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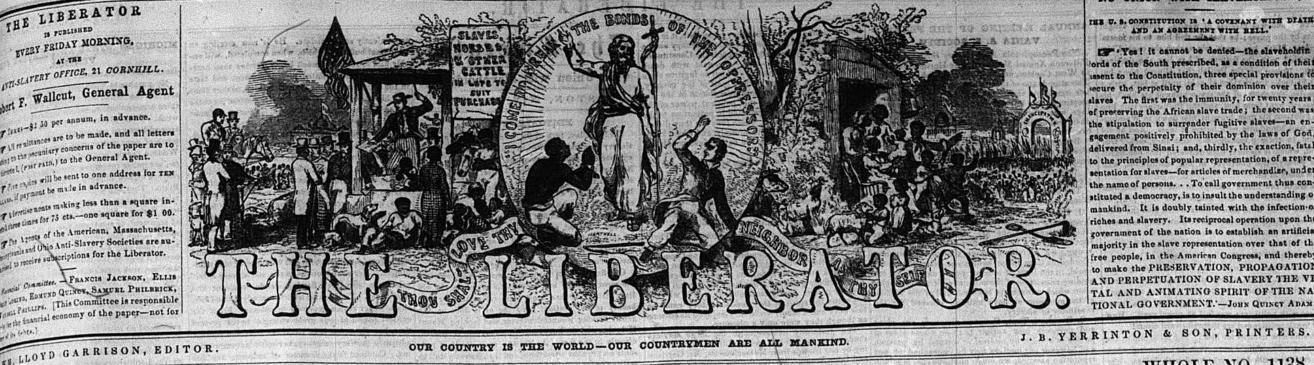
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J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

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

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholdin

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their escure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an en-gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

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

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

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 ADAM

10L XXII. NO. 46.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12. 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1138

ASERMON eld of the Melodeon, on Sunday, Oct. 31, 1852, by THEODORE PARKER.

as ally reported for the Boston "Commonwealth," by Eriz Liceron and J. M. W. YERRINTON.

[CONCLUDED.]

Bet was the motive of all this? It was to 'save Fant. Such was the cry. Was the Union in Here were a few non-resistants at the North, Me will have 'no union with slaveholders.' and a party of seceders at the South, who hally blustered about disunion. Could these ing the Union into peril? Did Daniel Webget of I shall never insult that giant intelnethe thought. He knew South Carolina, he Georgia very well. He knew there was no

grad a dissolution of the Union. But here is a what he knew it. In 1850, on the 22d of Deist, be declared, 'There is no longer imminent er of the dissolution of the United States. We lie, and not die.' But soon after, he went gating the Union again, and again, and againgast luffslo, Albany, Syracuse, and then at enn Strings. is ther; was no real danger; but my opinion is

on spation, and nothing more. Look at a fact. class the most delicate test of public opinion, the satur the public funds -- the barometer which indinin soy change in the political weather. If the mailes down the Tiber, Roman funds fall. Talk out between France and England, the stocks go as at Paris and London. The foolish talk about e Fabrics, last summer, lowered American stocks itematet, to the great gain of the brokers. But his lime, when Mr. Webster was telling us the gal state was going to pieces, and required underng by the Pugitive Slave Bill, and needed the mper's hand at the helm- while he was advising rougher our prejudices-while he was denouncle friends of freedom, and calling on us to throw Texas-the monster of the deep that threatenderest the ship of state-fifty thousand square e of territory and ten millions of dollars, and to ther member of seces-ion, to cast over the trial lary, the degreet principles of the Constitution, of and, of justice, and of religion, 'those thoughts a winder through eternity '; while he himself rehel the noblest words of his whole life, throwing at his interpretation of the Constitution, his respect a Sale nights, for common law his own morality. own religion, and his own God-the funds of the ted States did not go down one mill. You ask empitalist, 'Is the Union in danger?' He ann, 'O, yes! wis in the greatest peril.' 'Then, all you sell me your stocks lower than before? Not a mill! Not one mill - not the ten hundredth at al a dollar in a hundred ! To sak a man to make uch a sarrifice, at such a time, from such a motive, is as if you should ask the captain of the steamer Niggre, in Boston harbor, in fair weather, to throw leaing the fire with his breath. No, my friends, I hall not insult the majesty of that intellect with the hoght that he believed there was danger to the Union Dere was not any danger of a storm, not a single terpan in the sky-not a capful of bad weather be

ween Cape Sable and the Lake of the Woods! Bre is the reason. He wanted to be President. That was all of it. He must conciliate the South. is sue his bid for the Presidency-fifty thousand que miles of territory and ten millions of dollars to is; four new Slave States; slavery in California al New Mexico; the Fugitive Slave Bill; and two ndred millions of dollars offered to Virginia to carry tt am of rolor to Airica.

