before. The amount of land varies from a house and garden lot, to thirty or forty eres. Formerly, a serf occupying thirty-two acre of land was obliged to work for the propriety 104 days in the year—the proprietor fixing the tine; he was to pay him also one ninth of the produce of the farm. Besides that, the body of seris paid all the taxes, built all the bridges, though they alone paid toll on bridge and road, where the noble weat free-All these infamous restrictions have been removed This emancipation of the Hungarian serfs was brough about mainly by the toils and elequence of the magnanimous Kossuth. He tried to accomplish it in the Diet of 1832-1837, but in vain. In 1848-9 it was effected, though not without great opposition. Yet he was not alone. M. Paul Nagy began the same work even earlier, and declared in the Hungarian Diet of 1825-27, that the nation would never be secure while it thrust millions of people beyond the ramparts of the Constitution.'

I make no doubt the example of England, and the suc cess of her enterprise, have had a considerable influence in Russia and Hungary. There is a solidarity of nations as of men.

· Nor knowest thou what argument Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent, applies to England and America as to you and me

When a man does a good deed, he wishes to de more of the same sort. Self-imitation is common with nations as with men. Since the British Eman cipation, love of liberty, love of justice has grown stronger in England. Before that, did some reformer of London, congratulates them on the fact that it seek to improve the condition of laborers at home, he was one of their number who slew Wat Tyler. Wat was confronted with the thought of a million of slaver in the West Indies. 'Go thou and ransom them, said his conscience and his foe. Slavery was an excase for many a terrible grievance at home. It was a great curse to the people there-a millstone on the neck of English morality. Now the feeling of hostility to slavery is powerful in England. Association in England pass resolutions against it-resolution which 'hurt the feelings' of the American clergy very much. A large body of respectable elergymen declare that they will admit to their pulpits no pro slavery minister from America; and will consider every one as in favor of slavery, who has not given some public sign of opposition to it; and treat them accordingly. Even the Government of England i hostile to slavery, and annually spends great sums of money in efforts to prevent the slave trade-which seems to be much more unpopular at London than at Boston, where these efforts are often laughed at and treated with ridicule. What a different state of feeling is there in Amer

ca! Here, slavery is at a premium in the Christian pulpits of the North ! Minister vies with minister in its defence. With the American clergy, slavery is the title of . Pious, publicly rejoices that a slaveholder is welcomed to such a pulpit! No colored man is It is quite fitting that a slaveholder should preach there, and help us conquer our prejudices in favor of Christianity, In another city of Massachusetts, an eminent Unitarian church negotiates with a Southern clergyman, -notorious for the zeal with which he defends slavery, -seeking his services for their pulpit. These things are characteristic of the 'Christian Israel of New England.' Nay, there are grave-yards in which profess and practise the ' fashionable religion, where it is provided by the deed of sale, that 'no col ored person' shall ever be buried! The American church is the great bulwark of slavery; our clergymen the most effectual slave-drivers. If Dr. Channing were to come back to Boston, I fear he would not get a hearing in any of the 'respectable' churches of the town. 'Not this man, but Barabbas, a slave holder,' would be the cry.

While in Old England there has been a growth of liberalism, even the most conservative journals showing signs of humanity, in New England there has been a decline of humanity in our leading men though an increase thereof in the mass of the people. The growth of Hunkerism in NewEngland, in the last five or ten years, is amazing. God only knows when it is to end, or what good this pestilence is to work out. It checks every attempt at progress; it hates education, hates temperance, hates charity, hates piety. Love of the almighty dollar is its only religion. It cleaves to the gallows, counts the rum-jug as part of its indispensable furniture, loves ignorance and alavery ; loves darkness rather than light, for its deeds

Well, we are here to celebrate British Emancipa tion. What are the causes which hinder emancipation in America? I will mention two-The national exclusiveness of the Anglo-Saxon tribe: and the inordi-

This tribe has always been exclusive-hating to oxen.' (Moser, Neue Steatsrecht; Frankfort and mingle on terms of equality with another tribe; has always been invasive and exterminating. See how tion this only to show how long slavery continued in the Anglo-Saxon Briton destroys the Celtic tribe, how nations of the same great family with ourselves- he exterminates the nations in South Africa, in Australia, in every land. The Anglo-Saxon American does the same in this continent. The Frenchman converted the Indians to Christianity, and dwelt with provinces from the last remnants of vassalage and them in peace. But the Puritan carefully exterminated the red man from his land. A hundred years more, and the Indians will be as rare in the west of America as now in New England

See how we treat the Chinese in California : peace ful, sober, quiet men, they settle there, 9000 or 10,000 steal; they never ask alms. But they must be driven off, because they are of another tribe. How greed were Boston, New York and Philadelphia to kidnay rendering a white criminal to England!

This national exclusiveness is brought to bear with great force upon the poor African, intensified by the fact that he has 'a skin not colored like our own. In the South, he is not a person; in the North, not elites ; for in many of the Northern States he is not allowed to vote, and in all he is kept from associating with white men; never appears in military or engine companies; never serves on a jury; never holds any civil office; is shut out of academies, colleges, and in Boston out of the public schools; nay, is shut out of churches, and sometimes denied a resting place in a superior monkey. No other nation, save the Gipsies and the Jews, has this exclusiveness of nationality to the same degree. The poor African must feel

If the slaves were Anglo-Saxon, emancipation would not be so difficult. This national exclusiveness would work in their behalf, as it once did in favor of our countrymen in bondage at Tripoli. I do not know how this national depravity is to be overcome. It cannot be done away with at once. The social effects of it will long continue, for national taste is a national habit, and only changes very slowly. This will long be a bar to social intercourse between the blacks and the whites. It is this which makes the Colonization scheme popular at the North-this is shief. It is this which blinds the eyes of humane persons at the North to the dreadful evils of slavery and makes them fold their hands in submission when their ships and shut up in jail at Charleston. This feel towards the abolitionist, who seeks to save the

associating on terms of equality with the colored race, as that is a matter of taste with most men; but it need not for a day keep them from freedom-for that is a matter of conscience.

Next comes the national thirst for gain. The great obstacle to emancipation is this: Slavery is thought to be profitable to the whites. That is a great mistake. Slavery is unprofitable to the whites. Every year proves it. The South trembles at the publication of the Census-returns. But the vulgar error is the oth-This lust of gain is amazing. Many of its forms are

dreadful to think of. Some ten years ago, one of the most eminent merchants of Boston, an upright and far-sighted man, with a cool head and a manly heart, -the late Patrick T. Jackson, -said, if a time should ever come when Justice was plainly on one side, and Gain as plainly on the other side, that the controlling men of Boston would forsake Right, and cleave to the Dollar. Then I could not believe the prophecy. Now we all see the fact. Forgive me that I thought too well of New England men. Nay, if I do so again, forgive me still

Every thing which favors money at the cost of man is sure to prosper; what favors man at the cost of Anti-Slavery Party—which does not aim at direct money is met with the intense hate of the Hunkers. Political action. The Political Party will look more The Fugitive Slave Law got the vote of the Representatives of Boston-the past and the present, both; men : we must look to the Idea, the justice of the was welcomed with 100 guns on the Common; it Principle, and by that measure the feasible measure got the approbation of the City Government; the sup- and the available man. Thus we can do great scrport of the judicial authorities of the State; it found officers to execute it, gentlemen of property and stand-nently catholic spirit; we ought to welcome every ing to carry it out-and their clerical servants to bless the deed. The city officers were honored for trampling the law of Massachusetts under their feet. The Sims Brigade' was called into active service to kidnap

But when the anti-liquor law was before your legislature, out of the forty-nine delegates from Boston, I think only six voted for the suppression of drunkenness. The city government is in favor of intemper- Herod and Pilate, intent on a murder, are made ance; turns out the city marshal for fear he should execute the law of the Commonwealth; licenses, it is said. 'six hundred retailers'-the Rum Brigade-to liquor the city, more than one retailer for every forty voters-more than one for every two hundred and fifty inhabitants. But the anti-liquor law is not enforced in Boston; the city government is against itthe city officers are against it. Kidnapping and Rum are near relations. Why is all this? Rum is money; Kidnapping is

money. The merchants' prediction is fulfilled-doubly accomplished-in keeping the Fugitive Slave Law, in breaking the liquor law. Great is the almighty dol-

I cannot now stop to dwell on the deadly train of evils which this inordinate Avarice brings with it. It rides on the strong pale horse of Hunkerism, and Hell follows in its train, with power to kill with the sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.

The South keeps three millions of men from every right; spreads the mildew of slavery across the continent; kidnaps men in the streets of Boston. Who cares? they are only men. Britain invades our fisheries, needlessly, unjustly, I make no doubt. What a cry is made against it! Every newspaper expatiates on the damage to our ' property at home,' the insult to our 'respect and renown abroad.' What speeches are thundered forth in Congress ! There are \$12,000,000 of property at stake. Men talk of war. The funds fall in London ! Foolish men. The ma- the two candidates for the Presidency only two rivals terial interests of England require peace. The na- for the good opinion of slaveholders, both claimed as tion of shopkeepers will not quarrel with their best champions of slaveholding and of slave-hunting; the customer. And America-she could not even be nation exterminating Indians, seeking to drive off the kicked into a war with England.' No-if England black man if free, and clutching at the spoils of our should forbid American vessels to fish within soundings of any British territory, I solemnly believe that the United States would abandon their fishery, bob rushing so headlong into political debauchery-its and sinker, book and line,' sooner than fire a shot at Old England. The South, which made the last and our atheistic hate of men-but I think the antiwar with England, would be exceedingly slow to try it again. The South knows very well, that, in such 4 Now is our salvation nearer than when we firs a contingency, every slave would be set free; not believed.' Things refuse perpetual mismanagement. as in the West Indies, with peaceful sentiments, but The fate of Mr. Webster-an argosy wrecked on that his hand filled with firebrands.

The fisheries are Northern property, which, if it were really in peril, would get no protection from the slaveholders of the South. Men talk very loud pitcher is broke that goes oft to the well, is true when there is no danger. We are ready to fight with Mexico and extend slavery,-we think it would be a profitable work. 'The 'Fillibuster' is a popular person. America longs to seize upon Cuba, and seeks to make opportunities. Soon, I doubt not, it will be wings, a flying fiery serpent, with the appetite of s done-done in the next administration, I take it, if dragon, stooping over the plantations of the South Gen. Pierce succeeds; done by purchase. The act Even Henry Clay foresaw in spirit the extinction of will be popular; it will feed fat our national lust for American slavery. will create a large national debt-not less than \$100,-000,000. That will delight three parties; first, the official and semi-official and un-official vultures, who seek to prey upon the public whenever such a transaction takes place; vultures well paid in the Texas operations, and now all the more hungry. Second, the capitalists, who wish to make money by buying Cuban stock (as they did the Texan stock) at a great discount, or to invest in the national loan; with all those Reactionaries who seek to strengthen the hands of the central power and weaken the hands of the people. Third, some manufacturers, who will see in a national debt the prophecy of protection to their industry, and will rejoice in a national debt as

in the war with Mexico. So it seems to me the measure for the re-annexaoccupation of Texas. I know not what obstacles the hospitality of Francis Jackson, Esq., in Hollis secret treaty which it is supposed she has negotiated favorably. He has not suffered as a thief or a wrong with England and France, to protect Cuba from our doer, but simply for tremembering those in bonds a aggressions; I know not how true it is that the bound with them,' and endeavoring, in an uninjurious in case of a desperate attack, or if he has authority to engage black soldiers from Hayti to stave us off; boon of liberty. There is nothing impulsive or reckles but it seems to me, that in laying out our anti-slavery work for some time to come, we ought to look on the liberative spirit, which no fear of man can intimidate

the learned; the unfortunate man who is tormented so that he can do nothing at present for the subsistence by this disease goes out, and devours dead bodies. It seems to me that our attachment to slavery is of goes, to recruit his strength, we trust he will be hospitathe same character, is equally insane, and the Whig and Democratic parties justly deserve the names of Vampyre Whigs and Vampyre Democrats, Yes, the to Robert F. Walleut, 21 Cornhill, will be gratefully federal government is a Vampyre Republic.

