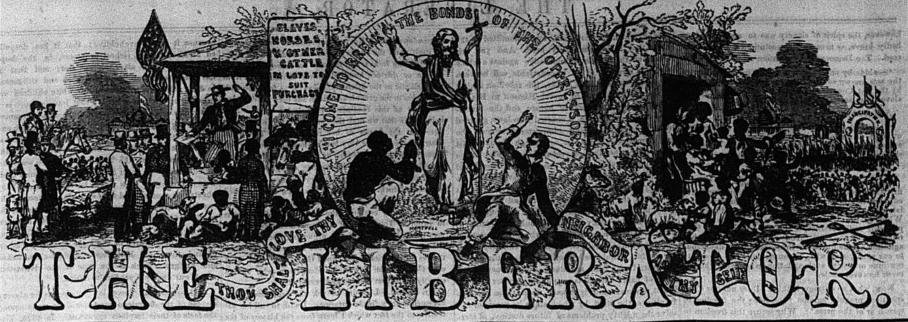
INT. SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. tobert F. Wallcut, General Agen

Tiam \$2 50 per annum, in advance. Threnjtantes are to be made, and all letters of its the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to The copies will be sent to one address for TEN is if payment he made in advance.

referenceds making less than a square indirectimes for 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, De Agenta of Anti-Slavery Societies are auof to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

of Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis HORNO, EDNEND QUINCY, SAMUEL PRILBRICK, (mit Pattirs. [This Committee is responsible in the Sauncial economy of the paper—not for



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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

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

TY, LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

TOL. XXII. NO. 36.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1128.

From the Washington Union. PARDON FOR ABBUCTING BLAVES.

Berton and Sayres, two men who were convicted harten and Sayres, two men who were convicted lists of abducting about eighty slaves from their ces in the District and the neighboring counties Maryland and Virginia, have been pardoned by is ser carly, of Friday, we published a communion snouncing the fact that these persons had a released, but the demands on our time were so

that we made no inquiry as to the particulars of section we made no inquiry as to the particulars of specific they had committed. The organs of the second on the National Intelligencer and the announced the same fact in paragraphs so a pare character of the offence, or to recall to ment of Drayton and Sayres.

gas, if not all, of our readers will remember the Ant, if not all, of our readers will remember the generat which was occasioned in 1848 by the next of a large number of slaves from the District of the neighboring counties of Maryatud Virginia, to make their escape to a free birst board of a schooner called the Pearl. seers from this city pursued and captured the seewhere in the Potomac, brought back the as slong with Messrs. Drayton and Sayres, who is the taken in the act of abduction. sen has taken in the act of addiction. In vir-res and most of the slaveholding States, negro-solar is a felony, and is punished by imprisonment is the gententisty; but the law in force in the Bent of Columbia was enacted by Maryland, her the formation of abolition societies to scatter shedsotion among the slaves, and entice them ufontheir owners. That law punished the abducof slaves, under the technical name of transportthe claims, under the technical name of transport-inguares, by imposing a fine, and by imprisonment actual of payment. The punishment is slight whe compared with that prescribed for the offence of segostating in the other States; but Messrs. Burnes and Sayres committed so many violations. d he law at once, and were convicted in so many rese, that they could not pay the aggregate amount of the fines imposed; and the President has now maned the imprisonment, and set them at liberty. Mr. Sunner, the senator from Massachusetts, was, sunderstand, the chief instrument through whom be purlon was obtained; and if so, an influence obtained the release of Drayton and Sayres, W. Samper is known as an abolitionist of the worst school, it is but recently that he attempted to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law; and the Southern mind cannot fail to be excited to

the some school of opinion with Joshua R. Giddings, Wm Llord Garrison, and Theodore Parker, comand sufficient influence to obtain the release of who have, after fair trial, been convicted of tifting slaves from their owners. It is impossible that slaves can be enticed away from their owners wheat presenting considerations, persuasions, and macements which tend to produce insubordination and insurrection. In cases of abduction, it is not he loss of property alone which the Southern peo-ne consider; but it is the dangerous and infamous cess which the negro-stealer resorts to in effectha objects, which inflames the Southern mind. That makes which is the essence of murder does not sping from a heart more desperately wicked, or more fathly bent on mischief, than the heart of him who would go into the busom of a slaveholding comhanty and present to the slave population the appeals fed with their lot, and attempt to throw off the autharty of their owners. No punishment is too severe sech unspeakable and cowardly depravity; and ess with which it is punished by the laws of this District, constitutes anything but a valid men for the interposition of executive authority. Name of the interposition of executive and Mr. Fill-her, he succeeded in winning the confidence of a large perton of the Southern people by his course since he became President, and by the character of the astransmide upon him in the North, because of his Stands with regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. But the President cannot expect to retain the confidence such be has won, if he now yields himself up to those the lave maligned him, and turns from his course to via the appliance and renew the hopes of that case of men who rule the counsels of the Whig part of the North. In the Baltimore Convention, it Filmore found but little support from the North. be now permits Mr. Sumner to influence his acto a cases involving slavery, or the punishment of are who are convicted of enticing slaves from their ovaes, he will have no friend in the or sustains the election of Gen. Scott, who is

URIENT.

CHILD-BIRTS

rnal applicants
ivin, one of the
Paris, and is the
gating the pain
as in its nature
ed it in America

othorized agent to. 100 Court st pothecary, Mare ark, Apothecary sician, and Dr by E. Ballard a: in Lowell by Newton Fitch.

FULOUS HU-EAD, BY DE. PANACEA.

duty bound in rements for the fryour Penacea. with a serofueyee and hese very painful; my sight. The trust my hair came hat my condition tetting better. I dvice of the best My own phyreatored. I have ly cured of my subtice as a values of arr surpasses.

ution.

GLEN STREET.

r the treatment o year. atment, from \$ 1 board, from \$

ERS, M. D.

Rock.

finner sustains the election of Gen. Scott, who is the candidate of Wm. H. Seward; but party fidelity are require him to be so faithless to himself at a change his line of policy, in order to win additional should be supported for Gen. Scott by conciliating such men as Mr. Sumner.

We do not concede that the power to pardon, and appreciation of the power to submac concede that the power to partition, impries from time to time, implies the power to substitute a lesser punishment, or to remit fines due to paute salvideals, either as rewards for aiding in the salvideals, either as rewards for aiding in beging criminals to justice, or as compensation for trace and injuries which criminals have inflicted at the party of the compensation of the comp was and injuries which criminals have inflicted as hem. But we cannot discuss that point at this lies. The Attency General has given an opinion assume the power of the President in the case of Dayton and Sayres; and the fact that he is a Southern man will be pleaded by Whig presses as profitted the power was properly exercised, notwith-many the fact that its average was invoked by suching the fact that its exercise was invoked by k. Carles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts.

Drayton and Sayres were tried for an offence which seemed by those communities in which it can be communited as of the most infamous character.

A time so fafal to the peace of the communities shich it is committed, and which tends so directh veaken the friendly relations between the season the friendly relations between the suits, should be looked upon with abhorrence and suits, should be looked upon with abhorrence and suits, should be looked upon with abhorrence and the second reseason for executive interference, but a most cogent one against it. In order to the shetty, penal stantes must be made so compressing as to embrace cases which society does not take to penals. The particular proper was intended to the stantest of the second penals. said as to embrace cases which society does not it is been penash. The pardoning power was intended a naive against such hardship; and it cannot be maded that the crime committed by Drayton and type as one, which, viewed in any aspect, applied to the sympathies of this community.

TEX PARDON OF DRAYTON AND SATRES.—The come Liberator, published by the notorious Gar-sea, copies the National Intelligencer's announced and the pardon of Drayton and Sayres, the arto-straler, and terms it an 'unspeakable grati-ing announcement.' The Liberator adds: 'It is possessy said, that to Mr. Summer much credit is to, for his personation of the summer much credit is and, that to Mr. Summer much credit is a his persevering efforts to procure the release is martyrs in the cause of bleeding humanity, incarceration in the Washington prison for an Christian benevolence will ever affix a deep to the chargest his to the character of our national government.

Refuge of Oppression. | THE SUPERIORITY OF SLAVERY OVER

Extracts from a pamphlet, printed on good type nd nice white paper, and just published in defence of the slave system, ' by a Carolinian,' at Cambridge

'The slave is at the mercy of a master, who must feel more or less the responsibility of his position. The freeman, who is weighed down by the inevitable ills that society is subject to, has no tyrant but the hard laws of demand and supply, stern and unterpretable of the state saving machines have always been greeted with curses by the poor. In a work now in course of pub-lication, ('Bleak House,') we are told with much humor, but more true feeling, that the great chancery case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, in the quibbles and subterfuges it gave birth to, was a source of corrup-tion to many natures, while through its ledious length it was the bread that filled many mouths. All the mournful pictures which are charged upon society have this one pervading feature, the weak sink-ing under the pressure of circumstances that are beyond their control. As long as this force of circumstances has no conscience, is out of view, has no duty or responsibility, it is a more dangerous power than the slave-owner's. In a word, it is mere short-sightedness to talk of the power of the white man over the black in slavery, when the alternative is be-tween that and competition between the races. The one is at least a degree of protection, the other would be extermination, to the weaker.

'We are reluctant to seem to admit the possibility that the relation of slavery should necessarily exthat the relation of slavery should necessarily exclude the attainment of Christianity by master or slave. For, on the contrary, we think there is much in slavery, if rightly appreciated, that is eminently calculated to give rise to the Christian virtues. For it is the only system of labor in which a recognized moral obligation enters into the contract. In slavery, if its whole scope be properly appreciated, society is held together by the ties of moral duties clearly defined, instead of depending upon that cold irresponsibility that presides over the traffic for labor in the great labor-markets. They taunt us with the traffic in flesh and blood; but how is the reality? The Southerner who buys his slaves at the auction-table is buying with the conviction pressing upon him, that his property comes to him with weighty claims of humanity and of Christian duty that must not be desired. nied. The capitalist who bids for labor abroad buys the ends. If the pittance per week be insufficient for wife and children, it is nothing to the capitalist, for there is no obligation on him beyond the payment of the wages. They taunt us with owning the slave, body The great marts of labor abroad are not o encumbered : flesh and blood are bartered away. but no man who buys is oppressed with anything be-yond. They taunt us with denying all legal rights to the slave. Theirs is the hard letter of the law nothing that is not 'in the bond'! With us the moral code becomes positive law where legal rights end. Society ceases to be a state of war; because a new element is introduced, an element which secures protection for the poor and demands forbearance rom the rich, its principle of authority being an which, as a security for Christian action, is in strong contrast with the stern demand-and-supply principle.

'Amidst all the perplexities and uncertainties which shroud the future, we may add this for certain, that slavery will serve a great purpose for the negro. Whether he be destined to rise to an equality with the white man, and to break the fetters which bind him, as in that case he will most assuredly do, whether he is to continue for a long time yet las a laboring class bound to the white man in a peculiar relation, 'generating great virtues' and bewhich, as a security for Christian action, is in strong which bind him, as in that case he will most assuredly do, whether he is to continue for a long time yet as a laboring class bound to the white man in a peculiar relation, 'generating great virtues' and becoming a patient of bindling and section whether coming a relation of kindliness and charity, or wheth-er, as some who rate him lowest suppose, his destiny is to be always driven to unwilling labor, a school of discipline is undoubtedly his greatest present need. Labor, even though it be unwilling labor, is a thousand times better for him than the careless indolence or vice which our latest information from the scene

'And the labor to which the slave is subjected in 'And the lator to watch the slave is subjected in his present discipline is not excessive; for it is proved to be compatible with an almost unprecedented natural increase of the race. The scene of his labor, moreover, is in the midst of those who are far above him in mental cultivation and Christian feeling.—And, finally, his state of dependence upon this such as to appear to provide the state of the state of dependence upon this state. perior class is such as to arouse in a peculiar degree a disposition to teach and to elevate the laborer whose entire service is due to them. Taking these things into view, it is not extravagant to assert, that, f there be any good in human nature, slavery may ister to great ends. And w hat, as 'the thoughts of men are widening,' mor justice will be done to an institution, which, if it disappears because of an increased energy and higher character in the blacks, will have had its day of usefulness, as the source of that energy and that elevation of character.

of British philanthropy details as the effects of pre-

TINCLE TOM'S CABIN.

I have been reading 'Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life among the Lowly.' It is a beautiful preacher of Abolitionism. I will endeavor to examine its beauties when more at leisure. It is a mischievous, ble that where great evil is being concocted, you will always hear the rustling of petticoats. For her offence the son of God died! Not content with the agony she created in Heaven, she now seeks to de-

Selections.

A DARK PEATURE OF SLAVERY.

*It has been charged upon the opponents of slavery, that they have misrepresented it. A great many slave-holders, under the direct or indirect influence of Christian principle, treat their slaves better than they might, were they inclined to exercise the despotic power the system confers on them. And it is possible some such may be charged with atrocties which they mad decoders and above. But the extent is the hard laws of demand and supply, stern and unchangeable. The one depends upon a master, whose interest it is to raise him up; the other can look upon. The slave-owner has always before him the effects of his acts, and will be moved to pity by the sight of the misery that is caused by his thoughtless—by fines, by the deprivation of liberty, and by corpositions and supply, stern and unchange which attractives which they would condemn and abhor. But the system its only to raise him up; the other can look up some such may be charged with attractive which they would condemn and abhor. But the system its soll is so dark and unrighteous, that it is almost impossible to paint its features in too unfavorable colors. One of these features is apparent in the purishment of the part of slaves. A white man may be punished by fines, by the deprivation of liberty, and by corposition of the slave of the slave. sight of the misery that is caused by his thoughtlessness or violence. The poor man may be starving in
the garret, while he whose thoughtless general order to diminish work, or hasty dismissal of an inefficient workman, or whose prudent retrenchment of
expenses, has been the cause of the misery, has said
the word and passed on, in otter ignorance of how
fatally his word has fallen, because there is no visible claim upon him, and the evil is far out of his
sphere of life. Is the nature of the slave-owner hardser than the necidents of good or had seasons, upon sphere of life. Is the nature of the slave-owner harder than the accidents of good or bad seasons, upon which the lives of so many depend? 'Three wet days will bring the greater part of thirty thousand street people in London to the brink of starvation.' How many thousands depend upon the vices, or the follies, or the uncertain habits of society! A vice corrected may many times afflict the masses with a widening circle of evil, that would make the newly virtuous shudder at the consequences of their reform. The sudden change of a morning or evening beverage, of a lady's bonnet or cap-string, would reduce many men and women to helpless poverty. Laborsaving machines have always been greeted with

The above is an editorial from the Central Christian Herald, of this city, and we commend it, in all its terrible truthfulness, to the attentive considera-

tion of our readers.

Coming from the editor of the new school Presby terian organ, its importance is far greater than if it had originated in some other quarter. It is the testimony of one born and reared in a slave State, who knows whereof he affirms, and who is under no temp tation to exaggerate the picture. He has presented this subject in a very strong and impressive manner.

Let us consider, for a moment, the truths which

he has spoken. A man has committed a crime—is convicted and brought for sentence, and the question arises, what shall that sentence be?
Shall he be fined? No, for we have already rob-

bed him of all his property—not a penny is left which he can call his own. A fine, therefore, is out of the Shall we deprive him of liberty? We have done

not be de-ad buys the we load him with chains? No, the marks on his sinews and muscles of the man, and there the contract wrists and ancies show yet, how raw and bloody ends. If the pittance per week be insufficient for wife where the fetters were, when he was manacled without a crime, when he was chained in the gang to be driven as a brute.

There's no punishment in chains, for him.

eel that the soul of the slave is in some sense in it is master's keeping, to be charged against him are a familiar part of daily life with him. Everything but life has already, and often been drained by the overseer's scourge—and scourging, therefore, would scarcely rise, in his judgment, to the dignity of a judicial infliction, and would produce very little moral effect. Can we not put him to hard labor? No, his daily common toil is fully equal to his utmost powers of endurance. Indeed, the State could not hope to equal a driver in the weight and cruelty of the burthen. Hard labor in the penitentiary would be hail-

ed as a deliverance.

We may put him on bread and water; many thanks would he give you, at this improvement in his food, so much superior to his daily fare.

done with one, whose common life, whose daily ex-perience is so horrible, that legal ingenuity and power, panting for revenge, can devise nothing worse than what is already upon him! One thing only remains, as the editor of the Herald has said. He can be killed. Everything but death he suffers now. Let him be killed!—Cincinnati Christian Press.

AN INCIDENT IN SLAVE LIPE. We have the following from undoubted authority,

from one who is able to give the time, place, and names of persons. The actors in the scene are all or most of them living: - Christian Press.

A colored man who had obtained his own freed by placing the Ohio river between him and his master, a liberty which he, however, held by a premaster, a liberty which he, however, held by a pre-carious title, though it was previous to the enactment of the late Fugitive Law, was compelled to leave his wife behind him in bondage. He did not, however, forget her. Freedom without her was but half en-joyed, while the thought of what she was suffering embittered his days.

He meditated many a scheme for her deliverance,

thich, however, he was unable to put into execuwhich, however, he was unable to put into execution. Her master was a Presbyterian minister in
good standing with his church, and preaching regularly to a congregation not more than a day's journey
from the banks of the Ohio.

He, however, had no inclination to practise that
morting a had Glaral which practice.

the, however, had no inclination to practise that portion of the Gospel which proclaims deliverance to the captives, and the enslaved wife was thus held in forcible separation from her husband, by one who professed to be a follower of Jesus, an example to the flock.

The husband of this woman was brave and determined and he had a boother of a spirit like note, he

The husband of this woman was brave and determined, and he had a brother of a spirit like unto his own, who was also a fugitive from slavery.