He sever so labored before, and he was always a d-sorking man. What speeches he made at Bos-New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Syra-Asspons! What letters he wrote! His intelru never so active before, nor gave such proofs sea Herrulean power. The fountains of his great to were broken up-it rained forty days and forty the, and brought a flood of Slaver; over this whole it covered the market, and the factory, and the our-house, and the ware-house, and the college, and he up high over the tops of the tallest steeples! in the sele of Freedom went on the face of the was-shove the market, above the court-house, above lactory, over the college, higher than the tops of ethicst steeples, it floated secure-for it bore the figure that is to save the world, and the Lord God Hoes had shut it in.

What finitery was there from Mr. Webster! What irry in the South; what respect for Southern nules, and what scorn against the 'fanatics' of the against the higher law, and the God thereof! lies be complimented the Catholics at New York, and the Methodits at Boston ;-and all this for ambita! 0, what a prostration of what a power! Then what a shrinking of great consciences, and hearts, ted minds! So Milton, fabling, sings that angels Men from their first estate, seeking to enter Pande-

To smallest forms reduced their shape immense; They who but now seemed a bipose to surpass Earth's giant sons. ince numberiess, and were at large heach without number atill) amidst the hall

After the 7th of March, Mr. Webster became the of the worst of men, the forefront of kidnapping. erator of Plymouth Rock was the advocate of try; the hero of Bunker Hill put chains around count-house; the applaudor of Adams and Scroon was a tool of the slaveholder and the keepof Savery's dogs, the associate of the kidnapper. ad the mocker of men who loved the right. Two on he lived with that rabble rout for company, his use the basst of every vilest thing. 'O, how unanel Webster of Plymouth Rock, advocating Compromise Measures? the Daniel Webster of healf Hall, who spoke with the inspiration of Sam-Adams and the tongue of James Otis, praising he hely dead in his praise—think of him at Buffelo,

illed their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor man, and now that he takes back his word, and comes to visit the fatherless and the widows in their afflichimself to be Slavery's slave, O, I hate it ten-fold tion, and to keep themselves unspotted from the greater than before, because it made a bondman out world? Think of him threatening with the gallows such as clothed the naked, fed the hungry, visited the Did men love him? So did I. Not blindly, but as prisoner, and gave a cup of cold water to him that was ready to perish! Think of Daniel Webster be- tion and the inalienable rights of man. ome the assassin of Liberty in the Capitol !

But what was the recompense? Ask Massachuetts-ask the North. Let the Baltimore Convention tell. He was the greatest candidate before it. General Scott is a little man, when the feathers are gone. Fillmore, you know him. Both of these, for great- flags drop half-mast down. The courts adjourn. gle maggot measured by an eagle. Look at his at Lowell, all adjourn; the courts of New Hampshire, The two hundred and ninety-three delegates came toand that only once! Where were the men of the South, treacherous to him whom she beguiled to trea- for him against his idly judging friends. on against God, she answered, 'Not a vote !'

Oh! Cardinal Wolsey! there was never such ail. 'He fell, like Lucifer, never to hope again!'

But it seemed as if nothing could be spared him. His cup of bitterness, already full, was made to run the speech of the 7th of March. I mourned when over-for they called him up at midnight out of his the Fugitive Slave Bill passed Congress, and the bed-the poor, disappointed old man !-to 'congratu- same cannons that have fired 'minute guns' for him, to say that he should rise with the lark, as jocuad and for him when the kidnappers first came to Bostonpity in the hearts of men! Even that was not princes, enlarging their testimony in the court. I enough! Northern friends went to him, and asked him to advise men to vote for Scott. Gen. Scott is said to be an anti-slavery man; but soon as the political carpenters put the planks together at Baltimore, he crawled upon the platform, and stands there on all-fours to this day, looking for ! fellow-citizens native and adopted,' listening for 'that brogue,' and declaring that, after all, he is 'only a common man.' Did you ever read Gen. Scott's speeches ? Then think of asking Daniel Webster to reommend him for Presshattered by sickness, and be assured he would have taken it back if he had ever set his foot seain upon the ground !

Daniel Webster went down to Marshfield-to die ! His great heart-it was always a great heart, no downfall could make it little-his great heart broke ! Daniel Webster died of his 7th of March speech ! That word endorsed on Mason's bill drove thousand of fugitives from America to Canada. It put chains ground our court-house; it led men to violate th majesty of law all over the North. I violated it, and so did you. It sent Thomas Sims in fetters to his jail and his scourging at Savannah; it caused practical atheism to be preached in the churches of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and, worst of all, Boston itself! and then, with its own recoil, it sent Daniel Webster to his grave, and gave him such a reputation as a man would not wish for his utterest foe.