Well, gentlemen, what forces have we got to oppose these enemies, and with which to procure American

1. There is the Anti-Slavery Political Party. I vote it will cast at the next election. Some men think that accidental causes made it greater in 1848 than it will be in 1852. That may be true. Still, it is a great power in the country, a power that is rapidly advancing, too, although opposed by all the forces just named. I expect great things from it. I take it for granted that seven leaders out of every ten will fail, and prove recreant to the great idea which lies at the basis of that party. With ambitious men, with men that love place, love honor, love money, love fame, Justice is as the seed sown among thorns. All history shows that this statement is true. Political leaders in general look at the Temporal Expediency of a Measure, not the Eternal Justice of a Principle. I shall not be disappointed, therefore, if Deduced from alleged Spiritual Manifestations. By seven tenths of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery Party go the way of the leaders of the Whig Party or the Democrats. I shall sorrow over each particular failure, but thank God for every one that is found faith-ful. It numbers now some of the noblest men in on a most complicated subject.

This wicked feeling will long keep the whites from the land. Of the many who have stood in this Reform, how many have fallen away! How many the Moral Anti-Slavery Party have gone to the er emy-some of them now the worst of Hunkers! It was said of the twelve disciples, 'they all forsook Him and fled.'

But the mass of men interested in this idea will be faithful. Seven of the people out of every ten will stand firm. Their progress is steady, their development is sure. The oscillations of the mass of en is but a trifle, compared to their onward motion. They never drop an old idea but for a better never a man but for a better. The people are never false to a great man until he is false to his Idea, to himself, and to them; then the roar of the people is like the waves of the sen. Van Burens go over to the enemy-where they always belongedpeople do not falter. All history shows the fickleness of politicians, the firmness of the people; the fickleness of the few, the firmness of the many. The tide flows into Pamet creek, the tide ebbs out: little streams brawl their month in spring, are dry and

dusty to-day; but the great Ocean remains the same 'Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.' Then I expect much from the efforts of this Moral

to the feasibility of measures and the availability of vice. But it seems to me that we require an emigenuine form of anti-slavery, reserving every shot for the Slave Party, and not waste our strength in hostility with one another. I know this is the failing of every party that rests on an Idea, and seeks to establish a universal principle—they split and quarrel. Whig and Democrat, eager to support and extend Slavery, agree in their Fugitive Slave Law,-the two Baltimore Platforms hiding a multitude of sins; friends to crucify Christ; but Paul and Peter, fired with an idea, quarrel and separate; Luther and Zwingle and Calvin are wide, and noisy in their difference, while Loyola unites thousands of able minds to put down freedom of conscience. The variation of the Protestants' and the early Christians had the same cause as our 'variations.' I hope we shall take varning from the Apostles and the Reformers, and waste as little as possible of our strength in crimination and recrimination. Our enemies need all our

3. Then I rely much on the slow conviction that men acquire of the unprofitableness of wrong. New York teaches Virginia, Kentucky teaches Ohio, the North teaches the South, that slave-labor will not pay, that injustice is the dearest price a people can pay for any thing. Sensible men who look only for money, will see this before long, and then slavery declines as a fancy stock that pays no dividends. 4. But above all, I rely on the integrity of God.

on the love of Truth, the love of Justice, the love of Man, and the love of God, which He has put in the nature of men. At the creation, He enacted the Constitution of the Universe for the promotion of justice and of eternal welfare. Trust me, he has means for that end. I know there is a reserved power in the heart of man to right every human wrong-and this not last. I know how dark things seem to look; the two great parties forbidding discussion of the Rights of three million Americans; needy neighbors-I know the imminent peril of the nation at this day, so corrupt and still so young, churches bidding God-speed to our lust of money slavery enterprise was never so prosperous as to-day. Southern rock-will warn other men from such a course. The efforts of the South to extend their mischief will force the North into action. 'The in the great affairs of a nation. The South now seems conscious that it is doomed to defeat. Calhour mocked at the Anti-Slavery spirit, and called it worm- he trembled at it when he saw the worm take

Tempted Fate will leave the loftiest star. It seems to me this century will not end before we

hall assemble to celebrate Emancipation in the United States of America. As I look down into your faces. and see the religious earnestness of a meeting like this. I remember the thirteen Gallileans in their large upper chamber, and remember that there is an Infi-

From seeming evil still educing good, I feel sure of our triumph; confident that our redemption draweth nigh.

THE RELEASED PRISONER.

Capt. DRAYTON, who, with his companion SAVRES has recently been liberated from a long and cruel contion of Cuba will be more popular than that for the finement at Washington, is now in Boston, partaking o Spain may throw in the way; I know nothing of the Street. An interview with him has impressed us very Captain General of Cuba has orders to free the slaves and quiet manner, to facilitate the escape of some o their number, so that they might enjoy the priceless in his composition, but he evinces a firm, calm and de attempt to annex Cuba as certain. It may be made and which is most reverent toward God and sympathetic with weapons of iron or weapons of gold.

There is a form of insanity, called Vampyrism by riously impaired his health, perhaps beyond restoration of a large family in need of daily bread. Wherever he bly entertained and generously assisted. Any dona tions, sent either to Francis Jackson, 7 Hollis Street, or received and duly acknowledged.

JUSTLY MERITED. The Commonwealth of Wednesday says, that the friends of George Thompson, in Eng land, have made a present to him of a freehold house within the limits of the Tower Hamlets, London, as rely much on that. It may be that I overrate the an expression of their high esteem and warm attach ment. Long may he live to enjoy it! We suppose this settles the question as to making this country the place of his abode and the field of his philanthropic labors.

> HEATING BY STEAM. A working model of Lyman's Steam Heater and Condenser, for heating dwelling houses and other buildings, on a new, simple and very conomical plan, may be seen in operation every day (Sunday excepted.) from 9 till 3 o'clock, at W. & W. K. White's Furnace Store, No. 11 Franklin Street, Boston. It is well worthy of attention.

> SUPERNAL THEOLOGY, AND LIPE IN THE SPHERES Owen G. Warren. Price 25 cents. FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 131 Nassau street, New York, and No 142 Washington street, Boston.

these United States than we of the North have been deemed of in our philosophy.

There are to-day, as there have been in all ages, ages, thousands of wicked men, thousands of fanatics who would, if they had the power, punish with fine, imprisonment, stripes, fire and the rack, the heretic who differs from them in opinion. What then could be expected when one class holds irresponsible power over the lives of anotter? Just, that some of them will be very ready to use it. of them will be very ready to use it.

DANIEL DRAYTON.

DANIEL DRAYTON.

We had the pleasure, a few days since, of taking this man by the hand, and congratulating him upon his release from the langs of the Slave Power. After an imprisonment of more than four years, he is once more at liberty, and restored to his long bereaved wife and children. His residence is in this city, at 120 Washington Avenue, between Coatcs and Brown.

Mr. Drayton says he owes his release to the faithful and persevering efforts of Hon. Charles Summer, for whom he cherishes unbounded gratitude and admiration. Mr. Sumner applied in person to the President for a pardon, and obtained a promise that the request should be complied with, if it could be shown that the latter had the power to act in the case. Mr. S. spent much time in examining the legal question thus presented, and finally placed in the hands of the President a written argument proving that the power of pardon was vested in him.—The President then referred the matter to Attorney General Crittenden, who confirmed in an official form the opinion of Mr. Sumner, when the President at once fulfilled his promise, and the door of the prison was opened. Mr. D. informs us that Mr. S. had his hearty concurrence in postponing the presentation of certain petitions addressed to the Senate, and asking the interposition of that body for his release, it being his own and Mr. S's conviction that ate, and asking the interposition of that body for his release, it being his own and Mr. S's conviction that their presentation at the time would be prejudicial to

his interests.

Mr. Drayton's health, we regret to say, is very feeble. For the present, he has not strength to labor, and having a wife and six children, he needs pecuniary aid. He ought to go to a Water Cure for six months, but he has not the means for doing so, He has concluded to go to New York and Boston by sea. in the hone of recruiting his strength by the sea, in the hope of recruiting his strength by the voyage, and for the purpose of asking pecuniary assistance of the friends of freedom at the East, to whom we commend him, in the foll confidence that they will not turn him away empty. Nor will the friends of the cause here be backward in the bestowal

of their assistance.

Mr. Drayton appears to be a man of deep religious principle, and to possess the spirit of a genuine re-former. He is not a man, we are sure, who will consent to be the recipient of public charity a single moment after his health is so far established that he can support himself and his family by his own

labor.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Drayton, before and at the time of his imprisonment, was an earnes and active member of the Methodist Church. And yet he assures us that from no other religious denomination has he received so little sympathy and assist ance as from that to which he belonged. If he had been a hardened felon and murderer, they would hardly have abandoned him more coldly to his fate. Having sought to deliver from their chains some sixty or seventy fellow beings, contrary to the piratical laws of the South, and thus incorred the vengeance of men-stealers and traffickers in human flesh, that

of men-stealers and traffickers in human flesh, that Church had for him no word of sympathy and lifted not a finger for his release. The fact needs no comment. 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, my brethren, ye did it not to me.'

Mr. Sayres, the companion of Mr. Drayton in his imprisonment, we have not seen. A friend informs us, however, that he is in excellent health, and since he is without family, we presume he will require no further pecuniary aid.—Pennsylvania Freeman.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

CHARLES SUMNER. Mr. Sumner's long expected effort in the Senate has at last been made. It was certainly no prema-ture attempt. He had not been swift to force upon Our Conscript Fathers that which was not well pleasing in their ears. He had, surely, not been lacking in courtesy, if courtesy consisted in silence. He had, spparently, adopted that philosophy of Milton, (though, certainly, without the occasion of his blindness,) which teaches that

They also serve who only stand and wait!

'They also serve who only stand and wait!'

He stood and waited long and well. He made the acquaintance of his slaveholding compeers, and endeavored to conciliate their good opinion. He satisfied them that he was not a man of One Idea. On the contrary, he gave precedence to several other Ideas, such as CheapOcean Postage and Public Lands, over that which he was at first supposed to be sent to Washington to represent. But it was all in vain. His patience had suffered long and was kind; but it was not permitted to do its perfect work. He had discovered (what we could have told him before) that slavery is not a pussy-cat that can be coaxed and discovered (what we could have told him before) that slavery is not a pussy-cat that can be coaxed and petted into being good; but an untameable tiger, whose claws are ever ready to spring out of the velver that sheathes them when unprovoked, on the slightest alarm. Mr. Sumner is no Paul to fight with the wild beasts of that Ephesus. We think he mistook his mission when he went among them. He lacks the elements that must make up the Apostle to those Gentiles. It is his misfortune, per-haps, rather than his fault. It is not every man that can be a Van Amburgh in such a menagerie as our National show of Evil Beasts. It is not polish, and scholarship, and elegance of mind, so much as force, strength, and energy, no matter if rough and un-couth, that are needed to control if not to tame them.