The two concerted a plan for the deliverance of the wife. Inasmuch as the brother was unknown to the master, and would therefore be less likely to be interrupted in his enterprise, it was determined that he should cross the river, visit the plantation, and attempt her rescue. The husband meanwhile was to

Late on Saturday night, the brother reached the plantation of the minister, and on Sabbath morning, just before the time for service, it was ascertained that the preacher's slave had fled. The first impulse of the minister was to make instant pursuit himself, but remembering his pulpit duties, he mounted his horse, and having given the alarm, and started some well-armed men on the track, he applied himself to

well-armed men on the track, in applied in heart the ministerial duties of the day, preaching in person, and hunting slaves by proxy on the day of God.

The fugitives had the advantage of the night travel, but the pursuers were mounted, and at the very instant when the brother met, and congratulathorsemen in pursuit dashed down the ferry, and threw horsemen in pursuit dashed down the ferry, and threw themselves from their horses to secure their prey. They at once remonstrated, and spoke of the wickedness of this stealing. The consciences of the blacks seemed very hard, they showed no penitence. The joys of plantation life and the excellencies of their master were pressed upon them, and the contemptuous laugh showed how little they appreciated these comforts.

Large promises of better treatment of specific

Large promises of better treatment, of sumptu-cus fare were made, but this too made no per-ceptible impression. The Kentuckians, enraged, drew their revolvers; the husband and brother coolly presented theirs also, and told them they were also ready to shoot. They stood close by a small skiff used at the ferry, its bows just clinging to the shore. The blacks facing their pursuers, and with pistols presented, with the wife behind them, marched backward to the boat. The woman and brother seated themselves, and the husband stepped in and shoved it off. The water was shalow, and a Kentuckian rushed forward and seized her ow, and attempted to drag it back to the shore, but a bullet from the brother's pistol grazing the top of his head, stunned him for an instant; he seized once more the bost, when the husband shot him through the breast, and he fell while the bost was shoved rapidly into the stream, and in a minute's time, and before the wounded man could be raised from the water, was making rapid headway towards the Northern shore. A volley of shots from the Kentuckian's revolvers was now discharged at the fugitives, bullets splashing the water at their side, and one ball struck the leg of one of the men; but a few minutes placed them out of the reach of pistol shot, and they were soon in the hands of friends, and in a place of safety. The wounded man was placed in a house near by,

and seemed approaching his end.

The next morning, the ministerial master having finished his Sabbath teachings, purried to the scene. He found that his slave had indeed escaped, and that his hired pursuer was probably mortally wound-ed. Finding that nothing could be accomplished by remaining, he gave his friend some excellent counsel about life's uncertainties and travels, but as he held about life's uncertainties and travels, though you his hand in parting said: 'Brother, though you must die, there is one consolation: you will soon be in a world where there are no nigger-stealers.' After home, to resume his position at the head of his flock, brilliant example of the pious slaveholder.

We have exaggerated nothing, and added nothing to the above. The main incidents were related to us as they are described, by one who knows the parwhose truthfulness no man darcs doubt

the natives of those islands were desirous of such

struck which will lay low the hideous monster, and save the world from one of the direct curses which have ever afflicted this poor, sinful, polluted world? We must fight and pray, pray and fight; and we olly and bonestly believe. Not a few are thinking written by a woman, but directed by foreigners at Oahu without doubt, in which I find the following assage: . Whether eventually these islands should annexed to the United States, or become an in dependent republic, the introduction of slavery is in-dispensable to their value. Again: 'Slavery will certainly exist here, ere many years.' This I show our people, and I urge them to go to God in an agony of prayer, and to rouse themselves to honest, vigorous forts to repel the foe, ere he fastens on them his chains. Let us, relying on God, declare, before
High Heaven, slavery shall die, or we will. The
Lord hear and bless! Yours affectionately,
J. S. GREEN.

DEPEAT OF GEORGE THOMPSON. George Thompson has lost his election; much dis

natisfaction being expressed by his constituency at his descrition of his duties for an entire session, while en-gaged in agitating in the United States.

Mr. Thompson to dissatisfaction among his constitu-ents at his prolonged absence from Parliament while ents at his prolonged absence from Parliament while agitating in this country, appears to be without foundation,—nothing of the kind being found in the English papers brought by the steamer. It is believed to have been a fabrication of the American news agents, designed to subserve an American purpose, viz: that of creating an impression that the people of England sympathize with the hostility to antislavery agitation felt on this side of the water.—There is no proof that Mr. Thompson's constituents were dissatisfied for the reason assigned. Indeed, it is known that, on his return to England, he met the people of the Tower Hamlets in a series of numerously attended and enthusiastic meetings, and danger the South, the Executive or Congress will have authority to abolish slaver; in the States, under the iear power. And I think that power would soon put an end to the interminable controversy about slavery, the Fugitive Law, and 'Compromise measures.' These things are understood by the leading men of the South, and as the Slave interest never fails to control the government, there can be no doubt that any sacrifice will be incurred rather than war with so able a maritime power as Great Britain.

You may recollect, that, in 1846, certain members of the Senate and House made much noise about a war with England. Mr. Polk had declared our right to Oregon south of 50s to be clear and indisputation of the cause of his absence, and of the mannier in which his time had been spent, that his explanation of the cause of his assence, and of the manner in which his time had been spent, was received with general approbation. From a statement in the London Daily News, it would seem that his recent defeat is to be attributed to the question of the Maynooth Grant, and not to that of American Slavery.—American Baptist.

repare missen, and meet them at the terry on the [Boston correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard.] land; that such a war would be the overthrow of slavery side.

RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE. | very; that such a war would be the overthrow of slavery side.

It is a comfortable thing to consider the justice that has overtaken most of the scoundrels that were engaged, as principles or accessories, in that electioneering rascality, the rendition of Sims. First of all, there is the ringleader of all, who planned the chase, (or a chase after that kind of game, at that time,) and who was so 'very much mortified' (as the Telegraph informed Mr. Peter Harvey when he wanted to know 'what was to be done') at the gallant rescue of Shadrach—there is he, flat on his back, laid there by the very men whom he sought to conciliate by that crime, the laughing-stock of the whole continent. Then there was poor sneaking Mayor Bigelow and his Aldermen, (known now only as Bigelow and his Aldermen, (known now only as the Sims Aldermen, (known now only as the Sims Aldermen,' when they are pointed out in the street,) every son of a gun of them sent to grass at the very next election. And, last of all, the great Tukey himself, who alone was able to execute the Takey himself, who alone was able to execute the laws of the United States by catching Sims on a false pretence by Boston police-men, and who chained up the court house, and dictated law at the point of the bayonet to judges and citizens for a week, he too has been ignominiously turned neck and heels out of his Marshalship, and effectually disabled from serving his country in that patriotic manner again.
And I saw the other day that one of his subordinates, Sawin by name, I think, had been turned out of his constable-ship for some misdemennor. And then on the top of, or underneath, all these, the State street merchants and the Court street lawyers who hounded on this hunt for the purpose of getting Mr. Webster the nomination! O, I can almost forgive the slaveholders their many villanies, in view of their virtuous work of the 21st of June!

I have heard it said that Mr. Tukey's friends attribute his downfall to the willingness he had expressed to put the Maine Liquor Law into effect. But this could not be true, for he had in the fullest manner said that he regarded the command of the Mayor as superior to the laws of the State. So the City Mayor as superior to the laws of the State. So the City Government were perfectly safe from him, on this account. I imagine the only reason was, that they were sick of his insolence, and thought they could get as good a man in his place. Or course, I don't mean to say that the Sims Mayor and Aldermen and the Sims Marshal lost their offices on account of that cowardly atrocity; only, it didn't keep them in office, and was no impediment in the way of their losing it. As to the Maine Law, whatever may have been the motives of the City Government in turning

Mr. Takey out, there is no question that it has maintained a 'Masterly Inactivity' in that direction ever since it went into effect. We hear no more about conquering our prejudices, when they lie in the direction of good liquor, nor of the duty of obeying law while it is law, however we may dislike it. O, no! It is violated in the most open manner; and not a Sheriff or Constable can be found to execute it. So great is the Abyss that separates Rum and Niggers . It was well enough, perhaps, to pass such a law, if it were only to prove that a law cannot be enforced upon a hostile community. It is as impossible to execute that law, acting as it does on men's pockets and appetites, as it was, in April, 1851, to execute the laws of the State, when Boston thought if for her pecuniary and political interest that they should be

PREE DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday, two or three members of Congress at-SLAVERY IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The President has refused to communicate to the U. S. Senate, information in regard to the alleged desire of Sandwich Islanders for annexation to this by forty different speakers before him, to comment Government. We have never seen evidence that on the proceedings of the two Conventions, and conthe natives of those islands were desirous of such demned the attempt of both to shield from discussion the natives of those islands were desirous of such annexation. Californians desire it, as do doubtless American adventurers in the Islands. Mapy of them doubtless as a means for the introduction of slavery. And the prudence of President Fillmore may be occasioned by the impolicy of prematurely exposing this plot for extension. That such a plot is in progress of development, there can be no doubt. That the Islanders are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are aware of it, we learn by the follow-instance are a first to go on in his course of remark, and the a right to go on in his course of remark, and the

ing extract of a letter from a resident missionary, addressed to Gerit Smith. We copy from Frederick Douglass's Paper:

How does your courage keep up in your contest with the demon of slavery? Oh! such a foul for of God and man! When will the fatal blow be being appealed to, very properly sustained the decision of the Chair.

Whatever may be done by majorities in conventions, the time is past for interdicting the freedom of debate on the subject of slavery, in Congress. That battle has been fought, and the friends of free discussions. battle has been fought, and the friends of free discussion have won it. It has left behind, in the minds of the advocates of slavery, a disagreeable recollection of a long and fruitless stuggle. in which, for a time, they obtained some seeming advantages, but which closed in their utter defeat. There were at that time who are abroad must do our part in sheer selfdefence. I am now telling my people that their only
safety from a participation in the evils of slavery, is
in its destruction in the United States. And this I
subject, as they called it—with a man at their head folly and honestly believe. Not a few are thinking of this as slave ground. More than one from California has been down to reconnoitre the ground, to see what can be done on this subject. I have a what can be done on this subject as they cannot all these advantages, they were beaten. It is a ridiculous securilous namphlet now lying before many the subject as they cannot all these advantages, they were beaten. It is a ridiculous spectacle that is presented, when such a man as the member from Tennessee—without talent, with-out character, with but a handful of associates of as out character, with but a handful of associates of as little reflection as himself—offers to renew the combat. The House maintained its own dignity, by the quiet contempt with which he was put down. Even those to whom the discussion of this subject is unpleasant, perceive that if they could silence discussion in the House, which their past experience has taught them to despair of doing, the question would be spitated with the greater zeal out of doors.—N. Y. Post. [Correspondence of the True Democrat.]

THE PISHERIES-WAR AND SLAVERY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1852. I wish to say to your readers, they need borrow to trouble about a war with England.

Our statesmen from the South see too far to haz-

Our statesmen from the South see too far to haz-ard the 'peculiar institution' by calling down upon our Southern States the black regiments of the Brit-ish West India Islands. A war with England would bring about the abolition of Southern slavery at a much earlier period than has been thought of. The moment that a war with any foreign nation shall en-danger the South, the Executive or Congress will

ble. Mr. Allen, of our State, declared war to be inevitable, and that 'we must prepare the hearts of the people for war.' Members had worked themselves into a perfect passion on the subject. Just when members of the House had reached the point of boiling heat, they were coolly told that the then Executive could not be bribed into a war' with Eng-

very; that 'the black regiments of the West Indies would be landed on our Southern coasts,' and
'the work of abolition would advance readily.'

It was enough: we heard no more bombast: Southern Hotspura cooled down suddenly, and orders were
sent to our Minister to accept the offer of the British Ministry to fix the partition line up to the 49th
parallel of north latitude. So now the entire right
of fishing upon the coast of the British Provinces
will be surrendered, rather than have a war which
will endanger slavery. vill endanger slavery.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL.

The Senate refuses to take up this bill, passed by the House. On Friday it was voted down 16 to 32. Mr. Hale made an effort in behalf of it, but got sim-ply an insult for his pains. He moved that the bill e taken up.
A debate ensued, and Mr. Mason said it was well

A debate ensued, and Mr. Mason said it was well known that the Senator who made the motion had been nominated to the Presidency, by a party, called Abolitionists, Liberty men, or Free Soilers. The bill was a plank in the platform of the Convention which

The Chair said the Senator's motives could not be

Mr. Mason said he did not question the Senator's motives; they were doubtless patriotic, according to the measure of that Senator's patriotism. He was opposed to considering this bill, to enable the party which nominated that Senator, whose triumph would be the destruction of the country, to distribute laress among the people on the eve of the election.

Mr. Hale said that he thanked God that the meas-

ore of his patriotism was not the same as the Sena or's. Their patriotism was not measured by the name measure. This bill was not original with the fanatical party which the Senator condemned. It did not originate at Pittsburg or Cleveland, but further not originate at Pittsburg or Cleveland, but further South. It originated in a section south of Virginia, where patriotism was regulated by the same standard as that of the Senator from Virginia.

The question was taken, and the motion to take up was rejected by the following vote:

Yess.-Messrs-Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin Dudge of Laws Downlas Downlas

f Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, lale, James, Jones of Iowa, Seward, Sumner, Wade, larke, Walker .- 16.

Clarke, Walker.—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Adams, Atchison. Badger, Bell,
Bayard, Boland, Bradbury, Brodhead, Brooke, Butler, Charlton, Davis. Dawson, DeSaussoere, Felch,
Pish, Grier, Hamlin, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee,
King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriwether, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields,
Smith, Soule, Spruance, Toucy, Upham, Underwood.—32.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE That was a proud and deeply significant little sen-ence in the Queen's late speech from the throne—

Treaties have been concluded by my naval com-manders, with the King of Dahomey and all the African chiefs whose rule extends along the Bight of Benin, for the total abolition of the slave-trade, which at present is wholly suppressed upon that coast

It must have thrilled through an audience of En glish politicians, familiar with the noble anti-slavery struggle, from its feeble beginnings in the meetings of a single obscure philanthropist, up through Church, State, and Colonies, till now, for the first time in all State, and Coionies, till now, for the first time in all history, the English Queen could say with truth, that as the result of English arms, nerved by English philanthropy, the whole west coast of Africa is freed from the curse of the slave-trade.

these words from the lips of his Sovereign! How Hannah More, Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton would have swelled with gratitude at such an announcement! A most honorable chapter in English history does this little sentence comple—the suppression of the slave-trade. On all the western coast of Africa, the traffic has now no legitimate home. It has become piracy by law, as it has always been in fact. The last of the African slave-trading princes has yielded to British persuasion and gold, and abolished the traffic. It has been the work of years, of incalculable expense and difficulty, involvyears, of incalculable expense and difficulty, involving frequent diplomatic embassies, patient expostulation, the support of large fleets, and unwavering adherence in philanthropic policy. And what infinitely enhances the honor of the achievement, as it augmented its difficulty, is the fact that England has done it all alone. Not one sincerely cordial ally has (unless it be Liberia) latterly assisted in the arduous task, though many others were pledged, both by their professed principles and treaty obligations, to render such assistance. The event is a bright and ern statem uship — an instance of philanthrophic purpose, unselfishly and unflinchingly pursued for years, without the stimulus of any motive but a noble If Victoria had not another star in her coronet, one. If Victoria had not another undying luthis simple sentence would shed undying lu this simple serience would she tadying laster upon her reign. Would that we had acquired, by a sin-cere adherence to the fundamental principles of our national charter, a right to a part of the noble self-gratulation and reward of this righteous service to God and humanity!—N. Y. Exangelist.