No event in the American Revolution was hall so terrible. We lost buttles again and again, lost camaigns-our honor we never lost. The army was ithout powder in Cambridge, in '76; without shoes and blankets in '78, and the bare feet of New England large man, decorous in dress, dignified in deportment, valor marked the ice with blood when they crossed the Delaware. But we were never without conscience. never without morality. Powder might fail, and shoes drop, old and rotten, from soldiers' feet. But the love of God was in the American heart, and no American general said, There is no law higher than In the Senate of the United States, he looked an emthe Blue Ridge! Nay, they appealed to God's high-

Cardinal Wolsey fell, and lost nothing but his place. Bacon fell; the 'wisest, brightest,' lived long mough to prove himself the 'me nest of mankind. Strafford came down. But it was nothing to the fall of Websier. The Anglo-Saxon race never knew such terrible and precipitous ruin. His downfall shook the continent. Truth fell prostrate in the street. Since then, the court-house has a twist in its walls, and equity cannot enter its door; the steeples point awry, and the 'higher law' is hurled down from the pulpit. One priest would send back his mother; and another would drive a fugitive from his own door; a third was certain that Paul was a kidnapper; and a fourth had the assurance of his consciousness that Christ Jesus would have sold and bought slaves. Practical atheism became common in the pulpits of America; they forgot that there was a God. In the hard winter of 1780, if Fayette had copied Arnold, and Washington gone over to the enemy, the fall ould not have been worse. Benedict Acnold fall but fell through, so low that no man quotes him for precedent. Webster fell, and he lay there 'not less han archangel ruined; and enticed the nation in his

Me friends, it is hard for me to say these things My mother's love is warm in my own bosom still and I hate to say these things. But God is just, and n the presence of God, I stand here to tell the truth Did men honor Daniel Webster? So did I. I was boy ten years old, when he stood at Plymouth Rock. and never shall I forget how his clarion words rang

I loved a great mind, as the defender of the Constitu-

Do men mourn for him? See how they mourn The streets are hung with black. The newspapers are sad colored. The shops are put in mourning The Mayor and Aldermon wear crape. Wherever his death is made known, the public business stops, and ness of intellect compared to Webster, were as a sin- The courts of Massachusetts-at Boston, at Dedham, specches; look at his forchead; look at his face! of Maine, of New York; even at Bultimore and Washington, the courts adjourn ; for the great lawyer gether and voted. They gave him thirty-three votes, is dead, and justice must wait another day. Only the United States Court, in Boston, trying a man for lower law, who made denial of God the first princi- helping Shadrach out of the furnace of the kidnapole in their politics-where were they who in Paneuil pers-the court that executes the Fugitive Slave Law Hall scoffed and jeered at the 'higher law?' or at -that does not adjourn; that keeps on; its worm dies Capron Springs, who 'laughed' when he scoffed at not, and the fire of that persecution is not quenched, the law higher than the Virginia hills? Where were when death puts out the lamp of life, Injustice is he kidnappers? The 'lower law' men and the kid- hungry for its prey, and must not be balked. It was nappers strained themselves to the utmost, and he had very proper ! Symbolical court of the Fugitive Slave hirty-three voics. Where was the South? Fifty Bill-it does not respect life, why should it death? hree times did the Convention ballot, and the South and, scorning liberty, why should it heed decorum never gave him a vote-not a vote. No! not one! Did the judges deem that Webster's spirit, on its Northern friends-I honor their affection for the great | way to God, would look at the Plymouth Rock, man, there was nothing else left in them for me to honor then pause on the spots made more classic by his elo--went round to the South and begged for the poor quence, and look at Bunker Hill, and tarry his hour and paltry pittance of a seeming vote, in order to in the august company of noble men at Fancuil Hall, break the bitterness of the fall? They went with and be glad to know that injustice was chanting his tears in their eyes, and in Mercy's name, asked that requiem in that court? They greatly misjudge that coumb from the Southern board. But the cruel man. I know Daniel Webster better, and I appeal

Do men mourn for him, the great mun eloquent? I put on sackcloth long ago. I mourned for him when he wrote the Creole letter, which surprised Ashourton, Briton that he was. I mourned when he spoke ate' him on their nomination of Scott! And they fired also one hundred rounds of joy for the forging forced the great man, falling back on his self-respect, of a new fetter for the fugitive's foot. I mourned as gay as he! Was not that enough? O, there is no hated then, now respectable men, the companions of mourned when my own parishioners fled from the stripes' of New England to the stars' of Old England. I mourned when Ellen Craft fied to my house for shelter and for succor; and, for the first time in all my life, I armed this hand. I mourned when the court-house was hung in chains, when Thomas Sims, from his dungeon, sent out his petition for prayers, and the churches did not dare to pray. I mourned when I married William and Ellen Craft, and gave them a Bible for their soul, and a sword to keep that ident - Scott in the chair and Webster out! That soul living, and in a living frame. I mourned when was gall after the wormwood! They say that Dan- the poor outcast in yonder dungeon sent for me to visit him, and when I took him by the hand that icl Webster did write a letter advocating the election visit him, and when I took him by the hand that of Scott, and afterwards said, 'I still live.' If he did Daniel Webster was chaining in that house. I mourned for Webster when we prayed our prayer and sang our psalm on Long Wharf, in the morning's grey. I mourned then; I shall not cease to mourn. flags will be removed from the streets, the cannon will sound their other notes of joy; but for me, I shall go mourning all my days; I shall refuse to be comforted, and at last I shall lay down my gray hairs with weeping and with sorrow in the grave. O, Webster! Webster! would God that I had died for