We have never been among those who condemned Mr. Sumner, unequivocally, for his long season of silence. We have always looked upon it as ill-judged, as far as the light we had could enlighten us; but were willing he should take his time, and judge of his own best opportunity. But the result has shown his policy to have been a short-sighted has shown his policy to have been a short-sighted one. By delaying action so long, he has enabled the Adversary to baffle him on a false issue—to wreck him with a side wind. At an earlier period of the session, the pressure of public business could not have been made the lying excuse for shutting his mouth. And he would not have laid himself open to the imputation (we are confident a groundless one of having waited until this excuse existed, so that he treatment would have been no different. He would have been gagged all the same. But, then, the slaveholders, and their backers would have had to slaveholders, and their backers would have had to meet him face to face, and to put him down on the merits of the question. His attitude before the world would have been an unmistakeable one, and the tyrannical act by which he would have been silenced would have been capable of no equivocation or disguise. We think it is now plain to all men thet he outstayed his time. He bided it, and it irrevocably slipped away from him. We could have wished that he had shown a little nore fight, when he was seized and gagged. He surely might have introduced a word or two of protest. He might have made a Last Dying Speech, if not a Confession. What an opportunity for electrifying the Continent was there lost! Fifteen minutes—nay, five—would have done it! It may not be Mr. Sumner's fault that he is not charged with such electricity; but it is his very great misfortune.—E. Q.

IF The following is from the Ohio Bugle :-Mr. Sumner's seven months forbearance with the Senatorial overseers has received its reward. When with all possible meekness, he politely asked to be heard, senators from New England united with those from the South to redeem their Baltimore pledges. They 'discountenanced' and 'resisted' his speech, and Mr. Sumner is silenced for the session. If northorn Congressmen want the right of speech, they must now. Begging, with whatever politeness or gentle-manly tone, will be answered only with refusal and insult. We have here the first fruits of the platforms and Senatorial gag.

The Lowell American (Free Soil) says-

Why was there not some man to boldly defy these blusterers, and tell them to go ahead with their business of dissolution, and make as great speed as possible? Oh, for a Johna R. Giddings in the Senate, e man not bound by courtesy to man-stealers, but only eager for right and justice, who would say to these men, "Go, and a good riddance to you! Take yourselves and your State out of the Union, if you dare! We will remain, and wait for you to come back and beseech for re-entrance!"

· For when vengeance clouds your skies, Hither shall you turn your eyes, Like the damned on Paradise.

SALEM, (Ohio,) August 20, 1842.

Milwood, Knox Co., (Ohio,) Aug. 7, 1852.

Eiter of the London 'Leader': 5 th lame agonths ago, I wrote you a letter of popose, that America and England should unit silution of democracy or liberty in Euis salration of reasons for believing such a larve you my reasons for believing such a larve you my knows American slavery existed. pressible, so long as slaveholders were the ruling specially so long as slaveholders were the ruling at the great American Union. I now write to atts great on your remarks on the late Henry You say, 'His last service in the Senate wa the most glorious; for, in 1850, he originat the series of measures known as the Compromis series of included from one of its greates It seems strange to me that you should of Heary Clay's origination of the compromisas as most glorious. One of those measured the solutions and infamous Fugitive Slave Law or rich not only places the liberty of the colored or of the free States, whether fugitives from alaand less free, at the mercy of kidnappers, but and hers inches and imprisonment every citizer the doors to me and impressionment every citizen gring into bondage any one whom perjured ing may swear is a fugitive slave. What glorious are there in originating this measure? The and the wisest and best men in this country is. side measure stamps its author with eternal in-The friends of freedom regard it as the greatand the meanity which the age has been callis rines. Many of our first lawyers not only more it as unconstitutional, but consider it as a as of enerments the most villanous and infernal or sactioned by a government. For myself, I not of regard it as an infinite disgrace to its author, but also as to teleration for a single year as a dishonor to centry. I ask again, what glorious service and Henry Clay render to his country, or his kind. wing nearly this hateful and execrable law? That to sucher of this measure rendered a useful service lands, I can almost believe; for its enormity mes to have rendered slavery more hateful to the billing oligarchy : but this service he rendered unsmally. He is, therefore, entitled to no glory or must of it. The inhuman law was his own; for it m he natural offspring of his wickedness and folly : at farthe good which the law has unexpectedly edured, the credit must be given to the Northern menists. I should like to know how many o we Ecrish readers consider the orgination of the heire Save Law as a glorious deed. But the admission of California, with an anti-sla

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URY.

or Continuion, was one of the compromise measures. fertuse; but it was not originated by Henry Clay, sa by snyother Southerner or slaveholder. All that Beer Clay and his accomplices did, was, to tack the Shirable Fugitive Slave Law to the tail of this retreas measure. The bill for the admission of Orients, with an anti-slavery Constitution, originatwith the freemen of the Northern States, who had por to people the Land of Gold, and had taken the siples of freedom along with them. If, therefore, beer an anyglory in originating this righteous measure insthe given to Henry Clay's political opponents. Mest is due to Henry Clay and his accomplices is, the disgrace, the infamy, of refusing to allow the nesure to pass, unless connected with the most inigates, tyrannical and cruel law with which the well was ever cursed. If Henry Clay and his asmates could have done it, they would have defeated e pessure for the admission of California with pr inti-slavery Constitution

Another of the compromise measures was, the gran of ten millions of dollars of the people's money to the slaveholders and robbers of Texas. Henry Clay ed his accomplices favored this measure, and insisted that the righteous and reasonable claim of the Califamins should not be granted, unless this abuse of the public funds were at the same time sanctioned But where is the glory that redounds to the great contromiser from this deed of iniquity?

Another measure included in the compromise was a Bill said to be for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. But Henry Clay was no throuther of this Bill. If there was any glory in the origination of the measure, it is due to others Henry Clay was not in favor of this Bill. He hated it He would have opposed it, if he could have rained his evil end by so doing. He voted for it as mess of getting the Texan Swindle and the Fugitive Slave Law enormity passed.

The list of the compromise measures was a Bill greating territorial governments to Utah and New Mexico, allowing the introduction of slavery into those regions. Many wished to prohibit the introduction of slavery into those rich and beautiful countries. Henry ciates opposed any such prohibition and defeated the friends of freedom. Slavery now cases those lands. The glory, if you can call it fory, is due, in a measure, to the departed Henry

la short, whatever there was of good or glorious in the compremise measures originated with the opponents Henry Clay, and passed the Legislature against be will of that man. It was only what was bad and hismous in those measures that originated or found from with Henry Clay.

Perhaps I ought to say, that even the bad and innous portions of the compromise did not originate with Henry Clay. Henry Clay only formed the crisures into one huge Bill, called, at the time, the Osashu Bill. The measures, however, did not pass h the united form. The Omnibus broke down, fell is pieces, and the parts were carried through the House and Senate separately.

You say the compromise measures ' rescued th non from one of its greatest dangers.' What these present dangers were, and what that one particular tage was from which you say the compromise and the Union, you do not tell us. Our own opinha is, that slavery is the principal, if not the only ente of danger, either to the Union of States; and is certain the compromise has not rescued the Take from that. Perhaps you are not aware, that am ue many people in America who represent mything as dangerous to the Union, that threatens their own selfish interests; just as in England, there ne people who always cry out the church is in danger, when any thing threatens to deprive them of the inthe they filch from the people by means of the there of the church. When truth threatens to interbe with the unjust powers of the slaveholding oligar th, all who make money by those unjust powers cry the Union is in danger.' The enemies of tyranthe friends of the oppressed and plundered, the directes of impartial justice and universal freedom,

te denounced as incendiaries, conspirators and traitin Presspeech and a free press are represented as magazible with the safety of the nation, and efforts behade to suppress them. The plotters against the naon s rights and liberties;—the men who make use of be powers which God and the people have entrusted to he by the furtherance of their own ambitious and tated views, encourage the delusion that truth an bedon redangerous; and under pretence of sav the nation, pass laws of blood and blasphemy tes did Henry Clay and his co-adjutors. As we here said, the only danger to the Union of these United States is slavery. The greatest enemies to the then, and certainly the greatest enemies to the are, are the advocates of slavery, and of the iniquihas and infamous laws which grow out of it. Those oppose slavery and its monatrous offspring are he friends of the Union, and the saviors of their manty. You must, yourself, be aware, that truth and nightenesses are the salvation of nations, and that parise and tyranny are their destruction.

I was sorry to see, in your accounts of the electic but you spoke alightingly of George Thompson as a ching abolitionist. Is a men any the worse slave's wrongs, tears, stripes and sufferings, are mine oblige us by so doing.

MEICAN SLAVERY — HENRY CLAY. | for being an abolitionist? Is he say the worse for being | Where true sympathy is shown for him, there have I | a toundering abolitionist? Is there any virtue in opfor being an abolitionist? Is there any virtue in opposing the abolition of great evils and iniquities like slavery? Is the enemy of oppression under some sacred obligation to be stationary? You appear to God speed, by letting me alone. I know not that me,—you have long appeared to me,—to have fallen, they have uttered one word of approval or condemna-with respect to American matters, under the influwith respect to American matters, under the influence of that most false, most heartless, most venal | way, pleaded the cause of Anti-Slavery, I believe they paper, the New York Herald. It is on this supposition alone, that I can account for so many expressions in Mahan, with the Pope of Rome, with Christian, athe your articles on American affairs, at variance in their ist, Jew, Mahomedan or Heathen, who would in spirit, and style, and tendency, with your articles on carnest seek the overthrow of this system of wrong.— English and European affairs. If you were not misled, you would no more give George Thompson a with me. Sure I am that the society has fell no foolish, an unjust, and an ungenerous nickname, than sympathy with my views of non-resistance, capital you would give Mazzini one; you would no more punishment, the absolute sanctity of human life, of you would give Mazzini one; you would no more reat with contempt the abolitionists of America, government based on the death power, or of religion than the democrats of Europe; and you would shrink as instinctively from culogising Henry Clay know the society has no more sympathy with my and the Fugitive Slave Law, as you would from culo- objections to the wars and penal code of the Bible, o gising the infernal Holy Alliance, and their hellish to the Bible itself, as man's only rule of faith and plots for the enslavement of the world. The true and practice, than has Mr. Mahan; only, they have no plots for the enslavement of the world. The true and consistent reformer is a reformer everywhere - a world-reformer. He sympathises with the party of and man-enslaving governments and religions, with so freedom and progression in every nation. He can no more despise the American abolitionist, than he can despise the English democrat. He can no more sympathise with the slaveholder and woman-whipper of Kentucky, than with the autocrat and womanwhipper of Austria or Russia. I wish you would allow yourself to be enlightened by our American Liberator of Boston, and our Anti-Slavery Standard of New York. They are papers edited by truthful, honest, incorruptible men; men found on the side of the oppressed of every country, and in favor of reform in every department of human affairs. If stitution that sanctioned war and slavery. The soc you will send them your paper, I would guarantee that they will send you theirs; and, I am well assured, that while you would interest and benefit them by many of your remarks on European affairs, they would frequently interest and benefit you by their remarks on American affairs.

In conclusion. I cannot learn that Henry Clay ever did anything for the cause of liberty in America. On the Burleighs, the Mays, the Motts, the Quincys the contrary, while he labored for the perpetuation of the Phillipes, the Fosters, the Pillsburys and other slavery in the South, he did what he could to abridge the liberties of the North, I cannot therefore comprehend on what grounds you can consider him a man of superior dignity or worth, or entitled to enduring fame. If the champion of the vilest and cruellest system of slavery under heaven, and the sleepless enemy of democratic rights, be worthy of enduring fame. I know not where we shall look for the men deserving of hate and infamy.

Yours, very respectfully, JOSEPH BARKER.

REV. ASA MAHAN, HENRY C. WRIGHT AND THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. LENAWEE WATER CURE, (Mich.) July 28, 1852. To Rev. Wm. Scott, Glasgow, Scotland.