Frederick Douglass at Alliance, O.—Day before yesterday, as we learn from a friend from Cleveland,) the train for Pittsburg was delayed so long waiting for delegates to the National Convention, that it did not reach Alliance in time to connect with the train for this city. Consequently, the passengers had to wait there nearly three hours. When they were called to dinner, at the Alliance Hotel, Frederick Douglass, in company with Gerrit Smith, and others, started to go in; but he was stopped by the landlord, who refused to admit him to the table on account of his color, unless by a vote of those present. Douglass protested against this, saying that he thought that he had as good a right to sit at the table as any one, notwithstanding his color. But the vote was taken, which was unanimous for his admission. After dinner, a meeting of the delegates and others was held, and resolutions passed, condemnatory of the course pursued by the isndiord and the others who wished to prevent Douglass from appearing at the table; and also expressing their determination not to stop at the Alliance Hotel on their return, or in future. The landlord, we understand, afterwards apologised for his refusal to admit Douglass.—Piltsburg Union. FREDERICK DOUGLASS AT ALLIANCE, O .- DAY In well directed zeal and hearty devotion to the

In well directed zeal and hearly devotion to the cause of the enslaved, the Abolitionists of Massachuseits are an example to their brethren in other parts of the country. Among them are some of the best public speakers in the world, who rejoice to lay upon the altar of Freedom their richest gifts of eloquence and the ripest fruits of a world-wide experience. Hence, anti-slavery meetings in Massachusetts are imbreed with a wonderful power to reach and move the public mind. With such men as Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Parker and Remond, and such women as Abby Foster and Lucy Stone upon the platform, it is no wonder that their meetings, whether in hall or grove, are numerously attended and widely influential.—Penn. Freeman.

stroy the last hopes of humanity on earth, by this attack upon our glorious Union. [!!] - Correspondent of the Lincoln (Me.) Democrat-

Makawao, Main, Sandwich Islands, April 26, 1852

This statement, so far as it ascribes the defeat of

SPEECH OF HON. HORACE MANN. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, Aug. 17, 1852 MR. CHAIRMAN: On former occasions, I have ex pressed myself so much at length on the relation which the free States are made to bear to slavery, that I did not propose, at this session, to present any ther views upon that subject. But the ban, which the Late Baltimore Conventions have haughtily proclaim ed against free discussion; the recent, though as I believe it will be found, the temporary silencing of my friend, Mr. Sumner, at the other end of this Capitol. who has long desired to speak, and the still later chok ing down of the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Cleveland,) on this floor, have induced me to recon sider, and to change my determination. I am willing to be reasoned with, and always grateful, when, for good cause, I am convinced; but, when an attempt is made to take from me all option in regard to my exercise of a clear right, I find a sufficient motive for exercising that right in the mere act of disobedience

I must begin by taking a brief retrospect. The war against Mexico was waged to rob that sister republic of her free territory, for the sake of widening the do main and confirming the despotism of slavery. On the subject of the robbery, the country was divided into Whigs and Democrats. On the wicked uses to which the territory robbed was to be put, it was divided into North and South. Fourteen out of the fifteen North ern States passed resolutions, most of them unanimously, or nearly so, in favor of excluding slavery by positive law from whatever territory we might acquire. The South did not then ask for any legisla tive permission to extend slavery there. But in pur suance of the doctrine of the great ordinance of 1787 the North demanded legislative exclusion. Every body at once foresaw that this question would be in volved in the then next presidential election. It was remarkable, and certainly the historian will remember it, that no leading man of the South came out in fa

of the Northern doctrine; for the principles of universal liberty are so congenial to the human heart that it is difficult to conceive of five or six millions o people, in any age or country of the world, without single man among them ready to assume the champi onship of freedom. It is still more remarkable, that any Northern man should have ventured to espouse the cause of slavery. One, however, was found, ea pable of doing it. It was strange that he should have been of New England lineage. It was thrice strange that a man, educated, enriched, honored, by a people who had themselves been rescued from all the curse of slavery, and blessed with all the exuberant blessing of freedom, by the ordinance of 1787, should hav proposed to open half a continent to all the curses h and his people had escaped, and to shut it from al the blessings he and they had enjoyed. But such a man was found. Gen. Cass thought so basely of his party at the North, that he supposed he could carry them against slavery-restriction. If so, then their union with the pro-slavery South would make a triumphant majority; and hence the well-known Nich olson letter. But that letter recoiled upon him, and, in the canvass of 1848, overthrew him. The original temptation, however, still remained, and acted with increased force. The South stood firm. They were a compact body of abolitionists, though the thing they desired to abolish was human freedom. They spoke out plainly, and offered their support and their votes to the Northern man-Whig or Democrat-who would most thoroughly bend or break himself to their pur poses. Under the lead of Gen. Case, many of the Dem ocratic party were seduced, and deserted. But, until the 7th of March, 1850, no Northern Whig yielded to their enticements. On that day, however, Mr. Webster, in the Senate of the United States, offered to abandon the ordinance of 1787-then known as the Wilmot Proviso.' He offered to give an additional slave State to Texas beyond what she could claim under the unconstitutional resolutions of annexation :he offered to support, 'to the fullest extent,' that most atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, then before the Senat by which all custom-house officers, and the 17,000 post-masters of the United States were to be made judges, and to be invested with power over human liberty, and to have-each one of them-not local, but unlimited jurisdiction throughout the United States; and he offered to give \$200,000,000 to fortify and perpetuate the institution of slavery, by removing from the Southern States the dreaded element of the free colored population. Two hundred millions of dollarsprofusion and a prodigality magnificently Websterian! I am here only referring to facts which, as everybody knows, have become history.

Here, then, we see that two conspicuous leaders of the Northern Democrats and Whigs planted themselves upon Southern ground. When the race for the Presidency consisted in adhesion to the slave power alone, it was not to be expected that the competitors would be few. Mr. Buchanan forthwith caused it to be understood, that, on his part, he was willing to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min .- the Missouri Compromise Line, so called-through to the Pacific Ocean, and surrender to slavery all upon its Southern side. Mr. Dallas, (late Vice President under Mr. Polk.) in his letter to Mr. Bryan, of Texas, went further, and proposed to incorporate the Compromise measures, and the Fugitive Slave Law itself, into the Constitution, so as to put their repeal beyond the power of a Northern majority. Senator Douglas followed. He sugared his He told the South, that we have cotton lands. and rice lands, and tobacco lands enough; but, alas, said he, we want more lands for sugar; by which the South perfectly understood that if they would make him President, the annexation of Cuba should be their reward. This is the same gentleman, who has lately said, in a secret session of the Senate, that if the Sandwich Islands should be annexed to this country, and a question should arise about excluding slavery from them by law, he would vote against it. During all this time, affairs were ripening for the Baltimore nom inations. Mr. Fillmore offered to the South, the Army and Navy to catch a poor fugitive, where only a constable's posse was needed. Mr. Webster trumped up false treasons by scores against Northern anti-slavery men. The President travelled North and South, making speeches redolent of pro-slavery. The Secretary travelled still more, milling pro-slavery letters and speeches wherever he went. Certainly, the reason why any of the above-named parties did not get a nomination at Baltimore, was not because of what the law calls laches, or ' want of reasonable diligence' on their part.

I come now to the Baltimore Conventions them selves, which were held in June last. Every one knows that the great question of human slavery had a controlling influence in those bodies, and determined their results. With a vast majority of their members, pro-slavery or anti-slavery was the one overmastering motive and end. In the Democratic Convention, the pro-slavery sentiment was nearly unanimous. Its members had been sold into that perdition, by the lust of money or the ambition for office. Yet, even they were held in check by the apprehended thunders of the voice of the people behind them. If they did not recoil from the crime, they feared its punishment. In the Whig Convention, the men who were ready to sacrifice honor, duty, religion, to the demands of slavery, who a large majority, and might have nominated their most ultra pro-slavery candidate on the first ballot. They could have effected this just as easily as they effected their pro-slavery organization, and appointed a committee on creden tials who excluded anti-slavery men, and a committee on resolutions who accepted a Southern platform, prepared for them beforehand by Southern hands. But these Belshazzars, too, like him of old, saw the handwriting upon the wall, and they knew that, with such ate, they were doomed to utter and remorseless defeat before the people. In both Conventions,

however, the spirit of slavery was so strong, and so Hised, heathen, or barbarian, ever committed to the read. The Democratic Convention resolved to-

And further, they

And the Whig Convention · Resolved, That the series of sets of the Thirtyfirst Congress, commonly known as the compromise or adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included.) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in any use to his earthly master. Would it be crime to

individual obscurity; yet lifting up their pigmy voices in slavery, and aggravated by it. against the mightiest impulses of the human heart. As the complex and infinite meaning of the word against history and Providence, against the fiat and God cannot be adequately understood, until you anathe Spirit of God himself; resolving that mankind lyze it, and divide and subdivide it, and give to it the shall be dumb in regard to the greatest human wrongs; thousand names of omnipotence and omniscience, of and resolving, also, that a law passed by a Republican infinite justice and holiness and benevolence, of all ever made by any despotism, shall be consecrated in and beauties, of all wisdom and all law; so when you its wickedness, and remain eternal.

the eternal spirit of liberty-that spirit which was a cruelties, all debasements and all horrors. The telepart of the inspiration of the prophets of old, when scope of the astronomer resolves the star dust of the they commanded the tyrants of the earth to 'undo the universe into refulgent systems that glorify their Maheavy burden and let the oppressed go free'; that ker; the telescope of the moralist resolves the Tartaspirit which gave all its heroism and splendor to the rean cloud of slavery into all the impicties and wickclassic land of Greece, and made its memories immor- ednesses that deform humanity. tal; that spirit which gave to Rome its colossal prohistory, all their undisputed claims to renown, and to shall be silenced. the gratitude of mankind, and which, when persecuted and driven from England, crossed the Atlantic, spread itself over this open continent, and having Now let us look at some of the collateral wrongs, the been nursed by more than two hundred years of struggle and discipline, now bids defiance to the worldthis God-like spirit of liberty, immortal, invulnerable and indestructible, two ephemeral Baltimore Conventions undertake to ben! Xerxes chaining the Hellespont was wisdom personified compared with them ; ay, it would be too dignified and honorable an illustration to compare them to two old male Mrs. Partingtons, mopping out the Atlantic!

Why did not these insane men propose to do some thing which is at least conceivable? Why did they not propose to turn back the order of physical events, rather than to violate the more infrangible and irresistable laws of moral progress? Why did they not order the oak back into the acorn, or the bird back into its shell, or the earth itself back into its first geological epoch, rather than to order the enfranchised spirit of colorphobia, which dreads equity as the hydrophobia dage of the dark ages of the world? Why did they not lift up the wand of their arrogance and audacity to- pudiate its claims. Contrast the electity of this Govwards Arcturus and the Pleiades, and attempt to move round the constellations of the heavens as you would move round the hands on the dial-plate of a clock? Such hallucinations would be at least within the limits of human conception, and would, therefore, be free from the folly and atheism of attempting to stifle the voice of freemen discussing freedom.

Sir, to resolve that the slavery question shall be discussed nevermore, is to resolve the memories of all the heroes, and martyrs, and saints, whose names make all the bright pages of human history, into life source of wrong. The blasphemous argument has eternal oblivion. It is to resolve the history of the been put forth, that God forcordained and instituted Af American Revolution, and all its actors, into for- rican slavery amongst us, for the ultimate and conse getfulness. It is to resolve the noblest faculties and quential purpose of carrying civilization and Christian aspirations of the human soul into non-existence. Un- ity into Africa. Not only has the logic of the politi solve, it embraces the whole meaning and force of this falsity, but even the divine, with the preservative that infamously celebrated decree of the French Convention, that 'There is no God.' I do not say this by way of rhetorical embellishment, or to impart greater emphasis to a period. I say it because it is literally and strictly true; for the just and benevolent God, who sits upon the throne of the universe, must himself be silenced, before the cry against the cruelty

and injustice of slavery can be quelled. Let us see, for a moment, what is the nature of the burden these Baltimore Conventions have taken upon themselves. By forbidding us to speak upon a given subject, they compel us to examine that subject, and see if duty does not require us to speak upon it. They leave us no option, and if the discussion shall prove unpalatable, they may thank themselves for provoking it. Let me inquire, then, whether it be not demonstrable that the relation of slavery between man and man comprehends, perpetuates, multiplies and aggravates all forms of crime which it is possible for a human being to commit. Is the stealing, even of a shilling, a crime? Slavery steals all that man can part? Is robbery, which is defined to be the taking of presence, against his will, by violence, or putting him in fear,' a crime ? Slavery answers the exact definition of the law-books, for it is by violence, and by putting in bodily fear, that a master ravishes from a slave all death. And again I say, is not the whole greater than fire a crime ? How much greater the crime of preventing millions of men from having a house they can call their own? Is concubinage a crime? In this Union, all the adult portion of more than three millions of people are now forced to live in a state of concubinage. Is it a crime to abandon innocent females to the lust of guilty men, without the slightest protection of law? In this country, a million and a half of females are constantly so abandoned; and the rearing of dark-skinned beauties for the harems of republican sultans is a systemized and legalized business. Is it a crime to break asunder all the ties of human affec tion, to tear children from the arms of their parents, and parents from each other? There is no conjugal, or parental, or filial affection which is sacred from such violation among more than three millions of peo ple in this land. Is it a crime to let murder and all other offences go unpunished? There is no form of crime which a white man may not commit against a slave with entire impunity, if he will take the precaution to let none but slaves witness it. The larkening of the intellect, the shrouding of

dent Edwards said : * While you hold no groes in slavery, you do exceeding wrong, and that in a higher degree than if you committed common robbery or theft.

soul in the gloom of ignorance, the forbidding of

a spirit which God made in his own image to com-

mune with its Maker, is more than a commo

crime; it is sacrilege; it is the sacrilege of sacrilege

It is a crime which no other nation on this earth, civ-

however, the spirit of slavery was so storage, and so badly brave, as to carry the resolutions I am about to extent that it is committed here. And yet this read. The Democratic Convention resolved to— locking of the temple of knowledge against a whole . - abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of race, this drawing of an impenetrable weil between the acts known as the compromise measures, setted the soul of man and his Maker, this rebellion against the acts known as the compromise measures, setted by the last Congress—the act for reclaiming fugitive all that God has done to reveal Himself to His off-slaves from service or labor included. spring through the works of nature and the revela-tions of His providence, is enacted into laws, guarded Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all by terrible penalties, and administered by men who attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made. erime unspeakable to deprive men of the Gospel, and of freedom to interpret it; but the slave code does this, by withholding letters from the slave, and thus nt, in any use to his earthly master. Would it be crime Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate. And we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made. hosts of pain? Then it is an infinitely greater crime to Now, what an outrage is this! Does not our Con- inflict weakness and ignorance upon those glorious stitution provide against 'abridging the freedom of faculties of the mind, by which alone its possessor can speech or of the press'? Why secure this freedom in solve the mighty problems of future destiny, of eterthe organic law, if the tyranny of a social law can nity, and of the soul's weal or woe. I repeat, then, abolish it? Of what value is that provision in the that the worst forms of all the crimes which a human Constitution, which secures the free exercise of re- being can commit, theft, robbery, murder, adultery, ligion, if social intolerance and bigotry, acting in an incest, sacrilege, and whatever else there is that in unlegalized way, can destroy it? Yet, here are two flicts wide-wasting ruin upon society, and brings the Conventions, utterly unknown to any of our Constitu- souls of men to perdition-the word slavery is the tions, whether State or National, invested with no synonym of them all. Analyze slavery, and you powers, legislative, judicial, or executive, coming will find its ingredients to consist of every crime. Deogether for a day, and then scattered and sunk in fine any crime, and you will find it to be incorporated

Government, yet as barbarous and tyrannical as was sanctities and verities and benignities, of all energies penetrate and lay open the infinite meaning of the Two Baltimore Conventions, assuming to quench word SLAVERY, it resolves itself into all crimes and all

Now, between these two great antagonisms, between portions of physical and intellectual grandeur; that God and the Right on the one side, and Slavery and spirit which, in the darkest night of the world's his- the Wrong on the other, these two Baltimore Conventory, climbed Alpine heights, and sheltered itself in tions have chosen the latter. They have said to Evil. the fastnesses of Alpine mountains, inaccessible to ty- Be thou my Good. They have voted to annul God's rants; which, at another time, found protection within laws. They have resolved that discussions on the great the dykes of Holland, barring out the rage of the question of human freedom, which involves the whol occan, and the more remorseless rage of despotic men : question of free agency and human accountability, and that spirit which has given to England, and to English the entire plan and order of the Divine government.

So much for the intrinsic nature of slavery, which the Baltimore Conventions have wedded as their bride self-stultification and atheism, for which slavery in this country is responsible, and which those Conventions, therefore, have sanctioned and ratified, and declare their purpose to continue.

When a nation is born into the world, possessing the attributes and prerogatives of nationality, it is the moral duty of existing nations to welcome it into the brother nood of the human family. Such a recognition of a new sovereignty tends to increase commerce, to forefend war, and to diffuse the blessings of knowledge. science, and the arts. It becomes, therefore, a duty, Yet, what is the posture in which this Governmen stands to Liberia and Hayti? Great Britain, with France, Prussia, and other continental rations, has ac knowledged their existence. We refuse, and stand aloof. And this for no other reason than to gratify he nineteenth century back into the glom and bon- does water. Writers on national law call nations a moral entity. We find color in a moral entity, and re ernment in recognizing slaveholding Texas, with its ut ter refusal for a quarter of a century in one case, an for half a century in the other, to recognize the Fre Soil governments of Liberia and Havti. This is one o the collateral wrongs growing out of the repugnance of slavery to do justice to the colored man anywhere and the taint of this moral disease at the South spread its infection over the North.

Mark the great sign and proof of the depravation i the public intellect, originating in the same great pro er any fair and legitimate construction of such a reendeavored to reconcile our people to the crimes an the curses of slavery by this impious argument. They maintain that God has looked with complacency upo all the atrocities of the African slave trade; that th groups and agonies of the Middle Passage have as cended as a sweet-smelling savor before His throne that He has seen, with approval, within the last three centuries, forty millions of native Africans,-yes, sir forty millions for that is the estimated number -almost double the entire population of this country, and more than one third more than the present population of Great Britain and Ireland put together-of native Af ricans, torn from their homes and driven through eateof fire and realms of torture, to bondage and to death that, during all this period, he has looked with delight upon the most frightful forms of war, the pillage and the conflagration of cities, and wholesale murder, and man-stealing worse than murder, not only raging along the eastern and western shores of that devoted continent, but at times extending their rayages and havor twelve or thirteen hundred miles inland; and that his call his own; and is not the whole greater than a benign providence is still fulfilled by the successful prosecution of the slave trade, though for every thousand any part of a man's goods, ' from his person, or in his human beings in Africa, it is estimated that only three hundred finally reach their earth-born bell of Cuban or Brazilian sugar or cotton fields. Now, that God sent out slaves from Africa to America, at this inconceivable cost of crime on the one hand, and of suffering on the his earnings, and all his ability to earn, from birth till other; that His providence has raised up hosts of fiends in the shape of men, century after century, for the rounda part ?" Is the destruction of any man's house by about purpose of carrying Christianity and civilization into Africa, in some remote age, we know not when :this is the blasphemous doctrine we are made to hear from the political rostrum, the lecture-room, and, incredible to relate, from the pulpit itself!

Now, I say, sir, that to impute any such cruel-heart d and simpleton-minded scheme to our All-wise and benignant Pather in Heaven, is wild and wanton impiety and blasphemy. No parallel can be found in hea then mythology where such short-sighted folly and erime have been charged upon any of the bloody gods of all their pantheons. The very hypothesis is fo on an inversion of history, and it presupposes for its conception a perversion of the human intellect.