> He was a great man, a man of the largest mould, a great body and a great brain : he seemed made to last a hundred years. Since Socrates, there has seldom been a head so massive huge, since the stormy features of Michael Angelo,

. The hand that rounded Peter's dome, And groined the isles of Christian Rome.

He who sculptured Day and Night into such beau tiful forms,-he looked them in his face before he chisselled them in stone. Dupuytren and Cuvier are said to be the only men in our day that have had a brain so vast. Since Charlemagne, I think there has not been such a grand figure in all Chaistendom. A he walked as if he felt himself a King. Men from the country, who knew him not, stared at him as he passed through our streets. The coal-heavers and porters of London looked on him as one of the great forces of the globe ; they recognised a native king. peror in that council. Even the majestic Calhoun cemed common compared with him. Clay looked vulgar, and Van Buren but a fox. What a mouth he had! It was a lion's mouth. Yet there was a sweet grandeur in his smile, and a woman's softness when he would. What a brow it was! what eves! like charcoal fires in the bottom of a deep, dark well. His face was rugged with volcanic fires, great passions and great thoughts.

. The front of Jove himself;

An eye like Mars, to threaten and command.' Divide the faculties, not bodily, into intellectual, moral, affectional and religious; and try him on that scale. His late life shows that he had little religion -somewhat of its lower forms-conventional devoutess, formality of prayer, the ordinances of religion'; but he had not a great man's all-conquering look to God. It is easy to be 'devout.' The Pharisee was more so than the Publican. It is hard to be moral. Devoutness' took the Priest and the Levite to the Temple; Morality the Samaritan to the man fallen among thieves. Men tell us he was religious, and in proof declare that he read the Bible, thought Job a great epic poem, quoted Habbakuk from memory, and knew hymns by heart; and latterly agreed with a New Hampshire divine 'in all the doctrines of a Christian life.

Of the affections, he was well provided by nature -though they were little cultivated-very attachable to a few. Those who knew him loved him tenderly. and if he hated like a giant, he loved also like a king. Of unimpassioned and unrelated love, there are two chief forms-Friendship and Philanthropy. Friendm my boyish heart. I was but a little boy when he ship he surely had. All along the shore, men loved spoke those brave words in behalf of Greece. I him. Men in Boston loved him—even Washington

long besotted; almost, though not wholly gone. - quers by bewitching; he fascinates his game to deathlater life, exceeding little; his moral sense seemed Hence, though he was often generous, he was not just. Free to give as to grasp, he was charitable by in- open, English, not Yankee. He had no masked battinet, not disinterested on principle.

He methodized swittly. But if you look at the forms of intellectual action, you may distribute them into imagination, and the Reason, -the Understanding lealing with details and methods; Imagination, with beauty, is power to create; Reason, with first princiles and universal laws.

We must deny to Mr. Webster the great reason. He does not belong to the great men of that department-with Socrates, Aristotle, Plato, Leibnitz, Newon, Des Carie, and the other mighties. He seldon grasps a universal law. His measures of expediency r to-day are seldom bottomed on universal principles of right, which last for ever.

I cannot assign to him large imagination. He was not creative of new forms of thought or of beauty; so he lucks the poetic charm which gladdens the lottiest eloquence. But his understanding was exceedingly great. He sequired readily and retained well; aranged with ease and skill, and fluently reproduced. As a scholar, he passed for learned in the Senate where scholars are few; for a universal man, with ditors of political and commercial prints. But his earning was narrow in its range, and not very hice n its accuracy. His reach in history and literature vas very small for a man seventy years of age, always executing with able men. To science, he seems to ave paid scarce any attention at all. It is a short adius that measures the arc of his historic realm. A ew Latin authors, whom he loved to quote, make up is meagre classic store. He was not a scholar, and it idie to claim great scholarship for him.