DEAR SIR:-Before me is the letter of Rev. Asa Mahan to you, dated 'Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 1851.' and published in the Glasgow Examiner, touching what he calls 'the infidel, no-human government' character of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The object of the letter is obvious on the face of it, to cripple the only combination in the world, whose sole object is to abolish slavery, and every custom and institution, in Church and State, which cannot exist without sustaining slavery. This Society has ever spoken of all the supports of slavery, as it speaks of slavery itself. It has, of course, been brought into antagonism with all this nation holds sacred; for all that is sacred in the view of this people, in Church and State-God, Christ, the Bible, the Church, the priesthood, the press, the Constitution, the Government and Religion, in all their various functions, as these are all received by the Church and government, have been and are pressed into the service of slavery. The supporters of slavery have thrust these things upon the notice of that society, compelling it to make them subjects of consideration, by bringing them forward to sustain and sanctify slavery. Without fear of contradiction from any source, I assert, that the American Anti-Slavery Society never had made these objects of sacred regard topics of remark and condemnation, had not the pro-slavery priests and Christians of the nation brought them forward to sanction the existence of slavery. This Mr. Mahan knows as well as any other man. He knows that the Anti-Slavery Society has never uttered one word against the Bible, the Church, the priesthood, the Sabbath, the Communion, or any thing else held sacred, only on the ground that they are made props to slavery .-He knows that these things were and are thrust into Anti-Slavery meetings by the pro-slavery ministers. nothing in the universe that sanctions slavery. Let all this people hold sacred be arrayed, practically, against slavery, and the American Anti-Slavery Society would be the first to acknowledge and welcome their aid. This Mr. Mahan knows. So long as these sacred things are made props to a system of wrong so hideous and so gigantic, that society will be the first to spurn their claims to sacredness and authority. 1 believe I speak in accordance with the uniform opinions and practices of that society when I say, that, in its view, nothing is sacred, nothing is obligatory, nothing authoritative, nothing divine, which connives at slavery, even by silence, or in any way lends its sup-

But my object is not to vindicate that society. It is in its principles and measures founded on a rock, even the rock of self-evident truth, and the gates of hell can never prevail against it. No power arrayed against it has stood or can stand; simply because its principles are true; its spirit of no compromise with slavery is of God; and its general measures and action are in perfect accordance with its divine spirit and principles. Its history will be its vindication. needs none other. One fact is known and read of all : whatever is on the side of the oppressor, in Church and State, whatever is drunken, avaricious, ambitious, rowdyish, violent, debauched, mobocratic and anarchical, plundering and murderous in this nation, is, and ever has been, arrayed against that society .-This Mr. Mahan well knows, and has always known He sees it and feels it wherever he goes. As a general thing, only the conscientious, benevolent, humane the higher-law men and women of the land, have ever been attracted to that society to aid in its operations This is its history, as its bitterest enemies, even Mr Mahan, who is one of its foes, will testify.

But my main object in addressing you is, to notice Mr. Mahan's allusion to myself. I allude to this solely because it affords an opportunity to say a word, touching the spirit and action of those who have long acted as prominent members of that society. Owing to my intimacy with them, and my journalizing habits other hand, I have seen letters, &c., purporting to be the last twenty years, I have the means to know and from spirits, which I was equally certain did not pro speak of them as probably none others have. As to ceed from the mind of the writer, or that of any one my connexion with that society—I was its agent just present. So, what is one to conclude? But I did not one year, in 1836—7, and have had no connexion with intend to say one word in regard to this matter. All the society since. I know not that my name is on its I shall trouble you with is a hope that those letters records as a member. I think it is not and never was, may be continued, so long as it is not to the exclusion I know not that the committee of that society ever of more important thipgs.

Took the least action in regard to me, or any notice of Now, let me say, that I never saw a time when the me whatever, since the summer of 1837. I can hardly Liberator seemed to me more liberal and expansive in suppose Mr. Mahan could have been ignorant of this its spirit, more strong and vital, more full of the very fact; for he, with all other ministers of this land, has marrow of reform and human solidarities, than it is narrowly and anxiously watched the movements of the now; and I subscribe myself, American Anti-Slavery Society. I have deeply sympathised in the spirit, principles and measures of that society, and have, excepting five years absence in Europe, uniformly for twenty years attended its anniver- No. 27, reserved for our regular file, were taken from

have sympathised with me as they would with Ma that do or ever did sanction such governments. treated my views of war, death-penalty, man-killing much bitterness and malignity as he has. They have had nothing to do with them, except in 1840, when the party with whom Mr. Mahan has been, and i now, I believe, identified, sought to exclude from the society all who were non-resistants, and would no vote for the war-making, slave-hunting Constitution of the United States. This Mr. Mahan well knows for at that time he sided with that portion of the soci ety, and joined with the seceders in forming a polit ical organization, which formally excluded all wome and all who could not conscientiously vote for a Con ety refused to exclude any human being from its plat form, who would in good faith, and sincere and hon est zeal, join in its efforts to abolish slavery. With these facts touching that society and my connexion with it. I believe Mr. Mahan to be acquainted.

As to the prominent members of this society, the Garrisons, the Jacksons, the Westons, the Chapman if entire consecration of time, talent, energy, life, o body and soul, to the overthrow of a system of the greatest wrong, cruelty, pollution, heathenism, rob bery and murder, that ever afflicted this world-i entire consecration of life in its strength of manhoo and womanhood to pleading the cause of the dumb, the outcast, the outraged, the helpless and innocent, car entitle men and women to the love and veneration mankind, then will these prominent members of the American Anti-Slavery ere long enjoy them. Their zeal, their courage, their energy, their self-forgetfulness, their devotion to what they deem duty to God and man, have never been surpassed in the history of this world. But I forbear. Their lives constitute their vindication from all that Mr. Mahan has said or can say against them. Whatever he may say about their infidelity, he is not the man to accuse them of lack of love and respect for human beings. He may accuse them of hostility to governments of violence and blood; to governments, churches, priesthoods, bibles, religions, and constitutions that sanction slavery, was or sectarism, and they will thank him for the accusation, and esteem it an honor to be thus entered upon the records of this world; but when he shall necuse them of hatred and hostility to man, their lives will nswer him. No other is needed.

Mr. Mahan designates Pillsbury, Foster and Wright 'apostates from Christianity! I speak for myself. If to deny that the Father of the human family ever instigated his children to fight and kill one another to deny that He ever authorized the shedding of human blood, by man for any cause: if to deny that he ever approved of slaughtering children as a penalty for the sins of their parents; if to deny that polygamy and concubinage ever were or can be right; if to deny that any child was ever born without a human father if to love and forgive mine enemies, and to promote the brotherhood of the race without regard to distinct tion of color, of sex! sect, religious or national organi zations: if this be apostacy from Christianity, as Mr. Mahan thinks some of them are, then I freely and gladly confess to the charge. I do not wish to be called a Christian, to be a Christian, to live as a Christian, to die as a Christian, or to go to the Christian's heaven after death. I wish to have nothing to do with Christianity, except to oppose it, further than I can do so and preserve my soul stainless from ambition, anger wrath, war and oppression, from human hate and hu man blood. I have long stood alone, unsustained and unrewarded, so far as any human organization is concerned, in my efforts to promote the progress and redemption of the race. I shall do so to the end.

Slavery in this country is intertwined with religior d politics, and social and domestic life, in every d is settled in the policy of that society; it will spare partment. The action of all the leading religious and political parties, this season, proves the assertion. The marriage state and all domestic relations are annihi lated among us, in one half of the nation; parents beget and raise their own children for the market : lib erty, and Christianity, and manhood, are crimes pun shable with death among three millions of our peo ple. All that this nation deems sacred is brought in o sanctify and sustain these crimes and pollutions.-The mission of the American Anti-Slavery Society i to array the world against American Slavery and al that sustains it. This done, and its mission is ended Till then it will live, and nothing can arrest its on HENRY C. WRIGHT. ward course.

THE LETTERS OF 'SILONA!

New Garden, (Ohio,) August 8, 1852. Mr DEAR FRIEND :- I hope all your readers are a

much gratified in the reading of those beautiful letters from 'Silona' as myself; and that, whether or no they indulge in the same speculations, and cherish the same hope. Regarding the origin of them, they may be able to put aside prejudice, sufficiently to feel the consoling and elevating influence which it is, evidently, the aim of the writer (whoever that may be,) to diffuse It is of no consequence to me what world the writer inhabits : her letters are an emanation from that mysterious, grand, and all-pervading power we call mind c. , for the want of a more comprehensive term and which exhibits itself to us, according to our per ceptions, in the forms of Humanity-Divinity ;- bot sacred and august, both one with our own being, and revealed through our own sympathics and aspirations. I have read them with much interest, and had my own thoughts about the alleged source from which they

Many friends, in whose integrity and good faith have the most unbounded confidence, have sent to me communications received in this way, which appeared to me so evidently the product of their own minds, i became a subject of curious inquiry, how could tho communications possibly come in this way? On the

Yours, decidedly,

IF All the copies of the Liberator of July 20 saries, and without invitation or urging from the society have participated in its deliberations. This I have
done, simply because I could not do otherwise. The can furnish us with that number, they will greatly

VISIT TO THE GRANITE STATE. Boston, Aug. 17, 1852.

DEAR GARRISON—Well has it repeatedly been said of late, by the devoted friends of universal liberty that we have reason to thank God, take courage, an persevere. Every day, almost every hour, comes to m with fresh cheer. The still, small voice of philosophy experience, history, fact and conscitinually chanting the inspiring music of final, and not remote, success and triumph to every holy cause now espoused by earnest philanthropists. A deep and resistless under current, not very obvious, perhaps, to the dissolute and mercenary multitudes, murmur with forcible aweetness of more numerous and rapid changes in favor of freedom than the friends of humanity have hitherto had the joy of contemplating I mean this—that the best minds, the most serious and earnest spirits of all acets and parties, in Church and State, are seeing, more or less distinctly, that all issues, in contrast with this of Freedom and Slavery, are insignificant and mean. A revolution of feeling i going on in both national parties, occasioned by the palpable villany and disgusting folly unanimously perpetrated at Baltimore, equally by Whig and Dem ocrat, in accepting and promising to cherish all the colossal atrocities which the most depraved menstealers have deemed essential to the eternal prosecu tion of their satanic system. By folly, I mean, particularly, the hideous stupidity embodied in the scare crow resolution to padlock every lip that ventures to move in condemnation of the sum of all villanies. Those platforms are not more abominable by their oper and reckless approval of all that is vile and heart rending, than disgusting by the unparalleled nonserse of their resistance of agitation. Oh! if the sun shall venture to shed a single beam to-morrow, the united prowress of Pierce and Scott is pledged to blot it out forever! What a brilliant gem of the ludierous! How finely set in that imposing resolution ! The low ambition of political demagogues has passed to the climax of utter desperation, and challenges alike our horror and our profoundest pity. The result, however, is not delayed but hastened. Nothing is done against but all for the truth. But I have not said what I intended. It was my

urpose to speak of some of the anti-slavery meet nes which I have recently had the pleasure of addressing at New Ipswich and Mason Village in N. H. and Haverhill, Mass. The meeting at Mason Village the Baptist meeting house. The Baptist clergyman, colored people, thereby tending to perpetuate slavery (the Rev. Mr. House.) from the first, expressed his and involving in itself every thing inimical to their in entire willingness that his house should be used for terests, and as such it cannot be too strongly depre our meeting. He and the Orthodox minister both cated, nor too vehemently opposed. gave up their meetings, usually holden at the same hour, and were present, with their sympathy for our ored American to remain in this country, and use eve meeting. After the lecture, the former crossed the ry possible effort for the everthrow of slavery. street, and obtained a contribution for our collection. Is not this a rare case of liberality and interest? Is by participating in the funeral pageant of Henry Clay it not the more worthy of remark, that Mr. H. knew, in this city, evinces either a lack of self-respect-an sympathy with the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socie- a people-a want of regard for the three and a hal ty? Let this be an example to others, and let this notice of it show to all that we have no controversy with anti-slavery men of any sect or party; while we intend to assault and batter down every thing proslavery, in whatever position and with whatever dienity it may exist. I wish to thank Mr. House personally, for his aid in making our meeting large, interesting and profitable. And why should not his example be imitated? Do not men see that, in shutting out the cause of liberty from their meetinghouses, they close the door against God and Christ, and all the principles of righteousness which they command us to revere, obey and inculcate? Do they not see that they thus shut out the 'light of life from millions, whose eyes are now legally forbidden to behold it? Are they so stupid that they do not see that, in opposing the cause, they oppose, conessedly, the highest effort for extending relief to the wretched millions who are pining in thraldom? If they do discern this obvious fact, how intolerable the load of guilt resting upon them! and if they do not what shall be thought of their sagacity? It would be agreeable to enlarge here, but 'time and space forbid.'