The system of enslaving Africans was commenced ncient times by the Egyptians and the Arabs, and carried on in later periods by the Moors. Was that for the sake of carrying Christianity into Africa ! In modern times, the same system, with unspeakable aggravations, has been prosecuted by all the commercial na tions of Europe and of this continent. From time im-memorial, therefore, Africa has been made the hunting ground of the man-stealer. For thirty or forty centu ries, Malice and Mammon have wreaked their vengeance upon that devoted land. All crimes and calam ties, conflagration, pestilence, brutality and havochave been poured over it in crimson floods. To c fine our views within the last three centuries alon who can adequately conceive the effects of robbing continent of forty millions of people in so brief a period with all the wars, devastations, cruelties, and treache ries, which stand out as the terrific incidents of such a

stupendous crime? Nor has this storm of wrath expend- | because it was slaveholding; that it has despoil. ed itself upon the coasts alone. As I said before, these ed Mexico of her richest provinces, in the hope man-bunting forays and ravages have swept inli twelve or thirteen hundred miles,—further than from the Atlantic to the Mississippi,—as far as from the Gulf of Mexico to the great lakes. Such has been the diffusive growing up without schools: that interpretation character of this continent-o erwhelming crime. And it is in this that we find the cause of African degradation-not the hopes of her redemption. The white man has created the very barbarism which he now im piously uses before Heaven as an excuse for the crim of creating it. Foreign intercourse engrafted the full developed vices and crimes of civilization upon that barbarian stock. The sins of the white races created the very necessity for that civilization, which, as they now profoundly contend, the further sin of slavery in to supply. The cause of African barbarism was slavery; and, according to the argument, the remedy is slavery. The white man clutches the profits, while he throws off the wickedness upon God. But what kind of a God does he give to the black man, who suffers equally both from disease and remedy?

Mr. Mason. I desire to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts a single question. I wish to call his at tention to the fact which I learn from the history of the race, that the three millions of negroes in the United States who are slaves, are in a better condition, physically and morally, than any three millions of the Afri can race that have existed since we have any authentic accounts of them. I ask the gentleman whether he does not consider the improvement in the moral and physical condition of these negroes sufficient to counterbalance the evils which necessarily grow out of the institution of slavery?

Mr. Mann. That is a fair question, and I am ready to answer it. According to the laws of population, which govern barbarous nations, Africa has as many inhabitants now as it would have had if the robber had never invaded her domain and stolen away her children Among barbarous tribes, the population presses upon than the means of subsistence increase. Remove a supplied, and their vacant places will soon be filled by others, according to the laws of natural increase. As to them, the Malthusian theory holds good. Therefore, we have not diminished the number of suffering, de graded, and demoralized beings in Africa by one unit, in consequence of taking a portion of their aucestors

Mr. Mason. What would have been the condition of these three millions of negroes, had not their ancestors been brought to this country? Would they not, by degradation and starvation, have gone out of

Mr. Mann. They would never have come into existence; but their places among us would have been occupied by a white population of our own race. or some race kindred to our own. Other men would have been substituted for them-whites for blacks,

Mr. Mason. Are not our slaves better off, both morally and physically, than any three millions of negroes ever were in Africa?

Mr. Mann. Before the gentleman institutes a comparison between the moral and physical condition of the black race here and in Africa, he must see what has caused their degradation at home. Remember the awful facts that forty millions of the best of themselected men and women-within the last three centuries, have been torn from home, and that these ravages have not been confined to the eastern and western shores, but have pierced inland; so that the country has bled at every pore-at every vital organ-and conceive, if mortal imagination can conceive, what effect this, of itself, must have in making and keeping a people barbarian. And, after all, what has been the social condition of the interior tribes, who have had less communication, and been less corrupted by the 'lower lawnations ? Travellers inform us that, generally speaking, they are a mild, docile, peaceable peoplenot aggressive and predatory, land-robbing and men-hunting, like the British in India, or ourselves on this continent. They are contented, companionable, home-loving, and unwarlike. Some of the early Christian Fathers, as the gentleman must well know, were Africans; and there is every reason to believe that Christianity would have spread southward from the Mediterranean into Africa, quite as fast as northward into Europe, and would even have encountered less opposition from the stern and unyielding nature of the people, but for the demoralizing elements injected though every vein and artery of their system by the stronger nations of the earth.

Mr. Mason. I think the gentleman might give many other reasons than the one which he has named. why the Africans have not become more civilized. I think he might find reasons for it in the history of that race for the last thousand years, and in the his-The Catholics have been there for several hundred years, and have established churches, but have always abandoned them; although I see by the last reports that they are trying it again. I think the gentleman could find a reason for it in the nature of the black man, as made by his Creator. He is not capable or susceptible of any of these qualifications in any other state than a state of slavery. The three millions who have been reduced to slavery in this country have been placed in a better condition than any of the race have been known to exist in. The gentleman admits

that fact. Mr. Mann. Has the gentleman read Dr. Shaw's Travels in Africa?

Mr. Mason. I have read some extracts from Dr. Shaw's Travels.

Mr. Mann. Dr. Shaw relates the manner in which the Western Moors of Africa had traded, ' from time immemorial,' as he says, with the native tribes on the banks of the Niger, without ever having violated the charter which prescribed the mode of traffic :-

'At a certain time of the year,' says Dr. Shaw, they (the Moors) make this journey in a numerous carnyan, carrying along with them coral and glass beads, brace ets of horn, knives, scissors, and such beads, brace ets of horn, knives, scissors, and such like trinkets. When they arrive at the place appointed, which is on such a day of the moon, they find in the evening several heaps of gold dust, lying at a small distance from each other, against which the Möors place so many of their trinkets as they judge will be taken in exchange for them. If the Nigritians will be taken in exchange for them. If the Nigritians the next morning approve of the bargain, they take up the trinkets and leave the gold dust, or else make some deduction from the latter. In this manner they transact their exchange, without seeing one another, or without the least instance of dishonesty, or per-fidiousness on either side.

Now, contrast this picture with the honesty of the black men in this country, or of the white men either. Contrast it with the fact of our infinite mercantil frauds from the forgery of custom-house invoices through adulteration and false weights and false measures, down to the shower of lies which is so often rained upon his goods by the last retailer, affirming them to be what he knows they are not, and make your own comparisons as to what the race is here, and what it might have been, but for man-stealing,

'Mr. Mason. The gentleman must not understan me as being an enemy of the African race; but I look upon them as being entirely different people. If the effect of civilization is to make men dishonest, we had better not try to civilize the Africans.

Mr. Mann. And now, as the argument is that God ordained American slavery as the means of civilzing and christianizing Africa, let us see what kind and style of civilization and christianity it is which our example proffers them. The most conspicuot features in the civilization of this country are that it holds more than three millions of human beings in ruthless bondage, that the spirit which governs the country has lately annexed slaveholding Texas,

Travels and Observations relating to several parts of Barbary and Levant. Dr. Shaw was English Chaplain of Algiers in the reign of George I.

of making them slaveholding also; and that it on vice among the people, and not an ur one among rulers; and that in our cities the rich and the strong live upon the poor and the weak, almost as much as in the waters on which they are situated, the great fishes eat up the little ones. When some one asked John Jscob Astor how so many men found busi ness in the city of New York, his reply was: 'They cheats one another, and they calls that business.' The wealthy have more houses than they can live in, the costliest furniture, wardrobes, equipages, libraries, and all that art and nature can produce, while thou sands of the children of the same Heavenly Father around them, are houseless and shelterless, naked and hungry. Such is the type of the civilization which our example proffers to Africa.

And how do our 'lower law' apologists for slavery dispose of the American coastwise slave trade among the facts of their impious argument? In 1820 Viginia had a slave population of 425,153. According to the ratio of increase in the whole slave population of the United States, her slaves, in 1850, should have amounted to 800,000. But the actual number was only 472,528, that is, more than 300,000 less than the proportionate natural increase. This number, or at least most of them, must have been sent to the South for sale

In 1833, Professor Dew, of William and Mary College, said that Virginia exported her own native population, at the rate of 6000, for which she received \$1,200,000 annually.

So in 1820, the slave population of Maryland wa 107,398. Making all due abatements for manumissions and escapes, this number should have increased. the means of subsistence. It tends to increase faster in thirty years, to nearly 200,000. But in 1850, it was only 90.368. The difference has gone to the part of the great family from the table whence they are remorseless South. And doubtless, in most of these cases, members of families have been torn asunder -men from women, parents from children

The same slave trade is carried on from North Carolina. The slaves are borne from the less rigorous bondage of the Northern slave States to a more unrelenting prison-house. Is this, also, in furtherance of God's gracious purpose of spreading christianity and civilization over Africa?

Our christianity secures the Trial by Jury, and the Great Writ of freedom, to ourselves, but disfranchises and outlaws, and puts beyond the pale of human sym pathy, an entire race of a different color. But when have we sent to Africa a colony of Americans to teach them the arts ? When a Las Casas to teach them christianity? The missionaries we have sent them have been rum and fire-arms. The arts we have taught them, have been those of treachery and manstealing. In what we took, and in what we cave ve inflicted upon them a double curse. And yet Doctors of Divinity and political aspirants dare tell us that God looked down through the vista of the ages, and, seeing this frightful form of civilization afar off. with all its attendant ministers of vengeance and we and death, bade the gory demon advance!

Mr. Polk, (interrupting.) I ask the gentleman from Massachusetts to paint me the condition of the black race in the non-slaveholding States.

Mr. MANN. At the proper time I will attend to that subject. It does not belong to my present course of argument.

Mr. Polk. I insist upon it now, sir.

[Loud cries of 'Order!' 'Order!"]

Mr. Mann. If the gentleman will show me what ight he has to insist upon it, I will obey him; but not until he does.

Mr. Polk, I consider the attack which the gentleman is making upon the South as unworthy of member upon this floor.

[Renewed cries of 'Order!'] Mr. Mann. The gentlemen from Tennessee mus not, in the first place, forbid our discussing the

subject of slavery-Mr. Polk. I forbid nothing but slanders upon the institutions of the South.

[Shouts of 'Order!'] Mr. Mann. And then when we get a chance t liscuss it, undertake to determine upon what topics

liscussion shall be had. Mr. Polk. I say that a gentleman upon this floo has no right to perpetrate such vile slanders upon the South, when he does not hold himself personally esponsible-

[Loud shouts of 'Order ! '] The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennesses

is out of order, and must take his seat. Mr. HARRIS, of Alabams. I rise to a question of gentleman from Massachusetts has now been for the ast three-quarters of an hour, assailing the established institutions of one-half of this Union-existing in stitutions, existing under the Constitution of the United States. I ask if that be in order? I call him to order upon the ground that it is not in order, and I want the question decided by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the lat tude of debate upon these bills is very great, and i very difficult indeed-

Mr. Polk, (interrupting.) I would ask the Chair one other question. Is it right that the gentleman from Massachusetts should assail an institution of the South with which we are all connected, in a manne that is insulting in its character, when he does no hold himself responsible for his insults?

Mr. Fowlen. I rise to another question of order My question of order is this, that when the gentlema from Massachusetts is using his privilege, he shall be illowed to go on, and that this House shall sustain the Chair in allowing him to go forward with his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachu etts, (Mr. Mann) will proceed.

Mr. Polk. He has no right to state falsehoods abou and half of the nation-

(Shouts of . Order ! 1

Mr. MEADE. I call for the reading of the 31st rule Mr. JOHN W. Hown, I call for the reading of the wo platforms, (Great laughter.) The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has decided that the

gentleman from Massachusetts is in order, and he will Mr. MEADE. The 31st rule prohibits all discus of this question in this House, except upon a proposi-

tion to which it is germane. I ask for the reading of The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already decided that he gentleman from Massachusetts is not out of order, n pursuing this course of remark. If that decision is

not satisfactory, the Chair trusts some gentleman will appeal from it. Mr. HARRIS, of Alabama. I appeal from that deci-

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. Very well. Let us try it n the question of order, presented by those who have been in the habit of dragging every possible question nto debate here. We will see whether there are no other places in this country besides Tennessec-other parts of the Union besides the South.

Mr. Polk. I take that responsibility, and appear rom the decision of the Chair. I hold the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CAMPBELL,) equally responsible; and I pronounce him the same vile slanderer as the genman from Massachusetts, who makes these charges [Cries of . Order !]

The 31st rule was then read by the Clerk, as follows 'When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat, and respectfully address himself to 'Mr. Speaker,' and shall confine himself to the question un-lec debate, and avoid personality.

Mr. Mann continued : Mr. Chairman, for myself I

at possible, even after the Baltimore edict had it possible, even after the Dantimore edit had the forth, even after a Senator had been alread us, other end of the Capitol, (Mr. SERIER,) and the Representative on this floor, (Mr. CLITTLEN) cause they proposed to speak on the subject of the -I did not think it possible, when I was in the imate course of making a speech, and was reposentitled to the floor, and was in order, that a ban men should start up here, so hostile to hearn men should seal and solerness, when speken is rese

to the institution of slavery, as to try to get meter I had spoken of the cause of Africa's demonstrate I had spoken of the type of change and barbarism. I had spoken of the type of change and barbarism. and paroarsent tion, which it is proposed to offer her as as transand I had shown how impious was the argument sho and I nau snown now appropriate would attribute to the All-good and the All-posts. such a tardy, cruel, circuitous method of effective by regeneration, which, after waiting through the regeneration regeneration, water, state would send her act the ilization by such messengers! I have only be all that before I would accept any such thenless a the I would seek my creed among the old mythologic the heathen. In this hideous doctrine, which three has now forced upon that public inteller that had before depraved, there is material sufficient to eight anti ' Bridgewater Treatises,' all dis proving the wisdom, the power, and the goodness of God.

Another obvious consequence of the tribers of Another country has been the criminal resisness of the Government in suppressing the slave-ind on the coast of Africa. We have refused to entering on the coast of treaties with European Governments to secure so & treaties with European determinents to recurs to the sirable an end; and authentic documents, derepas the horrors of this traffic, and proving American bull the horrors of the control of the engaged in it, have laid on the files of the State Department for year, and through whole Presidential terms, unnoticed. On such an ap palling crime as this, whose suppression has been within our reach, the national conscience has been benumbed into torpidity and paralysis, by the emtence of slavery amongst us.

Look at snother instance, in which slavery has depraved the popular sentiment of the country. Under the generous and chivalric lead of Mr. Clay, with what enthusiasm did we hail the birth of the South Ame. ican republics ! What hosennas did we shout forth for the emancipation of Greece! How deep the sinks the nation's heart when Poland struggled in herdent agony, and breathed her last! Even so late as 1848 this Congress sent resolutions congratulating France on her Magna Charta of biberty, equality, and frame nity.' In one of the European revolutions of that reg on the banks of the Danube, a young man spring it a single bound, from comparative obscurity to universal fame. His heroism organized armies. His gain created resources. He abolished the factitious order of nobility, but his exalted soul poured the colorist in of the gods through ten millions of peasant heart and made them truly noble. Though weak in all he the energies of the soul, yet it took two mighty espires to break down his power. When he sought se uge in Turkey, the sympathies of the civilized water attended his exile. He was invited to our shorn-He came, and spoke as man never before spale. was Byron's wish that he could condense all the me ing elements of his soul

'into one word. And that one word were lightning."

Kossuth found what Byron in vain prayed for; les his words were lightning :- not bolts, but a leaber flame, which he poured into men's hearts;-net kill, but to animate with a more exalted and a dra life. In cities, where the vast population west fer to hail him ; in academic halls, where the cultimin of eloquence and knowledge is made the business life; in those great gathering places, where the rist of people have their confluence, he was address! the most eloquent men whom this nation of error could select. More than five hundred of our selects speakers made speeches before him, which they had b boriously prepared from history, and embelished im the poets, with severe toil, by the long-trimmed lim Save in two or three peculiar cases, his unprepar and improvised replies, in eloquence, in paths i dignity, in exalted sentiment, excelled them all. I their most profound philosophy, he gare them depe generalizations; he out-circuited their widest mast of thought, and, in the whole sweep of the horse, revealed glories they had never seen, and while the checked their ambitious flight beneath the sun, soured into the empyrean, and brought down, for the guidance of men's hearts and deeds, the hely light list shines from the face of God. Though all their spirdors were gathered to a focal point, they were a shone by his effulgence. His immortal theme was I erty-liberty for the nations, liberty for the people Once that word was enough to electrify men's he But, by the compromises of 1850, and this isless slave law, and the efforts of political leaders and per to sustain them, the people had been denoralise their sentiments had been debauched. To thouse and hundreds of thousands, the cry of the light Man had become an odious cry. To hall beet the East, while we were propagating slaver is West ; to receive with honors a fugitive from and an bondage, while our hands were thrusting bet 5 gitives into a tenfold direr bondage at the South contradictions so palpable and flagrant that every tisan blindness could not but see them. Koszthe labor and service to Francis Joseph, of Austria jet much as Thomas Sims owed it to John Potts. Georgia. Why should the one be cheered, and other chained? Why should the Mississippi bring Lo suth here for free lom, and the Acorn carry Similar to bondage? Kossuth had committed treams thousand times over, against the House of Haples Why should he be sheltered in our arms from the po alties of treason, while the Government here sea the foul ministers of the law to make constructed sons for the punishment of innocent men! Kost had rebelled against Austria, and had caused the des of tens of thousands of her subjects. Why should is be screened behind a rampart of American bo while those who killed Gorsuch under the law of so preservation, and in defence of life, liberty, and has should be ignominiously hung on the gullows! The were questions that no deafness could avoid here and when heard, no sophistry could answer. Freds is one, slavery is its antipode; and, therefore, the pr tection of the fugitive Kossuth and the surresh the fugitive slave could never be reconciled. Here was, that in public assemblies, among public sa throughout the newspaper press, wherever the of slavery predominated, there Kossuth was described ed. I say, among public men. Accursey diseas to add, that, among our public men, there were a honorable exceptions, of which Mr. Webser with But, as to the newspapers, if you saw one, to-lat, if with the veriest servility towards the slave power, might be sure that it would revile and defaut suth, to-morrow. Or, if you saw one column rela with abuse of Kossuth, you would be sure to and it slavery paran in the next. Eren at the door of h House, after Kossuth had been invited to the Comhe was stopped and insuited. Some of the more

ple ones avowed their reasons. They said, if st est pathize with the oppressed in the person of a Happ rian now, we may next be called upon to sympath with the oppressed, in the persons of three miles Africans. Compare the triumphal Progress suth through the free States, such as no h aul, returning from foreign conquests and lade at spoils, ever knew, with the feeble, and graded stinted honors paid him is the land of bondare. very made the contrast. Almost without ch the Northern opponents of Kossuth were sym with Southern slavery, and, therefore, with 1

The person of this truly noble Hungarian has is Joseph and Nicholas.