As a statesman, his lack of what I call the highest Reason and Imagination continually appears. To the ational stock he added no new idea, created out of new thought: no great maxim, created out of human istory and old thought. The great ideas of the time were not born in his bosom. He organized nothing. There were great ideas of practical value seeking odgment in the body; he sided them not. None of he great measures of our time were his-not one of them. His best bill was the specie bill, of 1815, which caused payments to be made in national cur-

He did not administer eminently well. The affairs of Cuba last year and this, the affairs of the Fisheries and the Lobos Islands, are little to his credit. The appointments made under his administration better idea:' now for Freedom and against Slavery, then for Slavery and against Freedom; now Justice is the object of Government, now Money. Now, what makes men Christians, makes men good citizens; next, religion is good every where but in politics, there it makes men mad. Now, religion is the only ground of government; next, there is no law higher than the act of Congress, and he hoots at conscience, and would not re-enact the law of God. He tacked and wore ship many a time in his life, always in bad weather, and never came round but he fell off from the popular wind. Perseverance makes the saint; he always forsook his idea just as his idea was about to make his fortune. In his voyaging for the Presidency, he was always too late for the tide; embarked on the ebb, and was left as the stream run dry. The Fugitive Slave Law has done the South no good, save to eveal the secrets of her prison-house, the cabin of Uncle Tom, and make the North hate slavery with a en-fold hate. So far as he 'Websterized' the Whig party, he has done so to its ruin.

He was a great advocare; a great orator; it is said he greatest in the land, and I do not doubt that this s true. Surely, he was immensely great. Vet he has left no perfect specimen of a great oration. He and not the instinctive genius which creates a beautiul whole by Nature, as a mother bears a son ; nor he wide knowledge or deep philosophy, nor the plastic industry, which creates a beautiful whole by art as a sculptor chisels a marble boy. So his greatest and most deliberate efforts of oratory will not bear omparison with the great eloquence of nature that is orn, nor the great eloquence of art that is made. Compared therewith, his mighty works are as Hereu es compared with Apollo. It is an old world, and excellence in oratory is difficult; yet he has sentences and paragraphs that I think unsurpassed and un equalled, and I do not see how they can ever fade

He was not a Nile of eloquence : he was a Niagara. His style was simple, the business style of a strong ions, or the soul, except, alas, to smite our sense of ustice, our philanthropy, and trust in God. He always addressed the understanding, not the reason-Calhoun did that the more; not the imagination-in his speech there was little wit, little beauty, little poery. He laid siege to the understanding. Here lay is strength-he could make a statement better than any man in America; had immense power of argucarer's mind. He gathered a great mass of mater , bound it together, swung it about his head, fixed is eye on the mark, then let the ruin fly. If you want a word suddenly shot from Dover to Calais, you end it by lightning; if a ball of a ton weight, you gunnery than strength. His shot seemed big as his

This orator brings down his quarry with a single ubtle shot, of sixty to the pound. He carries death without weight in his gun, as sure as fate. Here is

Of conscience, it seemed to me he had little; in his slimy jaw, and about the fang at the bottom of his smooth and forked and nimble tongue. He con-

Commonly, Webster was honest in his oratory; teries, no Quaker guns. He wheeled his forces into His atrength lay not in the religious, nor in the afcetional, nor in the moral part of man. His intellect Hannibal and the masterly arrangement of Casar, vas immense. His power of comprehension was vast, and, like Napoleon, broke the centre of his opponent's line by the superior weight of his own column and the sudden heaviness of his fire. Thus he laid siege three great modes of force, the Understanding, the to the understanding, and carried it by dint of can nonade. This was his strategy, in the court-house, in the Senate, and in the public hall. There were no ambuscades, no pitfalls, or treacherous Indian aubtlety. It was the tactics of a great and honest-minded

> In his oratory there was but one trick, the trick of self-depreciation. That came on him in his later years, and it always failed. He was too big to make any one believe he thought himself little; so obviously proud, we knew he valued his services high when he rated them so low. That comprehensive eye could not overlook so great an object as himself. He was not organized to cheat, and did not prosper when he tried. "T is ill the lion apes the fox.

He was ambitious. Cardinal Wolsey's 'unbounded tomach' was also the stomach of Webster. Yet his ambition mostly failed. In forty years of public life, ne rose no higher than Secretary of State; and held that post but five years. He was continually outgeneralled by subtler men. He had little political foresight : for he had not the all-conquering Religion which meekly executes the law of God, all fearless of its consequence; nor the mighty Reason, which, reflecting, sees the principles of human nature, the constant mode of operation of the forces of God in the forms of men; nor the kindred Imagination, which in its political sphere creates great schemes of law; nor yet the wide Philanthropy, the deep sympathy with all that is human, which gives a man the public heart, and so the control of the issues of life, which thence proceed; and hence he was not popular.