The meetings at New Ipswich, on the 10th and 11th, were well attended, and gave good evidence of the progress of anti-slavery feeling in that region. The collection and donations at Mason Village amounted to \$5,45, and though they were less at New Ipswich, still they were greater than was anticipated. Friend Boynton and Weston, of N. I. are among the most intelligent, efficient and generous supporters of the cause in that neighborhood. Vet there are many others, who are an honor to the position they have taken.

At Haverhill, there was a good attendance, though the notice of the meeting was limited. As an evi-\$3,59. Let me say, that I am abundantly rewarded in my humble efforts, in being permitted to witness the sublime victories of truth over error, and right over wrong, and the utter weakness of every thing that arrays itself against the omnipotence of these divine forces.

For three weeks to come, my mission is in advocat ing 'Prison Reform,' in company with friend Spear, after which, it is my intention to remain constantly in the anti-slavery field. J. J. LOCKE.

ANOTHER EMPHATIC ANTI-COLONIZA-TION PROTEST. The American Baptist Missionary Convention, com

posed of colored ministers and lay delegates, has been session in the Belknap Street Church, Boston, dur ing the past week. The following resolutions, condemnatory of the nefarious Colonization scheme, elicited a strong expression of sentiment :-Resolved, That this Convention view with deep

abhorrence the unmerited stigma cast upon the reputation of the free people of color by the promoters of the American Colonization Society. That we reject its inhuman and barbarous position of driving us from the land of our birth, to one of sickness, devastation and death, when they are unwilling to give us a Christian education while among them.

Resolved, That the principles and objects of the

American Colonization Society are at war with the scriptural injunction, 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you; ' cruel, subtle, iniquitous and devilish; and they elicit, as heretofore, our irreconcilable repugnance.

Resolved, That we, as a people, deprecate any movement on our part which can, in any light, be construed into a virtual recognition of those principles. As AMERICANS, we love our homes; here were we born, here have we lived, and here will we die, and

Mr. W. J. Watkins was the first speaker. He commenced by inquiring what are the principles upon which the Society is founded? What are the motives by which colonizationists are actuated? The ostensible object of the Society is, said he, the amelioration of the condition of the Free Colored People. Colonigationists profess love for the colored man. But the real object of its formation was the protection of slave property. The first Colon ization Society was held in the city of Washington, 1816. At that meeting, John Randolph remarked, in substance- We have met for the security and protection of our slave

He also quoted from a speech of Henry Clay or that occasion, and from speeches of ardent colonizationists more recently, from the organs of the Society &c., to demonstrate the truthfulness of the position he assumed, viz: that the Society had its origin in a wicked prejudice against color, and was catablished for the protection of slave 'property.' O, said he how colonizationists do love us I If we will consent to be banished from the land of our birth—if we will go three thousand miles from them, they will love us to the consent to be be banished from the land of our birth—if we will go three thousand miles from them, they will love us to the consent to the land of our birth—if we will go three thousand miles from them, they will love us to the land of the l

with a vengeance; but if we resolve like men to maintain our rights in the land of our birth-rights maranteed by the Declaration of American Indepen we elicit their intensified hate.

But, said he, they would have no use to go an congelize Africa. He respectfully submitted to their hey and not see are the people to enlighten Africa. We are, if they are to be believed, a miserable, worthless ignorant, and degraded race of beings; too low in our debasement to be reached by the heavenly light. But we are, potwithstanding our innate inferiority and noral obliquity, possessed of sufficient acuteness of scernment to know who are our friends, and wh our enemies. We know, said he, Wm. Lloyd Garrion, and we know Daniel Webster.

Mr. Watkins concluded by calling upon his breth ren to maintain their ground. Sorrow and darknes may continue for a night, but joy will break forth in the morning. He was vociferously applauded.

Rev. Mr. Crawford then addressed the Convention for

a few moments. The resolutions elicited his most earty concurrence. He spoke particularly of the subtlety of the colonization scheme.

Rev. Mr. Asher, Rev. Mr. Grimes, Rev. Mr. Jack son, Rev. Dr. Vaughn, the venerable and worthy President, and others, advocated the resolves with much power. The latter gentleman remarked, 'Let these resolutions be proclaimed upon the house-tops let us talk them wherever we go.'

The resolutions were then adopted without a dissenting voice, after which, the Vice President led the audience in the anti-slavery song, 'Thou that enslavest me,' and the meeting adjourned to hear a ser mon in the evening from Rev. Mr. Caswell.

On Thursday evening, the colored residents of Bos ton and vicinity gave their visitors of the Convention a levee in Washingtonian Hall. A large party was in attendance. The company took supper at 11 o'clock, and separated about 12 o'clock, delighted with their evening's entertainment. Everything was in No. 1 order.

ANTI-COLONIZATION MEETING.

At a meeting of the colored citizens of Rochester held at the Ford St. Baptist Church, on Monday even ing, August 9, 1852, James Sharpe submitted the fol

Resolved, That the scheme of the American Coloni was on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., in zation Society was concocted for expatriating the free

Resolved, That it is the right and duty of every col Resolved, That the conduct of certain colored mer

from the first, that the speaker was in the fullest that high sense of honor which should distinguish us as millions of their brethren in bonds-or a most laments ble state of ignorance, and is deserving the severes reprobation and censure.

The above were supported by remarks from Jame Sharpe, Joseph C. Holley, Wm. C. Nell, H. W. Foster Robert Johnson, Peter Stokely, Harrison Powell, Jas Cleggett and others.

It being communicated to the meeting, that, in som nstances, colored men were advocating this Janus faced erusade against our rights and liberties, J. C. Holley presented the following :-

Resolved, That the colored man, who, from love filthy lucre or any other motive, can lend his talents and energies to the Colonization scheme, is a traitor compared with whom Benedict Arnold was a pure pa triot and Judas Iscariot an exemplary Christian.

The entire series were unanimously adopted, and their publication requested in the city papers, and others who may please copy.

WM. Moore, Chairman. WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

CENTRAL NEW YORK. Extract of a letter from our esteemed colored friend

WILLIAM C. NELL, to the General Agent of the Masachusetts A. S. Society :-

"Being on a visit to my friends, Henry and Doreas Collins, in Waterloo, arrangements were made for my talking to a small audience in the Congregational Friends' meeting-house, on Sunday, July 18. I afterwards accompanied them to a family re-union

in Cayuga County, enjoying, en route, the pleasant passage across by steamer, and the beautiful scenery for which the shores of Cayuga lake are so famous. During the ride, our eyes were greeted with smiling orchards and fields of waving grain, evincing that the man would rean an ab It was gratifying to find several anti slavery fami-

lies, and be made welcome to their hospitalities. I am much indebted to Isaac Jacobs for a generous promotion of my meeting, on July 25th, and would make honorable mention of Rev. Mr. Graves, of the Presbyterian church at Northville, who granted his pulpit and exerted an influence that secured me an intelligen and attentive audience, participating very faithfully in the exercises himself. I felt encouraged for the cause sake, regarding it as a Sabbath day's journey in the

TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT CASUALTY! ERIE , N Y., Aug. 20, 1852.

The steamer Atlantic, at two o'clock this morning came in collision, on the Lake, with the propeller Ogdensburg, near Lockport, and sunk in half an hour.—
The Atlantic had on board 500 passengers, 250 of whom were lost. The remainder succeeded in getting on board the Ogdensburg with nothing on but their night-clothes and were brought in here, this morning. The Ogdensburg was somewhat injured, but lost none of her passengers.

and were brought in here, this morning. The Ogdensburg was somewhat injured, but lost none of her passengers.

It is believed that all the crew were also lost, with the exception of the captain and first mate. A dense fog was prevailing at the time.

The passengers were all in bed, and the Atlantic was in charge of the first mate. Immediately following the collision, the utmost confusion prevailed among the steerage and deek passengers, a very large proportion of whom were Norwegian emigrants. Many of them, in their terror, jumped overboard instantly.

The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, added horror to the scene by their cries and exhibition of frantic terror.

Great numbers of the emigrants jumped overboard, in their terror, without any provision for their safety, and thus rushed on to certain death. The fog was a sad hindrance to the efforts made at rescue, but some 250 were picked up by the propeller, and taken to Erie.

There was a large amount of money on board, belonging to a Western express company, which was also lost.

Mr. Blake, of Connecticut, who escaped from the collision on Lake Erie, estimates, that of the 5 or 600, phand, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, not over 125 were saved making nearly 400, on board, because the sa

collision on Lake Eric, estimates, that of the 5 or 600 on board, not over 125 were saved, making nearly 400 persons to have perished. He says, so crowded was the Atlantic, that the captain had to leave 50 or 60 at Buf-

Atlantic, that the captain had to leave 50 or 60 at Buf-falo, and he describes the night as almost clear, and thinks the strongest censure is deserving somewhere. Great excitement exists at Eric against the parties connected with the steamer Atlantic, and, at a meeting of the survivors, a series of strong resolutions, condemn-ing the inefficiency of the so-called life-preservers, the want of boats, &c., and calling for the arrest of the offi-cers of the vessel, were adopted.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, as the Chanticleer, a boat of six tons, under the charge of Mr. Dolliver, was passing through the gut between Hull and Pedick's Island, the mast of the boat struck the bowsprit of achooner Colone, and cangut between Hull and Pedick's Island, the mast of the boat struck the bowsprit of schooner Oolong, and capsized. Mr. Joseph Fenno, of this city, with his wife and child, who were on board the boat, were drowned. Mr. F. was a good swimmer, and kept his wife and child above water for some time, but no assistance could reach them in season, and they were swept off by the rapids.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON

meet in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8th, 9th and 10th, 1852.

The friends of equality, justice and truth, are earnestly invited to assemble there, at that time, to die cuss the important question of reform, technically

termed Women's Rights. We propose not only to review the past, and conresent, but to mark out new and broader paths 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-digeated 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 a higher, nobler destiny than has heretofore been hers.

Inasmuch as through the folly and imbedility 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 women 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, SAMUEL J. MAY.

GRAND MASS MEETING ON THE CAPE.

The friends of impartial liberty, on the Cape, will rally at their annual gathering in Harwich, on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 4th and 5th. Should the weather prove auspicious, the meeting will be held in the beautiful Grove, hitherto used for this purpose; if otherwise, the new and commodious hall, near the Grove, will be occupied on the occasion. The exercises will commence on Saturday, the 4th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Among the earnest and eloquent advocates of the cause, who are expected to present, are Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, and Charles Lenox Remond.

The most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all who desire to see our country delivered from 'its deadliest curse and foulest stain,' and every man enjoying his inalienable right to freedom.

JOSHUA H. ROBBINS, Committee. GILBERT SMITH, Harwich, Aug. 25, 1852.

OXFORD, (Worcester Co.)

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Massachu-setts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak upon topics con-nected with American Slavery, in Oxrond, in the Uni-versalist meeting-house, on Sunday, August 29, at the usual hours. LRICESTER. (Worcester Co.)

CHARLES L. REMOND will give an address on Colo-nization and the American Colonization Society, in Leicester, at the Second Congregational (Unitarian) meeting-house, on Sunday, August 29, at 5 o'clock, PLYMOUTH COUNTY. SALLIE HOLLEY, an Agent of the Old Colony A. S.