19 60-35 0

52 43

production our shores; but he has left a spirit behind | to the windered and new scattered seeds of berg and glorious amaranthine. I trust he goes to home and plottens and an arrange in sterner scenes; I trust he goes to battle for strip in secretary and with the tongue and pen alone, but with and pen sione, but wi the responsibility of the Dirine government, I bow in reverence and the bearing a bown reverence and all my philosophy and all my to believe, that the despots of Europe have of the seem too long since Charles was brought was brought set to sire, demand more modern instances. The one in fully come, when the despot, not the patriot. and held the executioner's steel or lead. The time is a come, when, if the oppressed demand their ale and Heaven-born rights of their oppressors of his denied is denied, they should say, not ex of a the language of Patrick Henry, Give me lib gradie me death ; -that was noble language in shr-but we have now reached an advanced stage g and development, and the time has fully com rische oppressed, if their rights are forcibly denied es would say to the oppressor : 'Give me liberty, glvil give you death ! " (To be concluded in our next number.)

puls correspondence of the Anti-Slavery Standard. for of Aspest in London - George Thompson - F. W. Lang-Wat. W. Brown-Americans abroad-An g-miler turned up-Course of Kossath in this country -Figure States in England-Interview of Lady byen with one of them-Rev. John Scoble, and his that he a teacher of Colored Americans.

DEAR STANDARD: It may not be uninteresting t eders to know that the Anniversary of di Emacipation was celebrated here on Monday But little notice of the intended meeting had bet gare, yet the capacious lecture room of St. not repeated andience, who appeared to have subled for the sake of the cause.

Out old and well-tried friend, Geo. Thompson,

is, was ananimously called to preside, and he resectes. The meeting was then addressed by g Rev. Wm. Douglass, a colored clergyman of Raleighia, in a most eloquent and feeling manner. J. Douglass is a man of fine native talent.

p. Douglass is a man of the native tajent.

Fracis W. Kellogg, of the United States, was sest speaker. Mr. Kellogg is an advocate of septrace, of some note, I believe, in his own realty, and has been lecturing with considerable screen in Great Britain. He is one of the most glar speakers I have ever heard. Born in Mus-basetts, and brought up in the West, he has the gence of the one, and the roughness of the He has the retentive memory of Wendell nd the too rapid gestures of Dr. Delany. see faster than any man I ever heard, except C. Cheleigh. His speech, which lasted more m hont, was one stream of fervid eloquence. He per than we ever had before. Altogether, he is he best specimen of the rough material out of which gest public speakers are manufactured, that I have net seen. Mr. Kellogg's denunciations of Clay and Webster (the dead lion and living dog), reminded us of Wendell Phillips; his pictures of slavery called to sensory Frederick Douglass in his palmiest days, as his rebake of his own countrymen for their he favorite topic and best speeches of C. L. and I was his maiden speech on the subject of sivery, yet it was the speech of the evening.

Wm. Wells Brown, who has been in England for

some time, and who is always sure of a warm recepthe at the hands of an English audience, was the mit speaker. Mr. Brown's daughters, who are now see of the best schools in London, were also

Histred to oppression is so instilled into the minds of the people in Great Britain, that it needs but little to more their enthusiasm to its highest point; yet sahere can scarcely comprehend the real condition of the slaves of the United States. We have heard of the baying and selling of men, women, and children, without any regard to the tenderest ties of more; of the passage and execution of your infathe streets of London, we occasionally meet ar American slave, who reminds us of the fact that while jour countrymen are boasting of their liberty, and offering an asylum to the exiled of other countries,

for all makes at the control of the

for th

inferns | partie | pa

in the Austrianck far h, were part th owed just a ster, o and the

per refuse it to their own citizens.

Mach regret has been expressed on this side of
the Atlantic, that Kossuth should have kept so silent en he slavery question, while in America; and this at alone has, to a great extent, neutralized his further operations in this country. He certainly is not be man now that he was before his visit to the New West.

seldom pass through the Strand or other grea theroughfares of the metropolis, without meeting countymen of yours. I encountered one a short der peculiar circumstances. one of those days commonly experienced in London of hilf cloud and half sunshine, with just for enough s and coust and half senshine, with just log enough to give excepting a grey appearance, that I was betting through Drury Lane, and came upon a crowd of poor people and street beggärs who were being clified by an exhibition of Punch and Judy, on the se hand, and an organ-grinder, with a well dressed and an argan-grinder, with a well dressed and intelligent looking monkey, on the other. Punch looked happy, and was performing with great alacrity, while the organ-grinder with his loud toned instrument was furnishing music for the million.—Packing my way through the crowd, and taking the midde of the street for convenience when we added the street for convenience sake, I was saving the infected district in greater haste than I three it. I had scarcely taken my eyes off the meter group, when I observed a figure approaching to fine the me from the opposite direction, and walking with a smewint basty step. I have seen so much oddity is dress, and the general appearance of members of the beans family, that my attention is seldom even thracted by the uncivilized look of any one. But its being show I was meeting, and whose appearance as such as I had not seen before, threw the makey and this cemakey and this cemakey and this cemakes. makey and his companions entirely into the shade in fact, all that I had beheld in the great exhibition description of a ludicious nature, dwindled away into utter in-armicance when compared with this Robinson Crass looking man; for after all, it turned out to be a mag. He was of small stature, and, although not a told day this order. and. He was of small stature, and, although not a cold day, his person was enveloped in a heavy opercust, which looked as if it had seen some serves, and had passed though the hands of some of the record-band gentlemen of Brattle street, Boston. The insusers I did not see, as they were benevolenties overed by the long skirts of the above garment. Amir of patent leather boots covered a small foot: the fire was nearly hidden by a huge beard, apparently fine 10 to 15 inches in length, and of a reddish color. Leg dark hair joined the beard, and upon the head was though, in a careless manner, one of those hats was thrown, in a careless manner, one of those hats thous in America as the wide-awake, but here as the bill-cock. A pair of bright eyes were entirely hid by the hair stoud the face. I was not more attracted by his appearance than astonished at the man stopping before me, as if he knew me. I now deepen something like smoke emanating from the long beard round the mouth. I was immediately seem by the individual by his right hand, while the let hand took from his mouth, a nine about three and so the individual by his right hand, while set had took from his mouth a pipe about three makes in length, stem included, and, in a sharp shall be a set of it came from the interior toice, sounding as if it came from the interior

herself in a small but neat room, with plain furniture | accordance with the will of God '-- 'The doctrines of On the table lay copies of the Liberator and Fred-the Bible allow slavery'!! None will deny these but ierck Douglass's Paper. Near the window sat a fanatics, 'disorganizers,' and 'infidels'! young woman, busily engaged in sewing, with a spelling book laying open on her lap. The light step of the stranger had not broken the silence enough to announce the approach of any one, and the young woman still sat at her task, unconscious any one was near. A moreover the young woman still sat at her task, unconscious any one was near. A moment or two, and the lady was observed, when the diligent student hastily rose and apologized for her apparent inattention. The stranger was soon seated, and in conversation with the young woman. The lady had often heard the word 'slave,' and knew something of its application, but had never before seen one of her own sex who had actually been born and brought up in a state of chattel slavery; and the one in whose company she now was, was so white, and had so much the appearance of an educated and well-bred lady, that she could scarcely realize that she was in the presence of an American slave. For more than an hour, the illustrious lady and the poor exile sat and carried on stranger. Oh, how I would that every half-bred, aristocratic, slaveholding, woman-whipping, negro-hating woman of America could have been present and heard what passed between these two distinguish-ed persons. They would for once have seen one ed persons. They would for once have seen one who, though moving in the most elevated and aristocratic society in Europe, felt it an honor to enter the small cottage, and take a seat by the side of a poor hunted and exiled American fugitive slave. Let it be rung in the ears of the thin-skinned aristocracy of the United States, who would rather receive a flogging from the cat-o'-nine-tails than to sit at the table of a negro, that Lady Noel Byron, widow of table of a negro, that Lady Noel Byron, widow of the great poet, felt it a peculiar pleasure to sit at the table and take tea with Ellen Craft. It must, indeed, be an interesting fact to your readers, and especially to those who are acquainted with the facts connected with the life and escape of William and Ellen Craft, to know that they are industrious students in a school and attracting the attention of persons occupying the most influential positions in society. The won-derful escape of William and Ellen Craft is still fresh in the minds of all who take an interest in the cause of humanity, and their cluding the pursuit of the slave-hunters at Boston, and final escape from the Athens of the New World, will not soon be forgotten. When these two fugitives came to England, the entire press, with but one exception, spoke of them and commended their case to the sympathy of freedom; that single exception was the Anti-Slavery Reporter, edited by Mr. John Scoble. To this day, the Reporter has never mentioned the names of these poor fugitives. The reason is obvious. William and Ellen, on reaching New England, after their perilous escape, became acquainted with, and partook of the hospitality of Wm Lloyd Garrison, and this was a sin which could not be overlooked by Mr. Scoble. I hesitate not to say that the man who will let such a slave when he is exiled and in a foreign land, is not the man to be a leader among the fugitive slaves in Can-ada. I hope the fugitives in Canada will not fail to fact in the ears of this would-be philanthropist. Let Mr. Scoble deny this fact if he can. But this is not all. The unblemished reputation of these two exiles could not shield them from the tongue of this slanderer. But more of him at another time. Mr. Scoble embarks for Canada in a fortnight.

I am, my dear Standard, sincerely yours, LEANDER.

London, Aug. 6th, 1852. The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, SEPT. 3, 1852.

SLAVERY IN ACCORDANCE WITH REA-SON, NATURE, AND THE BIBLE.

Studies on Slavery-in Easy Lessons; compiled into Eight Studies, and subdivided into Short Lessons for the Convenience of Readers. By John Fletcher, of Louisiana. Fifth Thousand. Natchez: Published by Jackson Warner-1852. pp. 637.

Tais large, handsomely printed and well bound volume is an elaborate and critical vindication of slavery as a divinely instituted system, sanctioned by the Old and New Testaments, in accordance with nature and reason, and supported by Christian benevolence and the dictates of humanity!! It is a curious fact, that its author and publisher are both Northern men-the former being a native of Vermont, the latter a native of Ohio, but of New England parents; thus giving another forcible answer to the oit repeat ed interrogation, 'What has the North to do with slavery?' Mr. Warner, (the publisher,) to whom we are indebted for a copy of this work, called to see us on Monday last, with whom we held a long conversation, and whom we found to be apparently as sincere in his efforts to uphold slavery, as was Saul when he persecuted the saints unto strange cities, verily frank in his avowals and ingenuous in his admissions he received our reproofs and animadversions in good temper; he spoke reverently of the Bible, and professed to be guided by its teachings; we inferred from his conversation that he is a member of the church, and claims to be a Christian-at least, in the American sense of that term. We have never seen a more remarkable case of moral derangement of mind; and so we plainly told him, without intending to use language offensively.

Mr. Fletcher, the author, (as far as we have had time to examine his portly volume,) writes with as much philosophical composure as though he was dis-cussing the propriety of eating cabbages, instead of enslaving men, women and children, and making them 'chattels personal, to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever'; and the way he elucidates, interprets and applies the scriptures, to support his instinctively revolting theory, is as curious, ingenious and preposterous, as the most disordered brain could suggest. Take the following specimen. Referring to Tim. i, 10, 'The law is made for murderers of fathers, murderers of methers, for man-slavers, whoremongers, for man stealers, for liars, &c., Mr. F. says, the thing denoted by this passage is the stealing and enticing away other men's slaves. Slave-stealers is its only and legitimate meaning in the place used' !! This is match for the interpretation of the language of Jesus, where he asks, 'How much more valuable is a man Stringfellow, of Virginia, who says that it means that the market value of a slave is greater than that of a sheep—and, moreover, that a slave is able to do a great many things for his master that a sheep is not!

Yet in the publisher's preface, it is certified of Mr.

Fletcher—'His exegesis of hibbian!

standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not an attandat

fanatics,' disorganizers,' and 'infidels'!

Mr. Fletcher makes clean work of it. Whoeve arraigna slavery as unjust, or immoral, or unchristian is either an ignoramus, a fanatic, or a blasphemer Even Dr. Wayland, in Mr. P's opinion, is deeply tinctured with 'fanaticism' on this subject ! And as fo the Rev. Albert Barnes, he evinces an inability to enter into its impartial consideration, for whose wor on slavery 'the morbid appetite of the Northern abolitionists was probably hungry,' and whose 'style is always diffuse and declamatory '! But the late Rev. Dr. Channing is the most intolerable of all, notwithstanding he wrote with a special sim to propitiate the feelings of the slaveholders ! Because he thought colored persons ought to be treated, like others, according to their intellectual and moral worth, Mr Fletcher comes down upon him thus :- 'It is with most familiar conversation. The thrilling story of grief that we find him infusing into his disciples this nauseating, disgusting moral poison ' !- ' Yea further, what are we to think of the judgment, of the taste,may we not add, habits, of a man who could unblushingly (!) publish to the world his partiality to the negro of Jamaica, after his visit there, as follows-" I saw ment, 'taste,' and 'habits'! O most refined and discriminating Mr. Fletcher!

In regard to some other sentiments of Dr. Chan-ning, Mr. F. exclaims— O most unhappy man! the most unfortunate of all, to have left such a record o intellectual weakness and folly behind! . . . Suel sentiments are alone the offspring of the most ignorant, wicked and black-hearted feelings of the human soul. Their very existence shows a preparedness to commit treason, perjury, and the murders of civi war! The disciples of Dr. Channing, on the subject of abolitionism, may be too stupid to perceive it; for Evil men understand not judgment.' Proc. xxviii. 5. Is it not a self-evident truth, that . John Fletcher, of Louisiaus,' is a very remarkable personage?

Anxious for the perpetuity of the Union, he never heless waxes valiant in view of its possible dissolu ion. 'If,' he says, 'the term of our great nationa destiny is to be closed, and war, the most cruel of all wars, is to spread far beyond the reach of human fore sight, the South, like Abraham in olden time, (1) will arm their trained servants, I meaning their chatte slaves, | and go out to the war, shouring under the BANNER OF THE ALMIGHTY!

And when they thus shall go to war, May we be there to see!

That will be a rare sight indeed. Now it is the part of wisdom to be prepared for every emergency; hence we beg leave to suggest to Mr. Fletcher and the South. that it is the acme of folly and infatuation to make i (as they now do) a heinous crime for any of their slaves to be caught with any deadly weapons in their hands, if they expect them to be sufficiently 'trained' to meet the disciplined freemen of the North in battle array. As for shouting under the banner of the Almighty,' in such a cause, this is the very raving of the bottomless pit. - blasphemy run to seed. How lamentable it is that Mr. F's Studies on

Slavery' had not been given to the world prior to the abolition of slaveryin the British, Danish and Swedish ossessions, in Tunis, and wherever human servitude has been abolished on the face of the globe! Peradventure those terrible catastrophes might have been wholly averted. Happily, by a universal dissemination of this volume, it may not be too late to re-establish the defunct slaveholding regime, in every instance ; for what can withstand the logic, erudition, sagacity and moral energy of such a writer? Nay, as slavery is divine in its origin, beneficent in its operation, and essential to the improvement of mankind, is it not sure to triumph at last over all opposition? So that where deluded or ungodly men have succeeded, for the time being, in decreeing its overthrow, it shall rise with more than pristine vigor; for is it not writen that 'the triumphing of the wicked is short'? Mr. Fletcher makes rather an ostentatious display of is learning, being profuse in his Latin, Greek and Hebrew quotations,-as though villany in a dead language could justify it in a living one !- as though the rights of man depended upon Latin conjugations Greek participles, or Hebrew roots! If Mr. F. could be placed fifteen minutes under the lash of a slave dr ver, all this erudite nonsense could be whipped out of him forever.

Our readers shall be furnished with some of th choicest portions of this extraordinary defence of the thinking he was doing God service. His demeanor most indefensible system on earth. Those who wish was courteous and gentlemanly throughout; he was to examine or purchase the volume can do so by calling at the bookstores of Little & Brown, and Reed and Fields, Washington street. Price \$2,50.

> We give Mr. Sumner the benefit of the follow ing, without comment, until next week :-THE LIBERATION OF DRAYTON AND

SAVRES.