He longed for the Presidency, but Harrison kept him from the nomination in 1840, Clay in 1844, Taylor in '48 and Scott in '52. He never had a wide and original influence in the politics of the nation; for he had no elemental thunder of his own-the Tariff was Mr. Calhoun's at first ; the Force Bill was from another hand; the Fugitive Slave Bill was Mr. Mason's; 'the Omnibus' had many fathers, whereof Webster was not one. For some years, no large body of men has had much trust in him-admiration, but not trust. In Massachusetts, off the pavements, for the last three years, he has had but little power. Only in the cities that bought him was he omnipotent. Even the South would not trust him. General Jackson was the most popular man of our time. Calhoun and be looked at too closely. The treaty signed at was popular throughout the South, Clay in all quar-Washington, in 1842, he managed well, with all its intricacies. His course in politics was crooked. Now for Free Trade, then for Protection; now for Specie, then for Bills; first for a Bank, then it is tan absolute Henry Clay labored to defeat him at Balti more, last June. This was not generous in Mr. Clay. for, in '44, Webster had toiled earnestly for that Hero of the West, toiled for his rival, toiled against hope. But Mr. Clay bore him a grudge, and on his death-bed waited for the consolation of his more generous rival's fall, saw it, was glad, and died con-

Yet Daniel Webster had many popular qualities. He loved out-door and manly sports, - boating, fishing, fowling. He was fond of nature, loving New Hampshire's mountain scenery. He had started small and poor, had risen great and high, and honorably had fought his way alone. He was a farmer, and took a countryman's delight in country thingsin loads of hay, in trees, in turnips and the noble Indian corn, in monstrous swine. He had a patriarch's love of sheep-choice breeds thereof he had. He took delight in cows-short horned Durhams, Herefordshires, Ayreshires, Alderneys. He tilled paternal acres with his own oxen. He loved to give the kine fodder. It was pleasant to hear his talk of oxen. And but three days before he left the earth, two ill to visit them, his oxen, lowing, came to see their sick lord, and as he stood in his door, his great cattle were driven up, that he might smell their healthy breath. and look his last on those broad, generous faces, that were never false to him.

He was a friendly man, -all along the shore there were plain men that loved him-whom he also loved : a good neighbor, a good townsman;

Lofty and sour to those that loved him not, But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer. His influence on the development of America has

not been great. He had large gifts, large opportunities also for their use—the two greatest things that great men ask. Yet he has brought little to pass No great ideas, no great organiza ions will bind him to the coming age. Ere long, men will ask for the historic proof to verify the reputation of his power. man. Now and then it swelled into beauty. In later part the present, his career is a failure; he was balked of its sim. How will it be for the future; The historian must write that he aimed to increase the executive power, the central government, and to weaken the local power of the States; that he preferred the federal authority to State rights, the judiciary to the logislature, the government to the people, the claims of money to the rights of man. Calhoun will stand as the representative of State rights and free trade; Clay of the American system of protection mentation, making a causeway from his will to the Benton of payment in sound coin; some other, of the revenue tariff. And in the greatest question of the age, the great question of Human Rights, as champions of mankind, there will appear, Adams, Giddings, Chase, and Mann and Hale, Rantoul and Sumner ves, one other name, which on the historian's page get a steam cannon to pitch it across. Webster was will shade all these—the name of Garrison. Mer the steam gun of eloquence. He hit the mark less by will recount the words of Webster at Plymouth Rock, at Bunker Hill, at Fancuil Hall, at Niblo's Garden; they will also recollect that he declared that protection of property" was the great domestic object of government; that he called on Massachusett to conquer her 'prejudices' in favor of unalienable another, the tin-pedlar of American speech. He is a right, and with alacrity give up a man to be a slave;

WEBSTER. Albany, Syracuse, scoffing at modern men who per- learned to hate alavery from the lips of that great that worshipped him. Of Phisnake in the grass, slippery, shining, with a baleful that he made the negation of God the first principle of government. That New England elephant turned lanthropy, I cannot claim much for him; I find it crest on his head, cunning in his crazy eye, and the of government. That New England elephant turned round, and tore Freedom's standard down, and trod her armies under foot. They will see that he did not settle the greatest questions by justice and the law of God. His parallel lines of power are indeed long lines,-a nation reads his word; they are not far spart, you cannot get many centuries between-for here are no great ideas of Right, no mighty acts of Love to keep them wide.