Society, will lecture as follows :-

Friday, eve'g, Aug. 27. Paper Mill Village, Sunday 29,
Bridgewater, Stat 1-2 o'clock, P. M.
Joppa, (East Bridgewater, Sunday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Duxbury Town Hall, Tuesday, Aug. 31.
Marshfield, Wednesday, Sept. 1. Paper Mill Village,

MARRIED.—In Weymouth, by Rev. D. P. Liver-more, Mr. Joseph Crocker to Miss Harriet M. Stiles, both of Weymouth.

DIED-In Newburyport, on the 18th instant, Capt. JACOB NOYES, aged 88 years. He espoused the anti-slavery cause at an early period, and has been one of its most faithful and uncompromising supporters. He was a very constant attendant at all our anniversaries in Boston, and henceforth the presence of his venerable form, on such occasions, will be greatly missed. H piety was deep, fervent and practical; his testimonie against an apostate church and a time-serving clergy constant and emphatic; and his aspirations for the demption of the world carnest and unceasing. Age made no perceptible impression upon his mental vigor and scarcely any upon his bodily powers.

LEWIS HAYDEN

FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE NO. 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET-BOSTON.

EVERY variety of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Bo. soms, Collars, Cravata; Carpet Bags, Trunks; and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in general;—a good assortment of fashionable Hats and Caps, &c. cc. &c., selling at the lowest rates.

August 27. August 27.

enterprising colored fellow-citizen, Mr. Hayden and his establishment, to the patronage of the public in general, and to that of the friends of the colored race in particular. His position is one of great usefulness and importance in this city, and for very many weighty reasons he is deserving of all the encourage-ment that can be extended to him. Those who huy of him will not fail to get their goods on the most reasonable terms, while at the same time they will help to sustain one who is sedulously endeavoring to prove that an emancipated slave can take care of himself, and be a valuable member of the community.]-ED. LIB.

THE SPIRIT WORLD

THE SPIRIT WORLD.

IGHT from the Spirit World; comprising a Series of Articles on the condition of Spirits, and the development of mind in the Rudimental and Second Spheres, being written by the control of Spirits. Rev. Charles Hammond, 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—60 cts.

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

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

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

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

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

The Spirit Harp t compiled by Maris F. Chandler—25 cts.

The Clairyovant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

The Clairvoyant Family Physician. By Mrs. Tut-

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July 2

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Orders left there attended to every day.

The smallest job thankfully received and faithfully executed.

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

For the Liberator. MASSACHUSETTS.

Humbled in the dust, old Bay State ! All thine ancient glory gone, Kneeling at the robber's bidding. Scorned and loathed and spit upon Hushed in shame that mighty voice, Which once made the world rejoice, Like sounds of heaven born; Pity's mantle fall upon thee, As thou standest poor and meek In thy haughty master's presence, Asking 'leave to speak'!

> Has she not, at your proud mandate, Licked the dust for years ? Quenched her heart's old love of freedom. Outlawed Mercy's tears ? Now her feeble fingers old, Clutch the silver and the gold, While the wide world jeers; How could you, 'mid her shame's eclipse, Smite her on her wrinkled cheek. When through courteous Sumner's lips She asked but 'leave to speak'!

Once she lifted up her voice, And the world was still : Heaven and earth gave audience Once, at Bunker Hill ! Startled crime once saw her form Riding the avenging storm; And felt her iron will, Foremost in the fearful strife. Where the death-shots thickest came, Blood for blood, and life for life; There she wrote her name!

O, if within her craven soul, Manhood had a foothold even, For the wrong ye've heaped upon her, And the insults given; She had roused her from her sleep, And her ery for vengeance deep Had upward gone to heaven, Long ere this the bugle peal Had rung along our mountains gray, Our eagles seen the Northern steel Glancing on its Southward way!

Ere five suns had set, O masters Northern bayonets in your hall, Though the pavement had been crimsoned-Broken once for ave your thrall! And your captives, bound and dumb, Had heard the beat of Northerh drum, And seen Oppression fall ! But her glory has been bartered In the merchant's money mart, And the canker-worm of Slavery Has eaten out her heart! G. W. P. Lynn, August 15.

For the Liberator.

HUMAN SORROW. Every heart knows its own sorrow best.

Once as in a melancholy mood I strayed, Wondering that Heaven had me so wretched made, While all around so happy seemed to be, Alas! said I, 'none sorrow know but me!'

I heard the jocund voice, the laugh so gay, And saw glad children sporting by the way, And faces all, of young and old, so fair, Methought no trace of sorrow could be there.

Then came a maiden with a merry song, Picture of pleasure as she danced along; Her airs so artless, yet so gay withal, ... I thought her, sure, the happiest of them all.

I spake (for speaking sometimes gives relief)-Fair maiden, thou hast never known a grief; Would that my heart were light and free as thine ! But, oh! such happiness can ne'er be mine.'

The rosy hue soon left that blooming cheek, Her voice half faltering as she tried to speak ; She said, with mournful voice and look depressed, Oh, sir! each heart knows its own sorrow best.

Upon this heart, which seemed but the abode Of joy to you, there hangs a heavy load ':-And then she slowly, sadly turned away;

I was amazed, but knew not what to say. As I stood gazing there, a lad passed by; Held by a string, his kite was soaring high;

He ran, he leaped-he shouted forth his joy-Such was the seeming pleasure of the boy. But now the proud kite reeled, -down, down it went Lofty its flight, but rapid its descent;

It veered and fluttered-then it flew away, And dropped right over where the churchyard lay Passing the churchyard gate, one look I gave, And saw the lad lone kneeling by a grave; Reclining by his side, the noble kite Lay quite uninjured by its random flight.

I heard his voice, (as I stood lingering nigh,) · Oh! mother, mother dear! why didst thou die, And leave thy poor, poor Eddy all alone, A helpless, homeless, friendless, orphan one?

Oh! couldst thou take my hand again in thine, And press thy cheek so soft once more to mine; Or could I, too, like thee grow sick and die, And here by thee and father sweetly lie!

I tried to soothe the little mourner's woe-But all in vain : his head reclining low On the green grass upon the mound to rest, He slept :- that heart knows its own sorrow best. I saw a mother clad in rich array, Around her were her shildren at their play ; She smiled upon them-then she drew a sigh,

And looked so very pale, I knew not why. Mother, what makes you sigh?' the children said A kiss was all the answer that she made : She dropped a tear upon the babe she press Alas ! each heart knows its own sorrow best.

Once more. I saw a crowd of mourners stand Round one whose death was caused by his ow hand :-

Why life was such a burden none have guessed; But, oh I each heart knows its own sorrow best. Would that his death were mine!' I said, id nighed;

To which, a voice, low whispering, replied, Beware of desperate steps ! the darkest day (Live till to-morrow) will have passed away.

old ile bear THE WINTER PIRE

BY MARY HOWITT.

A fire's a good companionable friend, A comfortable friend, who meets your face. With welcome glad, and makes the poorest shed As pleasant as a palace. Are you cold? He warms you-weary? he refreshes you-Hungry? he doth prepare your food for you. Are you in darkness? he gives light to you-In a strange land? he wears a face that is Familiar from your childhood. Are you poor What matters it to him? He knows no differen Between an emperor and the poorest beggar ! Where is the friend, that bears the name of man, Willedo as much for you? and at the

The Liberator.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN PEP-PERELL

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in this town on Saturday and Sunday, August 14 and 15, The Convention was held on Saturday and Sunday evenings in Central Hall, and on Sunday afternoon in the Tavern Hall; and was organized by the choice of A. H. Wood for President, and J. H. Crane, Secretary. Addresses were made at these meetings by William Amherst, N. H., (who came twenty miles to attend the meeting,) and by the Chairman. The principles and measures of the abolitionists were faithfully and clearly presented, and we think the people of Pepperell have made a great mirtake that they did not avail themselves of this opportunity to hear the truth, in regard to the greatest question now before the American people : however, this is their lookout, not ours If they choose to harden their hearts against the crie of the oppressed millions of our land, and to slander misrepresent, and stay away from the meetings of those who are advocating their deliverance, they in- FRIEND GARRISON: jure themselves, not us. It is the business of the fit to reject, and spit upon it. We have visited and cause by this free transportation of the lecturer ove never had the misfortune, before, to be located in one miles. On our arrival in Harwich, we saw, as we self-conceit, coldness and indifference, in regard to the tion of Daniel Webster pursuing a fugitive slave weanti-slavery enterprise, as they are in Pepperell. This man, placed upon the top of a cupola of the barn state of things is owing partly to ignorance, but mainly, in our opinion, to cowardice and mutual fear of there. While we were looking at this lofty and signieach other. The town, politically and religiously, scant sign, the owner and occupant of the place seems to be controlled by a few hunkers, who have Capt. Gilbert Smith, came out to the carriage, recog managed to lead the masses at their will, and to prostitute the pulpits to the humiliating condition of silence on the subject of slavery. Duty requires us, in this connection, to notice the

treatment we received from the Unitarian Society. Hall for a feast of anti-slavery truth. That day, the which for cowardice on the part of the pastor, and meanness and unmanliness on the part of the Society, we have never seen surpassed in our anti-slavery experience. Before the arrangements were fully made cause, had been consigned to the grave. In her dying in regard to holding a convention here, a friend of the hour, she had requested Mr. Lothrop, a reformator slave, a member of the Unitarian Society, who joined and liberal clergyman of Harwich, to preach he that Society, and paid in his tax, with the express un- funeral sermon, and to represent her death to have derstanding that he should have the privilege of sup- been the result of natural, fixed, and unchangeable plying the pulpit two Sundays in a year, by getting laws, and not at all of a special providence. Her any man he might prefer, went to the minister, and spirit passed from this state of life with a calm and asked him if he would be willing to admit Mr. Gar- cheerful hope, and with the same deep regard for rison to his pulpit Sunday afternoon, provided he humanity as she had cherished in health and active could be obtained. His reply was, 'O yes, perfectly life. A large concourse of neighbors attended the willing! I would like to have him occupy the whole services, testified their respect for the departed, their day, were it not that I have made arrangements to exchange. It would look curious for us, after saying so much in favor of toleration, to object to letting a man speak in our house, because he did not think as cordance with the request of our absent sister and we do. I think very highly of Mr. Garrison. If he friend and co-worker. In consequence of this event. were not more than a man, he could not be so calm in there was more than ordinary interest in our first the face of the opposition he receives from the churches.' Arrangements were accordingly made, and no tice given that Mr. Garrison would speak in the Unitorian house Sunday afternoon, we likewise having the consent of two out of three of the parish committee. On the evening previous to the Convention, the since. For some months past, he has been preachin should be published, as some of the people deny that Womanly Duties, &c., &c., and denouncing the Massa their minister ever gave his consent :-

Deror, Thursday noon. My DEAR SIR-I find that a decided unwillingnes exists among my people to have any change in the services next Sunday. Though it is to me a matter of indifference what subjects are discussed, provided they are important, yet the people profess to have a choice in the matter. Their wishes must be regarded; and therefore I do not feel at liberty to request Mr. Salt marsh to omit the regular afternoon service. It is of less importance, as I see by the handbill that there will be a lecture by Mr. Garrison, on Sunday after-Yours truly, Changes Banbidge.