The telegraph reports that the pardon of these men, by the President, was brought about through the unceasing and efficient intercession of Senator Sumper -- and the report is correct. Drayton him-self has already acknowledged Mr. Sumper's service in his behalf, to the editor of the Pennsylvania Free-man. And yet, on their account, Mr. S. has been made the subject of vituperation by the enemies and professed friends of freedom. Early in the present session of Congress, a petition was sent to him from Boston, praying for their release, which he did not present. Porthwith he was accused by the Liberator of wanting a backbone. These accusations were snatched at by the Hunker prints of the State, and paraded in their columns with comments such as might be expected from such sources. In the meantime, Mr. Sumner went quietly and judiciously at work, to see what could be done for these unfortunate prisoners. He regarded them, as all cool-head-ed and fair-minded men should regard ,them, not as tools to be handled for political effect, but as men in tools to us andied for political effect, out as men in bonds, loving liberty as much as himself, with a lifeliong captivity before them, and families dependent on them for support, whose honorable discharge from imprisonment was the object and the sole object to be attained. Martyrdom is well enough in its place, but it is to be chosen by the martyr himself, not but it is to be chosen by the martyr himself, no Fletcher- His exegesis of biblical passages, in the interviews, that their case would be prejudiced by Fletcher—'His exegesis of biblical passages, in the original languages in which they were communicated by inspiration to the world, shows his sound scholarship, as well as his reverence of the literal sense and specific meaning of God's holy and unimpeachable standard and rule of life and action'!!

Mr. Fletcher is not at all lacking in confidence and self-complacency, not to say audacity and folly. He says it has been 'the misfortune of good men' to receive the following as axioms of truth:—'All men are born equal'—'The rights of men are inslienable'—'No man can become property—'No man can own in the name of common sense, show us some-

BY SHARPSTICK. "Aunt Phillis's Cabin' is no more an 'answer' to Uncle Tom's Cabin' than hisses are an answer to one of Wendell Phillips's speeches. Some parts of the book, in fact, are conclusive answers to other parts. Like that 'holy bully,' O. A. Brownson, Mrs. Eastman uses herself up on several of her strongest points. For that slavery was instituted directly by God, as a punishment on Ham and his descendants, for that saucy caper of the colored patriarch towards his father Noah. But then she confesses slavery to be an evil, and utters a fervent wish that it were everywhere abolished! Thus she saddles our Father in heaven with all the past and present abominations of the pet system of this republic; and she also puts forth presumptuous desires that a divinely established order of things may be overturned! These are chance speci-mens of Mrs. E's hardness of heart and blindness of mind. I have not read her story, and shall not waste my scraps of precious time in wading through it. Her shameless and silly reasoning indicates that any narrative she might concoct would not rise above the stagnant level of the yellow-covered balderdash which has become so sore a pest in our land.

A slave was recently shot in Richmond, Va., for refusing to be flogged. All the Southern and many Northern papers that I have seen justify this barbarous deed on the ground of necessity. Violence and bloodshed are unquestionably the very breath of Slavery's life. But what a profitable, salutary, delightful, benevolent, heaven-devised institution must that be whose foundation stones are cemented with the gore of its high-spirited victims! And what a treasonable, hot-headed fanatic was that Virginia orator, whose sentiment-Give me liberty or give me death!'-doubtless got into this slave's mind, and roused him to obey God by resisting tyrants.

A slave woman lately died from over-excitement in Baltimore meeting-house. She is reported in the jour nals of that city to have been 'a very pious and edi fying member' of the church with which she worshipped. So it is confessed that a despised and neglected 'nigger,' belonging to a race fit only to be ground under the heel of oppression, could 'cdify' her owners and overseers, her associates and neighbors, by the depth and fervor of her spiety. What a valuable ed, at various times, to the clergy of Dennis, by this piece of property she was! It would have been a good spee' to let her out to fill any of the Baltimore their replies. Of these documents, he has enough t Washington pulpits-in which the very opposite of make quite a sixable pamphlet, and one that would be edifying and pious' services are now performed.

MEETING OF THE OLD COLONY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY IN PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 27, 1852. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON: A meeting of the Old at the 'Green Church,' through the day, on Sunday, August 22d. The Secretary being absent, I propose to lay before your readers a short account of our do-

At half past ten o'clock, A. M., the meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, Bourne Spooner, Esq., who remarked that the platform was free to all who chose to occupy it.

Miss Sallie Holley, of Rochester, N. Y., one of the firmest friends of the down-trodden slave, then came forward, and read a chapter, (upon which she commented,) from the New Testament, appropriate to the occasion. Her comments were well-timed, and will set people thinking on this most important subject.

After Miss Holley, Mr. Nathaniel H. Whiting addressed the meeting with great power for upwards of Why will not the ministers, universally, show the an hour. Some of his illustrations and comparisons same magnanimity, by admitting the reformer to speak were indeed beautiful, as all who were present will to the people over whom they are placed in charge, bear witness.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the meetng was adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- Meeting called to order the appointed hour, the President in the Chair. Able addresses were delivered by N. H. Whiting, of M. and Lewis Ford, of Abington. Mr. Ford dwelt upon the inconsistency of the abolitionists supporting the government, or voting under the pro-slavery Constitution. He supported his position with sound arguments, and showed, conclusively, that the position of the abolitionists was as firm as the rock of ages, and one from which they never could be shaken.

Adjourned to meet in the evening at 7 1-2 o'clock. EVENING SESSION .- Meeting commenced at 7 1-2 clock : the President in the chair. Miss Holley then ommenced one of the most beautiful addresses on the subject of 'Impartial Freedom,' that I have ever listened to; and, for nearly two hours, she kept a delighted audience in perfect silence. Her address, I ave reason to believe, will do much to keep the cause alive : and just so long as it has life, just so long will it expand and grow. She is laboring faithfully in a Christian enterprise. May her labors yield an abundant harvest! Wherever she goes, the abolitionists should see to it that the people are induced to go and listen to her ' words of truth and soberness.'

WILLIAM H. BARTLETT.

ANTI-SLAVERY EXPRESSION ON THE CAPE.

Yours, in great haste,

PRIEND GARRISON : I am quite comforted by an ob servation in Henry C. Wright's letter, about the rejected article originally found in the Declaration of Independence, where he says, "I wish I could learn to feel, think, talk and write shorter on slavery. I do try hard to, but it is of no use. Liberty is eternal, and I have about concluded that we must write eternal letters in favor of it.' I am comforted by this, because the principle here set forth may, perhaps, excuse me from censure for writing so many letters for the columns of your paper. Well, if I am likely to trespass on the patience of your readers, at any time, you must put my communication under the table, and there let it sleep in oblivion. It is well that an editor is not obliged to publish every thing which is sent to his pa-In the last letter, an account of labors in Harwich

and Brewster was given, On Monday, Aug. 16th, I was taken to Dennis, by Capt. Gilbert Smith. Appointments of three meetings in that town had been made in the Liberator. At North Dennis stands unoccupied a fine meeting-house, in which I was informoccupied a fine meeting-house, in which I was informed brother Walleut officiated, in days of old lang syne. In that house, we had two very fully attended and interesting meetings. The reformatory seeds—to Francis Jackson or Robert Morris, 27 State street. and interesting meetings. The reformatory seedsplanted there, some years ago, by friend Wallcutfell, some on good ground, and grew up to a rich and useful maturity. There is another church of the Wesleyan order, the pastor of which publicly declared his opinion, that it would be well now to have the old Jewish law respecting the Sabbath, enforced ! - so I was informed. He also says, he can tell an 'infidel' by his looks; that there is something wild, and haggard, and reckless, in the countenance and whole appearance of these 'infidel' reformers. He even tole me that he should know I had thrown off all religiou ties, by my marked looks. But one thing he did, which few priests dare to do, and for so doing he deserve great credit. He came in and took the stand, to defend his position in the church towards the anti-slavery cause. He tried to show that the Weslevan churc was disposed to remember the slave, in a truly brotherly spirit. To be sure, this was hard work, in view of the political action of such Whig Compromisers and Webster supporters as Seth Sprague and others, who are members of the Wesleyan church, and, at the same time, acting politically with one or the other of wold. These, and various other communications, the two great Compromise parties. He, also, attempt ed to show, that duty is based, not on the nature and

fallible by the Councils of Nice and of Trent. To be sure, he found it hard work to make it appear that the great Pather commanded or sanctioned the aggressive and exterminating wars which the Jewa waged against the people of Canaan. But it was a noble act—his coming upon the platform of free discussion, to maintain his views on a fair appeal to the reason of the people. Let him stand by the great necessity of the age, to wit, full and fair investigation, earnest, unfet tered discussion, and he will come to a higher place in the church of God than it is possible for the sectary and bigot to reach. He has been accustomed to assa the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in public and in private, and with no little bitterness, as an 'infidel' and dangerous organization. Now, let him grant to the friends of that Society the same privilege of reply when assailed, as he asked in our meetings when his position was criticised, and thus he will show fairness of purpose and honesty of action. We only ask to be heard, assured that our principle of 'No Compromise with Oppression' will commend itself in all its varies applications to American slavery, to the conscience and reason of the people, whenever they fairly exam ine and fully understand it. The priests of Mammon in Church and in State—the Deweys and the Websters-know this; and hence this cry that the Union is endangered by the agitation of the question of slavery, and, therefore, this agitation must cease, by virtue of a general and forcible suppression. They know that where free thought rises and expands in the souls of men, there is born and nurtured an undying hatred pledges, Received from Lucy Stone, for collections at Ware Village, 2 83, Hardwick 42c. of oppression. They mean to stand by slavery for the spoils thus to be secured, and, therefore dread the free, outspoken thoughts of men, as the Deweys and the Websters of old Babylon dreaded the writing which flamed upon the wall, and scorched their aching eyeballs, on the night of their irremediable overthrow.

Our meeting, on Wednesday evening, was at East Dennis, in the free church of that place. I there became acquainted with one of the thinkers of the land. sea-captain, formerly a devout Methodist, now some thing for better, to wit, a friend of Humanity-a mem ber of the great Brotherhood, whose motto is, ' Prove all things, and hold fast the good.' He is here looked upon as a troubler in Israel, because he sometime questions the priests in a manner which exposes their weakness and cowardly policy of endless compromise I was greatly amused with communications, address irreverent troubler of the family of Aaron, and by uncommonly readable

Our meeting, on Thursday evening, was held at Yarmouth Port. Nothing occurred there, of sufficient interest to demand any public notice. The friends of humanity are few and feeble there, compared with Hyannis, Dennis and Harwich. Still, there are a fe-Colony Anti-Slavery Society was held in this town, names left of those who are true, from the wreck o the past twenty years of sectarian and party perver sion. May the true church be enlarged in Yarmout and elsewhere, till this beautiful heritage is all re deemed from the grasp of superstition, hypocrisy and oppression, and made the happy, prosperous home of freedom! On Friday morning, I proceeded to Sandwich, wher

remained a few days, and gave six lectures. I called on the clergymen of that place, on Saturday, and requested the privilege, which brother Forman, of Nantucket, extended to me, of speaking, on Sunday, to their people, in behalf of the slave. One only, of the six clergymen laboring in Sandwich, was willing to grant this favor. The pastor of the Universalist church admitted me to his pulpit at his 5 o'clock service .from their pulpits ? I can see no reason for this but the fact, that they are conscious that they could not upport themselves, if light were let into their sanctuaries. But sure I am, that the minister who mean to do his duty need not fear, but should rather desire the presence and utterance of the radical reform ers in his pulpit. I fellowship the minister who will do this, while I turn away with pity and despair from him who refuses the right of the fullest and frees utterance of honest convictions in his place of public

I stopped with brother Clark, in Sandwich, and was refreshed and cheered by the generosity of the true reform spirit, which burns with a steady and living power in that household.

I was very much interested in friend Sanderson, of Sandwich - a man of rich culture and rare thought, an earnest reformer, a member of the proscribed and deeply wronged colored race, and a living refutation of all the calumnies hurled at the colored people by the officers and agents of the cruel and wicked Colonization So-

In disposing of these reminiscences of my month's labor among the people of the Cape, I wish to say that the friends have it in contemplation there, to organize a new movement, by the employment of an Agent to labor all the year round among them. This project will come up at the convention, to be holden on the 4th and 5th of next September, at Harwich when measures will be adopted to commence the enterprise, if it is thought best to engage in it. And. herefore, the friends on the Cape with whom I have onversed, respecting this contemplated movement, wish a full attendance at that meeting, that there may be a free interchange of their views upon this matter. Yours, fraternally,

DANIEL FOSTER.

Concord, (Mass.,) Aug. 27, 1852.

TO THE PRIENDS OF HUMANITY.

After an imprisonment of more than four years, in the city of Washington, for a deed in the highest degree creditable to his humanity, though punished as a felony by the government, Capt. Daniel Dearton, with his companion Edward Saries, has been pardoned by the President of the United States, (mainly through the instrumentality of Hon. Charles Sumner,) and is once more at liberty, but with his health very seriously impaired, so as to unfit him to engage, at present, in any business for a livelihood.

As he has a large family dependent on him for support, his case is one deserving of special sympathy and aid on the part of the friends of impartial liberty, in whose cause he has been so great a sufferer.

The undersigned, therefore, the committee who had the management of the case in the courts at Washing-

The undersigned, therefore, the committee which the management of the case in the courts at Washington, while the trial was pending, respectfully solicit such contributions in behalf of Capt, Drayton and his family as any may be disposed to make, pledging

S. E. SEWALL, J. P. BLANCHARD, FRANCIS JACKSON, ELIZUR WRIGHT, ROBERT MORRIS, JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, JOHN W. BROWNE, RICHARD HILDRETH, S. G. HOWE, Boston, August 28, 1852.

Papers friendly will please copy.

INSTALLATION. T. W. Higginson, recently of New buryport, will be installed as minister of the Worces ter Free Church, on Sunday next, Sept. 5th. Servi ces to commence at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., in Horti cultural Hall.

To Cornespondents. We acknowledge our indebt edness to our London correspondent, Edward shall appear as soon as the crowded state of our col umns will permit. The masterly speech of Horace necessities of Humanity, but wholly on the writings Mann may well make the postponement of all other of the past, which were voted to be canonical and in- matter a desirable object.

TREASURER'S REPORT Of Receipts from July 1st to Sept. 1st, 1852. Received from Daniel Foster, for collections in Essex \$7 25, Stoneham 7 35, Milford 85c, 15 45
Worcester 5 50, Millville 3 10, Woonsocket 5, Reading 6, 19 60Received from Samuel May, Jr., for collections— At celebration 4th July at Abington, 82 30 cellection from Mrs. E. F. Eddy, Boston, 15 00
S. W. Morse, Mystic River, Ct., to redeem pledge, 2 50
Bal. col. at Worcester Co. South A. 8 85-26 35 S. Society, 8 85 Received from Parker Pillabury, for collec-At Millville, 5. Concord 3 75, E. Stoughton 2 50, 11 25 Essex Co. A. S. Society 10, at Weymouth 3 60, Rev. Daniel Foster 1. 14 60 Old Col. A. S. S. 5, D. P. Harman, Received from Samuel May, Jr., for collections— From Mrs. M. Brooks, Concord, to redeem pledge, 1, 4
at Salem 12
received from S. May, Jr., for collections
at 1st of August celebration at Framingham, Received from Francis Jackson, to redeem

Held in Worcester, Oct. 22d and 23d, 1851, adjourned to 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 discuss the important question of reform, technically termed Woman's Rights.

We propose not only to review the past, and consider the present, but to mark out new and broader paths for the opening future. The time has come not only for the examination

S. PHILBRICK,

Treasurer Mass, A. S. Society.

Brookline, Sept. 1, 1852.

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CON-

VENTION.

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

We therefore solemnly urge those men and women who desire, and look for, the development and elevation of the race, to be present at the coming Convention, and sid 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. Whoever shall attend this Convention at Sy-

racuse, we have no doubt, will regard it as among the most fortunate events of his life. 1-Ed. Lib.

GRAND MASS MEETING ON THE CAPE. The friends of impartial liberty, on the Cape, will

ally 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 be 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. Harwich, Aug. 25, 1852.

BURRILLVILLE, R. I.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in the Old Meeting-house in Burrillville, on Sanday, Sept. 12, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be attended by Stephen S. Foster and Abby K. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster will also speak in the Baptist meeting-house at Pascoag village, on Saturday evening, Sept. 11.

UPTON, (Worcester Co.) STEPHEN S. and ABBY K. FOSTER will speak at Up-ton, in Waverley Hall, on Sunday next, Sept 5. BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows: Tuesday evening, Sept. Wednesday " 9. North Dennis, Thursday "Barnstable, Fri. and Sat. "

FREE DISCUSSION SOCIETY Association Hall, No. 64 1-2 Hanover Street.

THE People's Sunday Meeting for Free Discussion, will hold a debate at the above place on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 5th, at quarter past 3 o'clock, when the following question will be debated:— Should the public discussion on Sunday of religious questions by the People, be encouraged or disapproved?

approved?

The meeting is free, and the public, without distinction, are respectfully invited to attend, and participate in the discussion. Fifteen minutes allowed to each speaker.

LEWIS HAYDEN. FASHIONABLE

CLOTHING STORE. NO. 121 CAMBRIDGE STREET-BOSTON.

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

August 27. If same and the BRAMAN'S

SWIMMING BATHS.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1823,)

AT THE FOOT OF CHESNUT STREET. AT THE FOOT OF CHESNUT STREET,

AVE been completely fitted and put in order.
This establishment now comprises upwards of
Two HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ROOMS, being the
largest in the United States, with pure Salt Water,
and unequalled facilities for outside Bathing.

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

WARM OR COLD, FRESH OR SALT WATER TUB BATHS. Single Baths 12 1-2 cents, or 10 for a dollar.

THE TREMON'T BATHS, entrance from Tremont Court, have been refitted, and are now open from sunrise till 10 o'clock, P. M./
July 23.