Was his private life good ? There are many depravd things done without depravity of heart. I am ere to chronicle, and not invent. I cannot praise a nan for virtues that he did not have. This day, uch praise sounds empty and impertinent as the chatering of a caged canary amid the sadness of a funeal prayer. Spite of womanly tenderness, it is not or me to renounce my manhood and my God. Let

Naught extenuate and nothing add,

It is true that he was over-fond of animal delights, of the joys of the body's baser part; fond of solid uxury, not fond of show. He had a plain house, but sumptuous board. He loved power, loved luxury, oved wine, not show. He was intensely proud, not vain. Careless of money, he was often in trouble on ts account. He contracted debts, and did not settle; corrowed, and rendered not again. Private money ometimes clove to his hands, yet in his generous nature there was no taint of avarice. I wish the charges rought against his public administration may be lisproved, whereof the stain rests on him to this day. Senator of the United States, he was pensioned by the manufacturers of Boston. Their gifts in his hand, how could be dure be just ! His later speeches smell of bribes. Could not Francis Bacon warn him. nor either Adams guide! Three or four hundred years ago, Thomas More would not accept five thousand pounds, which the English clergy public offered him, for public service done as chancellor. But Webster in private took-how much I cannot tell. Considering all things, their wealth and his unthriftiness, it was as dishonorable in them to bribe, as in him to take their gift!

To gain his point, alas, he sometimes treated facts, aw, constitution, morality and religion, as an advocate treats matters at the bar. Was he certain South Carolina had no constitutional right to nullify? I make no doubt he felt so; but in his language he is just as strong when he declares the Fugitive Slave . Bill is perfec'ly constitutional; that slavery cannot be in California and New Mexico; just as confilent in his dreadful mock at conscience, and the dear God's unchanging law. No living man has done so much to debauch the conscience of the nation; to lebauch the press, the pulpit, the forum and the bar! There is no higher law, quoth he; and how much the pulpit, the press, the forum and the bar denies its God. Read the journals of the last week for proof of what I say; and read our history since March of '50. He poisoned the moral wells of society with his lower law, and men's conscience died of the murrain of beasts, which came because they drank therent.

and counts the understanding as the highest human faculty, the man who is to lead and bless the world must indeed be great in intellect, but also great in conscience, greater in affection, and greatest of all hings in his soul. In his later years, Webster was ntellect, and little more. If he did not regard the eternal Right, how could be guide a nation to the useful for to-day? If he scorned the law of God, now could he bless the world of men? "Twas by his fault he fell.

He knew the cause of his defeat, and in the last weeks of his life confessed that he was deceived; that before his fatal speech, he had assurance from the North and South, that if he supported slavery, t would lead him into place and power; but now he aw the mistake, and that a few of the 'fanaties' had more influence in America than all the South! He sinned against his own conscience, and so he fell !

He made him wings of slavery to fly to lofty eminences. Those wings unfeathered in his flight. For one and thirty months he fell, until at last he reached the tomb. There, on the sullen shore, a mighty wreck, the great Webster lies!

Is this the man in Freedom's cause approved, Is this the man in Freedom's cause approved.
The man so great, so honored, so beloved?
Where is the heartfelt worth and weight of soul,
Which labor could not stoop, nor fear control?
Where the known dignity, the stamp of awe.
Which, half abashed, the proud and venal saw? Where the calm triumphs of an honest cause? Where the delightful taste of just applause?

O. lost alike to action and repose, Unwept, unpitied in the worst of woes; With all that conscious, undissembled pride, Sold to the insults of a for delicit; With all that habit of familiar fame

somed to exhaust the dregs of life in shame!

O. what a warning was his fall !

To dash corruption in her proud career, And teach her slaves that vice was born to fear.

Had he been faithful to his own words, so oft recented, how he would have stood! How different would have been the aspect of the North and the

South, and the press, the pulpit, the forum and the Had he died after the treaty of 1842, how different could have been his fame!

Then, had he lived and labored for Freedom as for Slavery-nay, with half the diligence and half the power, --to-morrow, all the North would rise to make him their President, and put on that Olympian brow the wreath of honor from a people's heart. Then he would have left a name like Adams, Jefferson and Washington, and the tears of every good man would have dropped upon his tomb! Had he served his God with half the zeal that he served the South, He would not thus have left him in his old age, ' naked to his

But he did not fall all at once. No man ever does little by little he came to the ground. Long leaning, he leaned over and fell down. But shall he bear the plame alone ? O, no! Part of it belongs to this city, which corrupted him, tempted him with a price, bought him with its gold! Daniel Webster had not thrift. 'Poor Richard' was no saint of his. He loved

uxury, and was careless of wealth. Boston caught With her much fair speech she caused hi to yield; with the flattery of her lips she deceived him. Boston was the Delilah that allured him; but oft he broke the wythes of gold, un'il at last, with pension, she shore off the seven locks of his head, his strength went from him, and the Philistines took him and put out his eyes, brought him down to Washington, and bound him with fetters of brass. And he did grind in their prison-house; and they said, . Our God, which is slavery, hath delivered into our hands our enemy-the destroyer of our institutions, who slew many of us."

Part of the blame belongs to the New England church, which calls men saints who only pray, all careless of the dead men's bones which glut the whi ted sepulchre. The churches of New England were waiting to proclaim slavery and renounce the law of God. His is not all the blame. No, it is not the greatest part. He suffers for the iniquity of us all.