The above is but another sad instance, illustrative of the deplorable workings of the slave system on the church and ministry at the North. The course pursued by Mr. Babbidge was alluded to in the most kind and feeling, though just manner, by Mr. May, (who was a classmate in college with Mr. B.) He thought the first answer Mr. B. gave, and his warm eulogies of Mr. Garrison, came from his heart; the last was against it, and was forced out by a knowledge that he must either comply with the wishes of his people, or run the risk of being turned out of his pulpit.

placed him by the side of the Mays, the Pierponts and the Stetsons, he has succumbed to the wishes of a few profligate slave-catching politicians, who are ready to sacrifice the dearest rights of humanity on the altar of a low and selfish ambition. Who are the men Mr. B. speaks of in the above letter, whose wishes must be regarded? They are men who stand upon the Baltimore Platform, who are pledged to return the es caping fugitive to that hell of slavery, which, according to Wesley, is the 'sum of all villanies.' According to Mr. B's theory, the wishes of such men must be regarded, while the wishes of the man who comes to 'preach deliverance to the captive' must be disregarded. And why? Because those men pay a few doilars into the church treasury. Two men, one who pays a tax of fifty, and the other of twenty dollars (we got our information from one of the parish committee,) refuse to pay it if Mr. Garrison is admitted therefore the doors are closed against him. And this is the church which is to reform the world-a church which weighs humanity in the scales with paltry pelf.' Mr. Babbidge has preached in the town about fifteen years, and these are the fruits of his preach ing. How dare he call himself a minister of Christ. while he thus sacrifices his convictions of duty and right to the requirements of a few of his slave-catching supporters? How dare he say that he 'remembers them in bonds as bound with them,' while he preaches, year after year, to a pro-slavery people, without only he abhorred Paul and Peter, because they told him reminding them of their duty to three millions of their enalayed brethren and sisters?

It gives us no pleasure to report the above dishon orable transaction, but justice to all parties requires it. We have none but the friendliest feelings towards Mr Babbidge. We believe him to be a kind-hearted man, and one whose sympathies are on the side of right He has our deepest sympathy in the trying circumstances in which he is placed. May he have strength hereafter to act the part of a Christian in the great warfare which is going on for freedom and right. Bene refused the meeting-house, at this late hour, we were obliged to go to the tayern hall, (which was kindly granted us by the gentlemanly landlord, though sity of refusing pressing invitations to various anti not without a good deal of inconvenience,) where a slavery families. But the friends must consider, that few friends assembled to listen to the solemn and im. the lecturer needs, wherever he may go, one steads pressive words of Garrison and May. The 5 o'clock meeting was more numerously attended. Instructive and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. Garri son and May. A letter from Rev. Daniel Foster of harnessed to the car. It was a beautiful day. The Concord, to the minister and members of the Orthodox Church in Pepperell, in reply to an attack made upon him by Mr. Cutler, the minister, was read by Mr.

six knots an hour, and when I came ashore, I felt that
Garrison. Mr. Foster's letter was a manly vindica. I had enjoyed the pleasantest ride I had ever taken tion of himself and his course through life; and we There is something grand in the sight of a well-built think Mr. Cutler, as an honorable man, can do no less

We were sorry to see so few ladies at our meetings When a million and a half of their own sex are had nothing more to wish for that afternoon. doomed to a life of toil, misery and pollution, in the charnel house of slavery, it don't speak very well for doomed to a life of toil, misery and pollution, in the charnel house of slavery, it don't speak very well for the moral and religious culture, or the mental improvement of the ladies of Pepperell, to absent thematical methods and imbedded on the fine white sand bottoms of the

selves from a meeting which has for its object their freedom, elevation and improvement. Though our meetings were thinly attended, and the stirring addresses that were made were received with coldn and indifference by the people, we think they will do good. We hope the people of Pepperell will make amends for the past, by interesting themselves in the cause of the slave in future; but if they do not, the anti-slavery cause will go on-it will not wait for them. The doom of slavery is sure. God has spoken it and his truth will prevail, notwithstanding th churches of Pepperell have arrayed themselves agains him and his cause. These churches are now full to Lloyd Garrison, Samuel May, Jr., Luther Melendy of years behind the age-a fact of which they will be convinced by attending our meetings in other parts of the State. If they prefer to remain so, and to giory in their self-conceit and ignorance, we have no object tions, only that we should like to see them humand intelligent and happy, and setting worthy of themselve and the age in which they live.

A. H. WOOD, President.

ANTI-SLAVERY LABOR IN HARWICE AND BREWSTER.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst., I proceeded from abolitionist to present the truth openly, fearlessly, Hyannis to Harwich, to meet the appointment made without concealment, without compromise. This for me there. Doctor Knox, of Hyannis, carried me has been done in Peppereil, and the people have seen on my way, showing his interest in the anti-slavery lived in many towns in the Commonwealth, but have a toilsome road and an expensive route of twelve where the people were so completely given over to were passing a thriving-looking place, a representa-We concluded, at once, that an abolitionist lived nised us, and invited us to stop. There we put up and having refreshed the inner and the outer man by freely participating in the hospitalities of the anti slavery lady of the house, we proceeded to Union mortal remains of the wife of Caut. Baker, herself an earnest abolitionist, as well as husband, and fully identified in life and in death with the anti-slaver sympathy with the bereaved survivors, and were manifestly moved and instructed by the noble and earnest discourse which Mr. Lothrop preached, in ac meeting in Harwich that evening. The next day, I called on Mr. Wilder, the pastor of

the Orthodox Congregational Church in Harwich He was my successor in the Howard Street Church i Salem, and came to this place a little less than a yea following letter was received by Mr. Hutson, (the mainly on the Inspiration of the Bible, the Divine gentleman who applied for the house,) which we think Appointment of the Sabbath, the Bible Sphere of chusetts Anti-Slavery Society as an infidel and mos dangerous organization. I asked him to come into our meetings, and discuss these questions before the people, where both sides could have a fair hearing. challenged him to substantiate his charge of infidelity against the society by a fair discussion. But he de clined, alleging as his reason for so doing, that * man was a depraved being, and therefore the result of discussion where error had a fair chance to speak against the truth would be the overthrow of truth and the establishment of error.' I told him ti seemed to me that the man occupying such a position was an infidel, i. e., destitute of a living, ennobling faith in God.' And I submitted the question to his candor, whether he could honestly continue t accuse the lecturers of the Anti-Slavery Society of infidelity, while refusing to hear them or allow then a hearing in their own defence. But I doubt not he will go on making charges which are false, without attempting to substantiate them, and denying thos whom he criminates all opportunity of reply. Well, we can say, confidently, that the church and the ministry which are based on the utter denial of free Instead of improving the present opportunity to do discussion as this church and minister are, are not of a noble, manly and Christian act, which would have God, and will surely come to nought. The anti-slavery enterprise weighs such institutions and such men in the just balance, finds them wanting, and destroys them, by exposing to the world the hypocrisy of their claims. But this glorious and heavenly cause, which preaches 'glad tidings of great joy to all men. strengthens and perpetuates the church that is found ed on the Rock of Truth, whose motto is, 'Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good '; and her credo comprised in the fundamental doctrines of true religion, to wit, the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of Mankind.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, I lectured in the Wesleyan Church at South Harwich, to attentive audiences. The sectarian spirit of this church was alarmed and offended at what I said, although the people seemed to hear the word gladly. It is greatly o be deplored that the Wesleyan Church is so in tensely sectarian in all her purposes and efforts. On Saturday evening, I lectured in Brewster. I was sorry I could not stay there and give my whole course of lectures. The people of Brewster are very far behind the age, and moral darkness enshrouds them One of the ministers there, when invited to come to the Saturday evening meeting, asked whether the lecturer was a Free Soiler or a Garrisonian, and then added, 'I am an Abolitionist, but I abhor S. S. Foster and Parker Pillsbury.' I suppose Felix was about such a Christian, i. e., he was a good Christian, so many unwelcome truths.

We had three meetings at Union Hall, in Harwich on Sunday. The house was filled, and a deep interes was manifested. The contributions at Harwich, South Harwich, and Brewster, amounted to \$13,50. The friends in Harwich reserve their strength for the September Convention. They will then replenish the

anti-slavery treasury much more fully.

During my stay in Harwich, I made my ho mostly in the family of Capt. Gilbert Smith, and there I found a home indeed, as I generally do with the anti-slavery friends wherever I go. The greates difficulty with the anti-slavery lecturer is the nece home while he remains to work in that field.

On Friday afternoon, I went out in a sail boat with Capt. Smith, and took my first side with the wind We rode some twelve or fifteen miles at the rate boat riding over the waves, almost a thing of life, and than acknowledge that he has done Mr. Foster great just as amenable to the touch of the pilot's hand as injustice. absent friends had only been with us, I should have

sinking valleys. The largest of these ponds, four in number, in close proximity, is three miles long and a mile in width. It is unquestionably the most beautiful pond to be found in the old Commonwealth. The number, in close proximity, is three miles long and a as about in mile in width. It is unquestionably the most beautiful pond to be found in the old Commonwealth. The hermit scholar who abode of yore in his humble cabin by Walden pond in Concord, would find rich ma-terials in these pure and placid inland seas for weeks of study, and a folio of reflections and descriptions. Mr. James Cahoon, who lives on the borders of thes ponds, in a most lovely situation, took me out in his oat on a voyage of discovery over and around the largest of the group. So my labors on the Cape have been enlivened by rare and inspiring scenes of recreation; and such communing with the beauties of nature, such worship of God through admiring and grateful intercourse with the works of His matchless skill, are ten thousand times more to me than all the Saratogas and Westminster Abbeys to be found on the earth. Yours fraternally, DANIEL FOSTER.

Harwich, August 16th, 1852.

If the mere perusal of the following narrative

causes the whole system to thrill to the fingers' ends, what must have been the sensations of the daring ære A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Mr. John Wise's One Hundred and Thirty-first Aerial Voyage.

MADE PROM PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, JUNE 3, 1852.

The third of June was ushered in with squalls and thunder clouds, which continued until the set-ting sun. The nature of the weather was such that few expected to see a balloon ascension, if one inflation of the aerial vessel, the violence of the wind was of a slight orange color, and no thunder follower was such as to make the balloon so unmanageable that I should have despaired of success in the attempt myself, had not my confidence been strongly established by the frequent trials of the noble air-ship

somewhat abated, I made the final preparation for the voyage, and, in ten minutes after, cut the last cord that bound the air-ship to terra-firma. The vation over the city in a south-easterly direction, but by the time I reached the Ohio, the ascent became rapid, and I soon attained an elevation of about two thousand feet. This kept me below the range of the heavy, cumulus clouds far and wide, and the balloon sailed sluggishly underneath them, laboring, as it were, under a heavy pressure. Having got some distance into Kentucky, and

passing along the range of a hill, three rifle shots were fired, and one of the balls struck my car, but the concussion was so slight that, had it struck my person, it would not have produced any injury or pain. The ball reaching and striking the car must have been the merest accident, for I am not willing to award such consummate precision of aim at that distance of height, even to a Kentucky rifleman.

Taking a view towards the South, I noticed a breasted the storm. From this, I presumed that it was impossible the storm could reach me, believing the same current which was moving the storm along must move me along ahead of it, and the distance between the balloon and the storm was at least two miles. I must endure its peril, or rise above it by discharging ballast. I became deeply interested in this meteorological phenomenon, especially when I saw the torrents disgorging from the upper clouds, which seems to cap the storm. The thunder and lightning was all displaying itself below. I say cle because they were detached and ragged, and oc-casionally the flashes would jump from one to another. I watched until its approach became so near that the outskirts of its rain fell on the balloon, and the car began to rock from the effects of its whirling motion. I now threw over sufficient ballast to raise me entirely above it, which gave me a direction more easterly than the course of the storm, and as we

were separating, the parting salotes of heaven's artil-lery were grand and imposing.

As I had not determined to make a long yoyage when istarted, and knowing that my voyage had for some time past ceased to be of immediate interest to the audience I had left at Portsmouth, I made some observations preparatory to a descent, for I had now got into a region of atmosphere where occasiona glimpses of the earth and the Ohio river were obtainout there appeared no place suited for a landing within my range of vision, as all was the forest and river. I continued onward and eastward, gradually coming down to get a better view of the nether world under the clouds, with a view of making a final descent. The clouds were much broken below, giv-ing me a tolerably extensive view of the carth and river; and referring to my chart, I judged that I was about twelve or fourteen miles north of Burlington, and going towards the cast, and at the same time gust was coming from the northwest. Whil I was considering the probability of getting into a drenching rain, if I should hurry mydescent before the storm would reach me, and also the uncertainty of meeting a proper landing place, and the next difficulty of certainly getting into the whirladmonished me once more to seek refuge in the calmer atmosphere above the region of Jupiter's do-minions. Accordingly, ballast was quickly discharged, sufficiently to send the Ulysses mounting upward with majestic mien, and turning my attention south-ward, I found a storm coming directly under my path

again.