JARVIS D. BRAMAN.

For the Liberator. PUNERAL CEREMONY.

Another spontaneous gathering, in memory of Dan iel Webster is in contemplation, and will shortly take place somewere in Plymouth county. The time and place have not yet been fully determined. Abington has been named as the place which, probably, is to witness the solemnities of the occasion. As these demonstrations are designed to be purely sponte relatives and friends are hereby informed, that no further official notice will appear previous to the event At the proper time, a word will go forth along the railroad line from Plymouth to Boston, when it is expected that deep will answer unto deep.

Let not the land, once proud of him. Insult him now ! Nor brand with deeper shame his dim,

Dishonored brow · But let its humbled sons, instead,

From sea to lake,

A long lament, as for the dead, In sadness make !

· Of all we loved and honored, nought Save power remains; A fallen angel's pride of thought, Still strong in chains!

· All else is gone! from those great eyes The soul has fied!
When faith is lost, when honor dies,
The man is dead!

'Then pay the reverence of old days To his dead fame; Walk backward, with averted gaze, And hide the shame!

Union COMMITTEE OF SAFETY. Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 31, 1852.

For the Liberator. CALL POR A PAST

Attention! all true Webster Whigs! aside your la bors cast :

Your great Expounder's hope is lost-the times demand a fast ! From Maine to Georgia ye should pour a simultane

ous wail. And each one shedfull tears enough to fill a milking

Your great Expounder's hope is lost-alas! and w the day - That Southern Whigs should dare to slight great Dan

in such a way! The precedent is dangerous, ye must in sadness own So, now, for your calamity, groan, all together, groan Groan, State-street Whigs ! the high reward ye pro-

mised to your friend-That ' hope deterred '-ye now may see, for ay, 'tis at an end!

Ah! never yet, of all your tribe, could a 'retainer' That he had known such agony as he endures to-day

Then, Webster men, join, all as one, to celebrate a fast ! As scoundrels thus but seldom fail, this chance may

be your last! Mourn, weep and howl at Daniel's luck, and go without your food,

That, as his life a failure proves, his death may do you good ! BARD OF THE OBSERVATORY.

September 1, 1852.

From the Cleveland True Democrat. TO THE PUTTY-PACED 'YOUNG DEMOC RACY.

Come, shout ye, young Democracy! Hurrah for Pierce and King ! Upon the sir of Freedom's God your servile echoes

ring. And every shout and every tone shall to the nations

Your shameful degradation, and proclaim your man-

hood's knell. With canting, lying, whining voice, because they're

o'er the sea,.
You sympathize with struggling men, who're fighting to be free;

But here you laugh at woman's wail, and fettered bondman's groan. You rivet chains upon their limbs, and weld them on

And while they're clanking o'er your souls, with pad-

locks on your lips, Come, spaniels ! crawl beneath the lash, and crouch

beneath the whips Of liberty-despising men, who'd stifle all and each

Free thought that bubbles from your hearts for utterance in 'free speech.'

Come, show the world to what base use young freemen can be brought.

When they are made the willing tools of knaves t

stifle thought ! Come, bow yourselves before the shrine that tells the depth of shame

To which Democracy bath sunk her spirit and he

When you proclaim your infamy to every land and By rallying 'neath the flag that says, 'all agitation's

You battle 'gainst the principles for which your fa

And trample 'neath your servile feet the memory the dead.

TO MY HEART.

O heart! long dormant in thy dreary pain. Canst thou not rouse thee from thy death-like sleer Put forth the blossoms of young joy sgain. And cease o'er buried hopes to pine and ween?

Around thee everywhere on life's wide page, The beauty and the glory liveth still; The sacred light upon the brow of age, The strength of youthful hand and carnest will

III. Earth hath her field of labor, rich and broad . Canst thou not in the glorious toil bear part? Hast thou not gift to be improved for God. No dew of love for other human heart?

O heart, poor heart, that madest thyself a tomb Of one dead hope ! fling wide thy charnel door, And on the depths of that dark, rayless gloom, The flood of heaven's dark light shall freely pour

IV.

O wasted years !- and yet not wasted all; Does not the ploughman rend, then sow the plain What though spring flowers beneath the ploughshare

Shall not the harvest smile with golden grain?

HATLY THE MAN-TRAPPIC.

Canst thou, and honored with a Christian name Buy what is woman-born, and feel no shame; Trade in the blood of innocence, and plead Expedience as a warrant for the deed ?

The Liberator

AN ABOLITIONIST CONVERTED! MRS. MARY H. EASTMAN :-

Mapan-You will excuse my addressing this letter to you, when you learn my object in doing so. It is in South Carolina, and other Southern States, and it to express my humble and sincere thanks for your is only to compel the North to fulfil their duties, at eloquent, noble, argumentative and splendid defence of the glorious cause of lib-slavery! (I had nearly written liberty! It is astonishing how old associations will cling to the mind!) I have read 'Aunt Phillia's Cabin.' Nead I say. I am converted to the faith? I no other race has been or now is held as slaves. It have been an abolitionist. I have believed that 'all will be said that other races have been and still are so men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In these ideas I was brought up, and they early took root in my nature of man' and the instigation of the devil!

I desire, in this communication, to point out a few of the arguments and reasons which have occasioned the change of my belief on this subject. Those arguments and reasons are yours. It is to you I owe my salvation, and to you would I render my grateful acknowledgment.

In the preface to your book, you give some of your reasons for considering slavery no 'sin against God of It may be that this is hard to answer, and in fact im-crime against man.' I rejoice to see that, in the outset, possible for 'human natura,' fallen as it is, to controyou plant yourself upon that sure foundation whereon to erect the temple of truth-the Bible. Upon the firm and imperishable rock, you lay the first course of that mighty, yet beautiful structure, which is developed in your work. I know your opponents, the abolition ists, (some of them,) will attempt to prove the condo those infamous wretches thereby attempt to do? atrength. I have only room to notice one at present Clearly this. That the Bible is inconsistent, one part but if this letter is published. (for I intend to send with another! Is this the work for Christians? For the devil rather!

Starting, then, from this stand-point of all truth, (for nothing can be true that is not in the Bible,) you commence the great and beneficent work of proving slavery no sin, by showing the origin of it. prove, conclusively, that the originator is God himself. (the God of the Bible.) It is related in the sacred volume, that Noah, having become drunken, and lying uncovered in his tent, Ham by some accident happened to see his respectable parent in this predicament. He goes and tells his two brothers, Shem and Japheth, who proceed to cover their father. in order that he may present a more decent appear ance. Noah sleeps off his 'drunk,' and in some way course of slavery, but it is now fast becoming a thing (probably by the tale-bearing of Shem and Japheth) of the past, and will soon be among the unremember ascertains the heinous crime of which Ham has been ed things of earth. This idea of equality is a favorite guilty. Ham has actually looked upon his father as he lay like a be ast drunk and naked! He has added Castle of Defence, in which is entrenched their to the baseness of this act, the diabolical crime of strongest Garrison. It is as the very apple of their telling his two brothers of the fact! You say well, eye. Deprive them of this, and they grope in darkthat Ham was probably a bad man; for although the ness, and perish. I need not say that you have done sacred writ gives us no other hint of his evil deeds than this one instance, still this is sufficient to prove him naan, is entirely sufficient to show that the Creator one of the vilest of mankind. I doubt whether an did not intend that the descendants of Ham should be abolitionist could have surpassed him in diabolical upon an equality with those of Shem and Japheth .-

Well, this crime was committed-a crime 'to make the world to stand aghast, and angels weep ! A crime unsurpassed, unparalleled in the annals of crime and splendid illustration of yours, we stand astonished from that hour to this. A son looked upon his naked and amazed at the manifestation of intellect, which and drunken father! Language fails to express our horror at the deed! Some men, of late, have attempted to show that the Fugitive Slave Law is a crime. They say it tears parent from child, husband from wife, crushing and trampling upon the best and holiest affections and feelings of the human heart ! Since reading your book, I have, of course, become convinced that this is all fallacy. I see that 'niggers' have no right to have affections or feelings, and that that for which I myself would be justified in shooting down the oppressor, should stir no emotion in a 'nigger's' heart, except it be one of resignation to the decree of Providence which has placed him where he is. But, however this may be; however much this law may be like what these vile abolitionists say it is; what if it does rend hearts and break them? Is that to be compared to the crime of looking upon a naked, drunken sot! A man who, as you well say, was a man after God's (the Bible's God) own heart The latter crime is incomparably worse--unfathomably deeper sunk in turpitude and unblushing wickedness. For such a crime, what could be an adequate punishment? It must be punished. So foul a crime must be expiated. How shall it be done? Thusbe !! Here, upon the one hand, looms up in awful blackness this horrible offence! Ham looked upon than admit your right to use me as a slave? Are we hand, is the expiation! Through centuries of slavery, the descendants of Ham are doomed to drag out a miserable existence! Broken in spirit, and with every aspiration for freedom crushed and stiffed at its birth, they are still compelled, by the divine decree, to submit to all the degradation of the most abject slavery! For no sin of their own do they suffer all this. Though the heart of the negro be free from stain of guilt, and his soul white with the purity of innocence, it all avails him not. Justice must be maintained, and the negro race must forever be slaves.

Well do you ask, 'Can any one, with his Bible open before him, deny that this curse has been fulfilled?' It is indeed unnediable. In the pursuance of your task of proving slavery to be right, you have only three propositions to make out. First, that Noah cursed the descendants of Ham to slavery .-Second, that the negro race are the descendants of Ham. Third, that all negroes are slaves, and that no other race of men have been or are slaves. The first proposition is undoubted, or if any one

does doubt it, we have only to use your own expressive language, 'Open your Bible, Christians,' and we need fear no further dispute. The second is universally acknowledged to be true; and even if it were not, we have the testimony (as you say) of Bishop Newton, which of course settles all controversy. The third proposition may perhaps be disputed by some abolitionists; but we have only to ask people to open their eyes, and look about them, and see that this also is true, and that the curse has been fulfilled to the very letter. Some persons may say that old negroes are not slaves, and that, therefore, the curse is not fulfilled, and point to what are called the free-negroes of the North for proof. We may be sure that such persons are abolitionists, and therefore not entitled to confidence and respect. But we ly, more cursed. I am glad to see that you recognise this fact in your book. The free negroes at the North are extremely vicious and miserable, though one would hardly know it, if it were not for the news opened my eyes to it; and although I can't say I have seen any more, if as much vice and misery among the 'niggers' as among the foreign population, still I cannot doubt that it exists. In fact, all Slavedom says so, and it must be true. This misery is undoubtedly the reason we see such crowds o negroes flocking to the South, begging and pleading to be allowed to enjoy the peace and comfort of alavery. I wonder there are so many left at the North there is such an attraction for them at the South. It is evident, also, that the slaves themselves appreciate the benefits of slavery, by so cheerfully submitting to it. This is amply shown by their never running

strict enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law. But this is a great mistake. It is only to compel the North to live up to its Constitutional obligations in the same thorough manner as the South does. It is well known that the Constitution protects the citizens of one State, while sojourning in any other State. This provision of the Constitution is religiously observed in South Carolina, and other Southern States, and it they themselves do, that they require the rendition of fugitive slaves, should any leave that earthly para dise, which seldom or never happens.

The other branch of the third proposition is, that no other race has been or now is held as slaves. It held-races, too, which are descended from th with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, blessed' sons of Noah! Direct from Shem and Japheth ! It will be said that even our own ancestor the Britons, were slaves : that the great mass of the mind. I now perceive their utter fallacy, and can people of Russia, and of other countries, are atill trace them back to their true source, 'the fallen held in degrading servitude: that the fair daughters of Georgia and Circassia are at this day tor from home and friends, or sold by their own unnatura parents, to go far from their own native mountains and all to minister to the base passions of the swarthy Turk, and to deck his gorgeous Harem with their radiant beauty! These things will be brought up. and it will be said that they prove that the African is not more 'cursed' than the other races of mankind. vert. But we have a sure resort in such a case. Open your Bible, Christian!' If that don't settle the matter, what will?

You have proved, out of the Bible, that slavery is no sin. It is almost useless to go farther; but there are some of your minor arguments, that I would trary of your theory out of the same book. But what like to notice, because they are remarkable for their this to the 'Liberator,' in order that those abolitionists, who have not read your book may see how essentially you have used them up.) I shall at some other time take occasion to notice some of your other strong points. The one I wish to take up, at this time, is your

splendid argument to prove that all men are not equal. This doctrine of the equality of all men is a most dangerous one, and the sooner it is extirpated, the better. It is very boldly stated, in an ancient document, now nearly forgotten, called the Declaration of Independence. I acknowledge, with shame and mortification, that I once believed in it! It has always been a stumbling block in the way of the glorious cours of slavery, but it is now fast becoming a thing one with the abolitionists. In fact, it is their very this most effectually. The argument, 'Cursed be Ca-This, alone, is ample to prove that niggers, at least, are not equal to other men. But when, 'as if to make assurance doubly sure,' you bring forth that masterly seemingly without effort, could grasp a conception like that. I refer, of course, to the conversation be tween two of your characteri, wherein young Arthur -whom I should consider the softest kind of a spoon ev, if he were not a slaveholder, and, therefore, entitled to my respect-points out to the abolitionist, Hubbard, an idiot across the way, and triumphantly asks him to look there, and say, if he can, that all men are equal! Hubbard is struck dumb, and no wonder. Such an idea is enough to collapse him! I am sure this idea is yours; for, although I have heard of it before. I am certain that its true author is now discovery ered, and that to you be long all the honor of its pa ternity. Virginia has produced great intellects-minds of great power and strength. On her prolific bosom, she has borne ' patriot fathers and patriot sages.' ' She is the Mother of Presidents ! But now a greater wonder! Out of the plenitude of her resources, she has given to the world a Mrs. Eastman ! - the originator of the greatest idea of the age-the idea that all men are not born free and equal, because an idiot has not the power of mind that other men have! O! mag nificent idea! Thou shouldst be written in letters of gold, and placed where all may read. Of course, I Cursed be Canaan ! A servant of servants shall he acknowledge the superiority of your intellect over mine. Acknowledging this, how can I do otherwise ference in rights ? Are we not aware, that he who has the greatest power of mind, has a right to compel those who are inferior in that respect, to do his bidding, and to become his slaves? Daniel Websterthat great and good man-is one, who, in intellect, towers far above the rest of his countrymen. It follows that all the rest are bound to serve him as his slaves. They-not being his equals in intellect-have no right to own themselves, neither have their wives or their children a rightful claim upon their own bodies !-What revelations do we receive in these latter days

Respectfully yours, H. R. H.

HUMAN RIGHTS.

MR. EDITOR: Having just perused the new work ntitled 'Aunt Phillis's Cabin,' and having observed that the writer founds her leading argument upon the sentence, 'Cursed be Canaan,' &c., I shall tender you

an answer to the arguments there produced. Casting aside all books of doubtful authority, the ground upon which I base my views is, that all slavery of mind is wrong, contrary to every prompting of conscience, benevolence and humanity, and that it tramples upon all progress in human rights and vir-

Phrenology proves the human mind to be composed of analogous organs of the same anatomical organization, whether enclosed in the structure of man, wo man, or slave; that each of these organs is possessed o a desire, the normal gratification of which desire is a human right. Now, if this desire exists in the brain of the slave, the same as in ours, has he not a right to use it? Is it not our duty to protect him in it? It is, doubtless, the wish of some slaves to read, write, sing, and draw-the natural expression of the organs of language, constructiveness, tune, and, in fact, all the perceptive organs. As I was born and reared unknow that they are wrong on this point; for it is der such arguments as the above author makes use notorious that the (so called) free negroes are in a of, I know that a slave cannot, in very many cases, enfar worse condition than the slaves, and, consequent- joy himself in the lawful or natural desires of whites, as these are his rights. I maintain that no set of in terested men have power to deprive him of them; for if a man be in the minority, his individual right to free thought and opinion must be preserved. I mainwe get from the South on that subject. Your book has tain that if a man and woman unite from love in state of matrimony, no men nor set of men have a right to separate them. This is one of the glaring defects of slavery. I further contend it is a human right to have a choice of masters. Such is not the case with the slave, who is subject to be, to-day, with a kind master to-morrow, with a brutal one;

The Indian, the white, and the Jews themselves have been slaves; surely, they were not all the child ren of Ham. If so, where are the children of Shem and Japheth? As the writer has observed, 'all men are not born equal,' because some are idiots. This is admitted; but let me ask her, if all are not at least born free-merely bound by an understanding of the away. Such a thing is quite unheard of. To be sure, it true principles of life, to return to their parents or would seem that slaveholders themselves do not feel guardians the compensations equivalent for the care quite as sure of this as they would have us believe, from bestowed upon them when infants? This is considerthe fact of their insisting upon the enactment and ed fulfilled by the law of States, when a man has

of humanity; and that all human institutions, laws and constitutions, must bend to human rights. A SOUTHERNER.

Boston, Aug. 21, 1852.

MAN'S RIGHT TO HEALTH-PARENTAL OUTRAGES.