Here, now, was presented an array of meteorological mortal and the late of mortal mortal and mortal cal displays that seldom falls to the lot of mortal man to behold. Involuntarily there sprang from my bosom an adoration of the God of Nature, through the adoration of His works, and I was rejoiced I had not made the descent when I first contemplated it Everything at this point conspired to make this the grandest voyage that was, perhaps, ever made in modern times. Here were two tremendous thunderstorms approaching each other rapidly beneath mein the distance and all round were piled, in the mos majestic and grotesque forms, masses of dense vapor—here and there could be seen immense pillars and spires springing up with enchanting beauty, while ever and anon there came the most terrible discharges o electricity, and loud and frequent thunder continu ing with increasing fury—a part of Heaven's heaviest artillery was rapidly approaching in awful conflict—the 'Ulysses' was soaring above it, distended to its utmost tension, rocking in the undulations of the atmosphere like a ship in a heavy sea, for such was the power of the pealing thunder that the atmosphere seemed to be convulsed to its very centre. All this time my own feelings were strung to the highest pitch of admiration, but a thousand regrets yearned in my thoughts because I had no companion to share the grandeur of the scene. High as my feelings

This raised me up to a level with the cloud-cap and the balloon again became completely filled This surprised me, as already so much gas had been discharged that he have read a level than a published that he have read a level to be the same as the scharged that by barometrical calculations, my alti-de would have been at least three miles. Upon reflection and observation, I came to the conclusion that the electrical medium in which I was floating

was acting upon the gas, and attenuating it.

The clouds below me were very thin and somewhat detached, but the electrical discharges on them were vivid and in rapid succession. While the balloon was in this position, a magnificent halo, or rather parhelion, was formed on the cloud surface below, and toward the cast of the control of er parhelion, was formed on the cloud surface below, and toward the east, proving that a refractory medium was around the body of the balloon. The balloon was now sailing in the clear sunshine, a little in the rear of the cloud-cap;—and believing that I was out of the influence of the storm, a gradual descent was again commenced. Great caution was now required, as every pound of ballast was spent, and a descent commenced must be concluded, slow as it might When I had settled about half way down be. When I had settled about half way down between the cloud-cap and the lower cloud, the uprising current arrested the descent, and the balloon was slightly drawn into the storm, and was also receiving a smart shower of hail, which I perceived was discharging from the cloud-cap. The hail made a terrible noise on the hollow silken globe. For a moment I felt uneasy; above me stood the boding, dingry, cloud-cap, below me the lightning was playing too fearfully to attempt a descent through it.

gy, cloud-cap, below me the lightning was playing too fearfully to attempt a descent through it.

The hail was pattering on the balloon, the thunder was roaring like a thousand pieces of artillery, and the balloon was rocking to and fro like a frail reed. I now determined to sail for some time in the wake of the storm, as to the west of me the sky was clear Several times sheet-lightning undulate and quivered between the upper and lower clouds. I was of a slight orange color, and no thunder followe

hat I should have despaired of success in the attempt myself, had not my confidence been strongly established by the frequent trials of the noble air-ship Ulysses.

At twenty minutes past 5, P. M., the wind having this position, the balloon was turning rapidly on its pomewhat abated, I made the final preparation for vertical axis, and rocking at the same time, which indicates the same time, which is position. made me slightly sick, like sea-sickness.

Now, suddenly, a new scene presented itself; rainbow was forming a little in advance of an

below me, with its concave side toward me, some what distorted in the shape of the letter S. The balloon was now sinking slowly, and the storm als gaining a little speed in advance of it, which brough me under the arch of the rainbow. This was truly a sublime spectacle-viewing it from behind and sidewise through the arch, perspectively upon my gaze, with its ceilings and sides freecoed in prismatic colors. Nothing could surpass its grandeur, and in addition to this, every hail drop was prismatically of dense vapor was bubbling and boiling like a the side of the cauldron was pictured the beautiful parhelion, by the sun shining on the balloon all the

outskirt of the hail was falling on it.

When I found that the sheet lightning did no endanger the balloon, and as I felt safe from the electrical discharges below, and the hail being small, began to regret that it was out of my power to follow this grand meteor to its conclusion. But my ballas was all expended, except some newspapers and provisions, which I threw overboard to check the bal loon a little longer; it must now inevitably soon come to earth, and in fifteen minutes after, I was sinking through the lower cloud, which was quite warm. This was about eight miles west of the Ohio river, and ten miles from Galliopolis.

At 6, P. M., I landed on a clear spot, (and the were scarce in this region,) in Guyan township Gallia County, Ohio, under a shower of rain, near th house of Richard Harbor, under whose roof I slep that night. This was something over a hundred miles from Portsmouth, by the steamboat route. As I was under the impression that rain and hail as well as snow, were formed in the lower cloud

having on former occasions, during thunder storms either sailed in the lower cloud or the upper, an never before viewed storms from their sides so clos as to be partly in them, I will now recapitulate its phenomena. It will afford good data, because both of the storms of which I received a portion of the

rain and hail, presented the same appearance. nder storms have two platas of clouds First-Th the upper discharging the contents, whatever they

may be, hail, rain or snow. Second—Sheet lightning, of orange color, under lates silently between the upper and lower clouds in a waving motion.

Third—The discharges of electricity take place in the lower cloud. By discharges are meant thun-

der and lightning.
Fourth-The distance between the upper

lower cloud was not less than 2,000 feet. This is by nere eye measurement.
Fifth—The uprising current was not continue er cloud, and was rising an higher than th

whirling as I was in the margin of the storm, being in it twenty-five minutes.

Sixth—The storm was much wider below than above, the deposit diverging at least twenty-five

Seventh-The deposition of rain and hail was thicker in the centre of the storm. I could not, o course, look through it, but I viewed one from it e other from its line of direction, and bot

appeared the same. Eighth—Under the shadow of the upper cloud, it i very cold; and in the lower cloud it is quite warm.

Ninth—The upper cloud was moved by the cur

rent which always blows from east to west. Tenth—Other causes than the upper current may affect the horizontal course of thunder storms, so as

to increase or diminish their violence. I might deduce some data from what was so dis tinctly observed on this occasion, but will, for the present, leave that for abler heads, and particularly to Prot. Espy and the Smithsonian Institute. JOHN WISE

From the Gloucester Telegraph. LECTURE ON LOVE AND MARRIAGE In these days of writing lectures, to exhibi

knowledge and power rather than to instruct the

direct and practical as we heard from Mrs. PAULINA W. Davis, last Friday evening. It seemed to m

very easy to account for her success of which we ha often heard; for she has those qualities which pecu liarly constitute the lecturer, in distinction from the brilliant declaimer upon science. To a thorough rect diction. She uses the words which accurately convey her thought, and leaves needless illustration and ornament for people who have were now wrought in viewing this grand commotion and ornament for people who have less to impart among the elements of heaven, the most subline spectacle was yet to follow.

Twice had the balloon attained an altitude where the had become a subline and ornament for people who have less to impart the manner of speaking also pleases us by its quiet earnestness, and its fine disdains of the tricks by which an audience are seduced into admiration for among the elements of heaven, the most sublime spectacle was yet to follow.

Twice had the balloon attained an altitude where she had become expanded to her utmost tension, requiring the discharge of copious volumes of gas to get her steady, and while mounting so high, the two storms had gained on me the distance of a mile or two, when I thought I might safely descend, as a liready are created by the safely descend, as a liready are created by the safely descend, as a certainly the sex which has such an interest, and a liready are created by the safely descend, as the safely descend as t two, when I thought I might safely descend, as already gas enough had been discharged to bring me down through the lower clouds. Before I had come down through the lower clouds. Before I had come down a great distance, I felt a sudden check, and also a sudden chill, and looking upwards, I discovered a dingy looking cloud-cap almost over me, so much so that the balloon fell into its shadow, while at the same time the western edge of the clouds was brilliantly illuminated by the sun, and the clear whole the same time the western edge of the clouds was brilliantly illuminated by the sun, and the clear should be based upon Love; but that its sanctity and permanent success must depend upon the qual-blue heaven was unobstructed towards the west as far as the eye could see at the highest union, the social sacrament of life, blue heaven was unobstructed towards the west as far as the eye could see at the hight I then was; but all this time I was under a slight shower of hail. Sometimes I would fall far enough back, or westward of the towering cloud-cap, so that the sun would shine on the balloon for a moment, then again it would suddenly rock into the shadow of it.

Here, then, I had a magnificent view of the thunder and hail storm, from the side, or rather behind from it, at an immense elevation above the lower lawyer of clouds, and to the minute description which I will now give of it, I would call the earnest attention of meteorologists and all persons who feel an interest in the investigation of the phenomens of storms, as I shall detail every feature of it exactly as it presented itself to my observation.

This storm raged at a much higher elevation them, as it sprung up suddenly, and at a point nearly, if not quite, over the junction of the two which came in contact with each other. At the time it commenced this portion of the lecture was a fine illustration of the persons of the two which came in contact with each other. At the time it commenced this portion of the lecture was a fine illustration of the persons of the sentiments was described; and this portion of the lecture was a fine illustration of the persons of the sentiments was described; and this portion of the lecture was a fine illustration of the persons and the comments are the skill with which the relation of the persons to the sentiments was described; and this portion of the lecture was a fine illustration of

the force of a pure and clear soul to press the facts of our physical nature in a way which circulate them equally above the 'valley of dry book' the them equally above the valley of dry book' the them equally above the valley of dry book' the tregions of morbid sentiment.

We have always had a horror of branes we course as Mrs. Davis would give with a feeing as the human body is more than a skeleton, warren's flesh and tied by a bundle of ligaments: that has the human body is more than a skeleton, warren's flesh and tied by a bundle of ligaments: that has temple of the soul. We hope Mrs. Davis the ture in Gloucester in a more favorable sease, as many of our people who did not hear ber has Franch and since woman has done and is yet dong some to place it on a permanent foundation control to the self-six of the property of the property

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THE Boston ... Report of these of these of act of attain to lbid.

The public lecture has now become as instance, and since woman has done and is yet done as men and since woman has done and is yet done as men to place it on a permanent foundation, certainly not provided in the property of the position of the torse, when she is qualified to assume it. Occasion of the torse, when she is qualified to assume it. Occasion interest is to learn. Let those who can teach a struct us; for wisdom and virtue and power that of sex, but the gifts of God to those who travely to receive and strong to use them. We had every lecture of the unpretending practical characteristics of the property of the provided as a positive benefit to the public has if the lecture-room is to become merely a ten safety of declamation, and the brilliant parading of half knowledge and cheap sentiment, then every so man is bound to set his face against it. We have it is to become a rock of common sense and was a struction in the midst of the sea of rant and the proposence that. man is bound to set ms face against a. We have it is to become a rock of common sense and was a struction in the midst of the sea of rant and released struction in the midst of the sea of rant and theorem nonsense that threatens American eloperer. It is listen to those who speak because they are something to say, and encourage that simple and aseful mode of instruction which improves rather than in toxicates the hearer. And as the season for the example of the typeum approaches, we work insist that this should be the chief test in the closer. If we need declaration, as what insist that this should be the chief test in the choics of lecturers. If we need declaration, our scholboys can furnish it; our own dictionaries will help us to adjectives, and Mr. Gleason's recent array. us to adjectives, and Mr. Gleason's recent armagments and the penny papers promise a rick supply to
all lovers of overdone eloquence. Let us guardite
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people; and with the interest already felt in the cosing season for lecturing, we anticipate a course
which shall produce an unusually strong improves
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