LENAWEE WATER CURE, (Mich.) July 25, 1852. DEAR GARRISON-This day had been designed, by persons of various denominations, to hold a Pic-Nic at Sand Lake, some fifteen miles from this place. Great preparations were made-many children were going-I had been invited with others. It is Sunday, called the Lord's day; and we, believing that a Pic-Nie in the woods, on the shore of a beautiful lake, where we could freely interchange our thoughts on all matters pertaining to man's welfare, would be the Lord's work, concluded to do it on the Lord's day. But it rained, and we did not go. So, a large number met at a private house, close by a beautiful large grove of oaks; and there a swing (a very common amu for all classes in this region) was fastened to the bough of an oak, and there was great swinging, great ssions, and great enjoyment in that grove. Then, they gathered into the house, formed a harmonical circle, and obtained some striking communications in regard to the Bible, and to the birth, life, character and death of Jesus, and other matters. It was a happy discussions, the merriment, and the harmonical circle, many of the members rising to their feet, a rush be ing made by the lobby occupants to the bar. pretended to be, were all the Lord's work, because they were useful and elevating, and appropriate to the Lord's day. If all days belong not to the Lord, to whom do they belong? I go for doing the Lord's work on do they belong? I go for doing the Lord's work on the Lord's day. The Lord-resting Sunday! What a falsehood! Why, the Lord has worked harder in Michigan, to-day, than any day last week; for every Pierce, on his horse, fainted, he lied. thing has grown as much again to-day as on any day for two weeks past. And why should not men, wo- there was excitement, and apprehension of a person men and children grow too, to-day, as well as on other days? They should-and those of us who have consecrated the day as some of us have, have grown, intellectually, socially and spiritually, as well as physi-

Ever since I have been here, by this pool of pure cold water to 'wash and be clean,' and for many years before, I have been thinking much on MAN's RIGHT TO HEALTH. I was intending to have talked some on this subject, to-day, at our Pic-Nic had we held it. What I saw around me, at Graefenburg, in 1844, for six months, and what I have seen here, and what I have seen and heard in families and in society, has forced this subject continually upon me. Is man's 'right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, inherent and inalienable? Not less natural, cent humbug. Facts prove these things. Afte inherent and inalienable is our right to health—to mentioning many things told him by the late Gene health of body and mind. Whoever inflicts disease upon a human being, no matter whether through ignorance, indifference, or intention, perpetrates an outrage on human rights. An invasion of human rights is atrocious or deplorable in proportion to its effects on the happiness of those whose rights are invaded. What shall be said of those parents who invade this most sacred right of their children-even before they are born into this world? Can the human mind conceive the amount of suffering in this world, caused solely by diseases transmitted by parents to their children? What proportion of those who have died, the past fifty years, died of the result of diseases received from their parents? How many of the hundreds of millions, now on this earth, will be swept away by violations of the right to health, on the part of parents? Have children the right to receive from the authors of their being, healthy bodies and healthy souls? If so, what shall be said of those who inflict on their innocent, helpless, unborn children. perverted souls and diseased bodies? Can man commit a greater outrage against nature, against justice and humanity, than to inflict on his offspring loathsome and most painful disease, to terminate a brief life of anguish by a violent and painful death? All around me are cases of cruelty and outrage

such as it would seem impossible for man to commit There is one diseased, from head to foot, with scrofu-In. Fifteen years of suffering, soon to end in death, is the inheritance received from his father. There is another filled with cancerous humors, now gathering to a head right over her heart, to gnaw into her vitals, and in a few years to lay her into her grave-a legacy on tip-toe. Loud cries of 'Down in front!' 'Order! from her mother. There is another poor insane woman, filled with loathsome bodily disease, but the most loathsome of all her diseases is a brutal husband. God pity all women afflicted, as she is, with Chandler this most foul disease ! Better that they had the consumption, the cholers, the plague. Such a husconsumption, the cholera, the plague. Such a nus-band is a disease more to be dreaded than the small floor for that purpose.

Mr. Chandler—The language used in this House pox or a thousand cancers. Poor woman! She has pox or a thousand cancers. Poor woman! She has been insane several years. What treatment has she received from that putrid disease, called a husband? Such proceedings are disgraceful. By him, in her helpless insanity, she became a mother; and from her child's conception to its birth, and during its period of nursing, she was totally and helplessly insane. What an inheritance must that child husband should be. Yet he is a member of a Christian church, in good and regular standing.

I once knew a young woman, a member of a Presby terian church, greatly diseased and afflicted with scrofula. She wished to go to a water-cure establishment, and wash and be clean, if possible. Her minister opposed it. 'Why,' said he, 'would you go there? ' To cleanse my system from disease by the the House. sid of cold water.' 'You had better get rid of it,' said of cold water. 'You had better get rid of it,' said he 'by riding about, by out-door exercise, by strengthening medicines and drink.' 'I have tried them,' said she, 'and they do no good.' 'GET' MARRIED, then,' said the minister, 'and have a Whigs and Democrats, and had given no occasion to family, and that will cure you." . What !" said she, would you have me get rid of my disease by transferring it, as a mother's legacy, to my children! 'Yes,' said the priest, 'I see no harm in that; thousands do it continually.' . What an inheritance 'she exclaimed, for a mother to bequeath to her helpless children! And a Christian minister urging me to it! I had rather get rid of it by water-cure, than inflict this wrong upon my children.

If parents outraged the rights of children to life and health, after they are born, as they do before, they would be condemned and treated as murderers, and justly; but to inflict on them lingering torture and death, before they are born, in the shape of scrofula, erysipelas, cancer, consumption, or insanity, is counted all right and proper for them; their religion tells braggadocio in utter contempt. As to Gov. Jones, them, tit is all the Lord's doings, and marvellous in merely repel the charge against him. I say the state

do you think? HAVE CHILDREN A SACRED RIGHT TO HEALTH? If so, what shall be said of those debauched and reckless men and women, who are, and are to be, the parents of future generations? I wish ministers all had to preach one year about a preparation coome healthy parents of healthy children. How much better than their cant about preparing for death, judgment, eternity! But do say-have children a right to health?

Yours, HENRY C. WRIGHT.

it would be beneficial to the master and slave to pro-mote marriage, and the observance of all its duties and relations. The world moves !

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of light-houses, the general debate having been previously limited to one hour.

Mr. Polk said it was not his purpose to discuss the hill before them, but to show, among other things, that the Whig party had gone into liquidation, and cannot pay ten cents on the dollar. He was at Baltimore, when the Whigs nominated Gen. Scott, and it was understood for three or four days that men from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee had agre to come to Seward, and the fact that he was no insted showed that the bargain had been made. Mr. Cullom—I can't hear my colleague.

[These gentlemen occupy seats on the opposite of the hali. Members generally manifested additional interest in the proceedings.]

Mr. Polk—I wish then you would come a little

Mr. Cullom-I understand you to say something about the betrayal of the South

Mr. Polk-I say the man who now occupies a po Mr. Polk—I say the man who now occupies a position as Senator from Tennessee, was to have been nominated with Fillmore on the ticket, and that he betrayed his interest. My colleague can answer whether he was connected with the betrayal.

Mr. Collom—My colleague in the Senate can answer for himself. I proclaim here that I have entered into no collision, public or private, and I pronounce the insinuation gratuitous, unfounded, untruthful, and utterly false.

The Chairman Mr. Vessahle, knocked to adde

The Chairman, Mr. Venable, knocked to order

Mr. Polk resumed, saying there was but one way to come at the fact, and that was a straight-forward

course. I repeat, Senator Jones betrayed the Whis party of Tennessee. And I will make anothe charge; I will not allow this thing to go into an in

The Chairman and others called to order, and al conflict.

Mr. Cullom replied: When my colleague insinu

ates that I have made a false representation, he is Mr. Polk—I ask some friend to come to me.
M. Collom—That's what I say.

Mr. Edgarton-I ask that the Finality resolution

Mr. Polk resumed, saying, that after all the illib-eral, unfair and shameful attack on Pierces, it was necessary to review Scott's history, and to de-Scott is all that his friends claim for him; and his tory would show this. He then spoke of Scott's persecution of Worth, Doncan, Dickinson, Pillow and others, being envious of their fame, and not wishing them to share the honors of the campaign These soldiers were the victims of his amoition, and Scott was unworthy as a civilian, but was a magnifi ral Worth, he said that Scott was sitting in proud rai Worth, he said that Seatte, when Santa Anna's commissioner came to know whether Scott would fight at Chepultepec or not Scott played the grandee, and submitted to it, not. Scott played the grandee, and submitted to it, and thus sacrificed seven hundred and fifty lives at Molino del Rey.

Mr. White of Kentucky rose, saying he understoo

the gentleman to make an allusion to an alleged un-derstanding between Scott and Santa Anna. He wished to know whether the gentlendin could pro-duce no other evidence of this than by going to the grave-yard.

Mr. Polk—I say what I stated is correct, and I can

Mr. White-I call for the proof.

Mr. Polk-I will say in answer to the gentleman that it is not my purpose to engage in personal con-troversy, but I learn that he is pitted here to assail me, and I say that he understands the rules which govern gentlemen of honor in his county and mine.

Mr. White—I ask the gentleman to give way fo personal explanation. Mr. Polk—Of course.

Mr. White—The gentleman says he understood l

was selected to be pitted with him. I say it is false, and whenever my honor is casai'el, I know what to [The excitement was at fever point all over the

House.] Mr. Polk—For fear of misapprehension, I tell the gentleman he is a liar.

A dozen gentlemen here jumped to their feet

while others called to order, and there was the great est confusion, amid which Mr. Chandler said that the scene was disgraceful, and moved in a loud tone tha he committee rise ; and there were cries of 'Agreed Agreed! 'Order!' 'Order!' The Chairman bang ed with his gavel, and by this time every body was Bang, bang, went the hammer.

Mr. Polk refused to give way to Mr. Chandler, saving he had the floor.
Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, said that the motion of Mr. Chandler would not effect the object desired.
The Chairman eaid the motion of the gentleman

could not be entertained, Mr. Polk not yielding the

The excitement soon subsided.

Mr. Polk continued his speech in praise of Pierce

and in detraction of Scott, representing the latter ir any thing but a becoming light, and wound up by lessly insane. What an inheritance must that child making reference to a certain document distributed receive by birth! If any man should be hung, such a by the Whigs to injure Gen. Pierce in the North having reprinted an article from the National Era showing that Pierce is a friend of slavery, while documents of a contrary character, based on the New Boston speech, are flooding the South. Mr. Cullom asked leave to make a personal expla-

Mr. Stewart objected only on the ground that gen

To accommodate Mr. Cullom, the committee ros

Mr. Polk here explained, saying that he alluded to what Mr. Cullom said at the City Hall, when he

what Mr. Cullom said at the City Hall, when he charged Pierce with cowardice.

Mr. Cullom replied. He blushed to-day at the conduct of his colleague.

The Speaker. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Cullom—My remarks shall be kind. My colleague has sought a kind of notoriety I do not envy. He has been ringing himself into every speech delivered here, and his hand is against every man. He assails on the right and on the left, and I am astonished at the forhearner of contemps.

ished at the forbearance of gentlemen.

Mr. Polk. (in his seat.) I said you are a liar, and Mr. Cullom—I will not assail the gentleman outside of the record; but when he tramples upon my honor, I will let him know that I hold him and his

Dear Garrison, you have devoted your life to the clucidation and advocacy of human rights. Nobly and efficiently have you done the work given you to do. God in heaven bless you for your fidelity. What do you think? HATE CHILDREN A SACRED RIGHT.

Mr. Polk—I did not say that Scott was a coward but that there is no evidence to show that Pierce was; for if Pierce was a coward, Scott was a liar and others who say so are liars.

and others who say so are liars.

Mr. Cullom said the gentleman had qualified his expression. I heard no man denounce Pierce as a coward at the meeting alluded to. I nerely referred to a historical fact, namely, that Pierce's horse stumbled, and that Pierce fainted. I advise my colleague to get some give and stick himself to his seat, and maintain his dignity. I think it unfortunate that my colleague alluded to the Mexican war, and that his reference to Santa Anna was wrong, considering the reference to Santa Anna was wrong, considering the gentleman's relation to the administration under which it was conducted.

This braggert and ruffian, Polk, is a brother o

the late President Polk.



CURES WITHOUT FAIL CUTS.

CUTS.

BURNS, BRUISES.

FLESH WOUNDS. CHAPPED HANDS

BILES, FELONS, SORES.

SORE EYES.

CHILBLAINS,

INJURY BY SPLINTERS.

RING WORM, SALT RHEUM,

ERYSIPPELAS.

S...NGLES.

TRY IT ONCE.

YOU NEVER WILL HE WITHOUT IT The Good it Does is Felt at Once. CURE IS SURE AND PERMANENT. RUSSIA SALVE VEGETABLE OINTMENT Has cured thousands of the sheve treates.

Has cured thousands of the sheve treates.
It has been thanked and sold in Besten had it has been the last Bardy Jears, and its virtues the last Bardy Jears, and its virtues have shoot the lots of time.

EVERY MOTHER WITH CHILDREN

ALL HEADS OF PAMILIES, Should keep a Box in the Cupbeard, or on the Ref.
handy to use, in
CASE OF ACCIDENT. Price, 25 Cents per Box. Put up in large size notal born, with an engraved wrapper, similar to the hove engraving, without which none are positive. without water more are promise.

E. Sold by all Postmatters, Apothecaries, and
Grocers, and wholesale and retail by REDDING & CO.,

PATENT ÆOLIAN PIANO PORTER

HESE Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Eolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Eolian Harp, and of being incressed in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and the combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer cade commoned with the Flano Forte, as the performer case at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tone of the Flute or Clarionete, Horn or Basoon, with one had and with the other the Plano Forte accompanion thus combining orchestral effects, by the same perform at the same time.

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be

selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to are part of the country, and warranted to give satisfacing. or the money refunded. The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, forthe

The patent is owned by ourselves exclusively, forthe State of Massachusetts, and no other person or penso in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these istruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte naken and others in their interest have said the Johns simblement injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in the with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in feure whealt and the persons that in feure whealt and the persons that in feure whealt and the statement to go to the persons. shall apply the attachment to our own instri expressly for the attachment, and no others. can with confidence warrant to stand; several of this we have known to-remain in tune one year and me without tunings, and but very few of the attackment. even those applied over five years since have been to ed at all. We have applied upwards of 1100 of the attachments, and will give the names of the purchase to those who desire information, in almost every series of the country.

T. GILBERT & CO.

No. 400 Washington St. Bessa

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lorly;
In cloth \$1,50. A Defence for Fugitive Stares, spind
the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and 8ptember 18, 1850. By Lysander Spooner. 25 tests
The Unconstitutionality of Starery, by the same subst,
50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederich Douglas,
25 cents. The Branded Hand: or Trial and Impresment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensucola, Florida, in
aiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 ets. It
Anti-Slavery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry We
sons, a, Fugitive Slave, 12 1-2 ets. Walke's Brief Ive of
American Chattelized Humanity, 6 ets. Auto-Biograph
of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceeding of the American Chattelized Humanity, 6 cts. Auto-Biograph of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Concention, held at Worcester, Mus. Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Slavery: Lean and Speeches, by Horace Mann, 75 cts. Children, the Hydropathic Management, in Health and Disease. I Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Encycloped by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2,50. Speeds, is dresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by Theodore Parker, \$2,50. For Sale by Bela Mink

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO FEMALES! MAD. BOIVIN'S

PREPARATORY PARTURIENT, OR FEMALE RELAXING EMBROCATION,

FOR MITIGATING THE PAINS OF CHILD-BIRT Its wonderful agent, for an external applicant is the discovery of Madame Boivin, one of the most celebrated Female Physicians of Pers, and are greatest blessing of the age for mitigating the part of child-birth. It is perfectly harmless in its name Hundreds of females have already used it in Americant with the most gratifying results. nderful agent, for an external ap

For sale by the Proprietor's authorized spet only—in Boston, by Mrs. E. Kidder, No. 100 Cents. in East Boston, by Robert Kent, Apotheray, Jan rick Square; in Worrester, by A. Clark, Apotheray, Mrs. M. S. Thompson, Fermale Physician, and Jr., in Barre, by Wadsworth & Allen; in Lovelly C. S. Eastman & Co.; in Amherst, by Newton Find.

November 14

GREAT CURE!

OF MAHALA ROBBINS' SCROFULOUS HI-MOR OF THE EYES AND HEAD, BY EL PORTER'S ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.

DR. PORTER, .-- Dear Sir :-- I feel in duty bound ender you my grateful acknowledgements for the benefit I have received from the use of your frame.

I have been sillicted for sixteen years with a scrolllous humor, principally affecting my eyes and hay
My eyes were much inflamed and very painful
thought sometimes I should lose my sight. In
humor affected my head so much that my hair rasmearly off. All who saw me knew that my condian
was a bid one. I despaired of ever getting better. I
tried all kinds of medicine, had the advice of the hay
hysicians, but all without any relief. My ewi physician finally advised me to try your Paneers. Is
gave me a bottle; I grew better, to my stonishmen,
I tried another bottle, and found great help.
I tried another bottle and found great help.
I tried another bottle and found great help.
I tried another bottle another bottle great help.
I tried another bottle great h I have been afflicted for sixteen years with a se Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1852.

Brewster, Mass., April 2, 1892.

Manufactured at 169 Hanover street, Boston. Sell by CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON. Hassisteet; REDDING & CO., BREWSTERS, STETENTS, RESPONSE & CUSHING, and by Agents through the April 20 April 21

WORCESTER

Water Cure Institution No. 1, GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is well arranged for the irreland.
Thems, &c.—For full board and treatment, for \$10 per week. Treatment without board, rogs.

to \$10 per week. Treatment whole to \$4 per week.

Each patient should furnish one lines and its heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankels; as heavy cotton sheets; two woollen blankels; as comfortable, and old lines for bandages.

Out door practice attended to as usual.

Office hours from 2 to 4 P. M.

1 y may 7

1 y may 7 Water Cure at High Rock

A SA SMITH has leased of Jesse Hutchinson is

Restablishment.

This cottage stands on a romantic hill, almost as
eventre of Lynn, some 200 feet above the city, so
everlooking the finest seeners on the coast. The
and pleasant one. Terms from \$6 to \$10 per yell
payable weekly.

ASA SMITH, Proprietor.

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