His calling as a lawyer was somewhat dangerous leading him, too oft, to look at the expedient end, no To inquire if his means be also just; to look too much at measures, not enough at principles. His intercourse with politicians was full of moral peril. How few touch politics and are thenceforward clean!

Boston now mourns for him ! She is too late in he weeping. She should have wept her warning when her capitalists filled his right hand with bribes. She ought to have put on sackcloth when the speech of March 7th first came here. She should have hung her flags at half-mast when the Fugitive Slave Bil became a law; then she only fired cannons, and thanked for representative. Webster fell prostrate. but was Boston more impocent than he? Remember the nine bundred and eighty-three men that thanked him for the speech, which touched their conscience, and pointed out the path of 'duty'! 'Twas she that

What a sad life was his! At Portsmouth, his house burned down, all uninsured. His wife died-a loving woman, beautiful, and tenderly beloved! Of several children, all save one have gone before him to the tomb. Sad man, he lived to build his children's monument! Do you remember the melancholy spectacle in the street, when Major Webster, a victim of the Mexican war, was by his father laid down in yonder tomb-a daughter, too, but recently laid low! How poor seemed then the ghastly pageant in the street, empty and hollow as the muffled drum. For years to me he has seemed like one of the tragic heroes of the Grecian tale, pursued by fate; and latterly, the saddest sight in all this Western world -widowed of so much he leved, and grasping at what was not only vanity, but the saddest vexation of the heart. I have long mourned for him, as for no living or departed man. He blasted us with scornful lightning; him, if I could, I would not blast, but only bless continually and evermore.

You remember the last time he spoke in Boston the procession, last summer, you remember it well. What a sad and care-worn countenance was that of the old man, welcomed with their mockery of applause! You remember when their orator, wiseheaded and friendly-hearted, came to thank him for his services, he said not a word of saving the Union ; of the compromise measures, not a word; but for his own great services, he thanked him.

And when Webster replied, he said, 'Here in Bos ton I am not disowned-at least, here I am not disowned.' No, Daniel Webster, you are not disowned in Boston. So long as I have a tongue to teach, a heart to feel, you shall never be disowned. It was by our sin, by Boston's sin, that the great man fell! I pity his victims ; you pity them, too. But I pity him more, O, far more! Pity the oppressed, will you? Will you not also pity the oppressor in his sin?

Look there! See that face, so manly strong, s maiden meek! Hear that voice! 'Neither do l condemn thee! Go, and sin no more.' Listen to the last words of the Crucified - Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

The last time he was in Fancuil Hall,-(it was Fancuil Hall open; once it had been shut)-it was last June-the sick old man-you remember the feeble look and the sad face. I felt then that it was his last time, and forebore to look upon that saddened countenance. The last time he was in the Senate, it was to hear his successor speak. He staid an hour and heard Charles Summer demonstrate that the Fugitive Slave Bill was not good religion, nor good Constitution, nor good law.

He came home to Boston, and went down to Marsh field to die. An old man, broken with the storms of State, went home-to die! To him, to die was gain life was the only loss. His friends were about him his dear ones -his wife, his son, (the last of six children he had loved.) Name h all farewell, and all his friends, man by man. Two colored servants of his were there-men that he had bought out of slavery, and had blessed with freedom and life. They watched over the bedside of the dy ing man. The kindly doctor sought to sweeten the bitterness of death with medicated skill, and when that failed, he gave the great man a little manna that fell down from heaven three thousand years ago, and the shepherd David gathered it up and kept it in psalm :- The Lord is my Shepherd : Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.'

And the great man faltered out his last words . That is what I want-thy rod, thy rod : thy staff, thy staff.' That great heart had never renounces God. O, no ! it had scoffed at His ' higher law.' hu in the heart of hearts, there was religion still!

Just four years after his great speech, on the 24th of October, all that was mortal of Daniel Webster went down to the dust, and the soul to the motherly bosom of God | Men mourn for him : he heeds not. He needs no pity. The great man has gone where the servant is free from his master, where the wears are at rest, where the wicked cease from troubling.

No farther seek his merits to disclose, Or draw his frailties from their dread abode; There they alike in trembling hope repose, The bosom of his Father and his God!

Massachusetts has lost her great adopted son. Has lost ? O, no ! ' I still live ' is truer than the sick man

'He lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes And perfect virtues of all-judging God.'

His memory will long live with us, still dear many a loving heart. What honor shall we pay Let the State go out mindful of his noblest services

vet tearful for his fate, and that he would fain have filled him with the husks the swine do cat, and no man gave to him. Sad and tearful, let her remember the force of circumstances, and dark temptation's secret power. Let her remember that while we know what he yielded to, and what his sin, God know what also is resisted, and he alone knows who the sinner is. The dear old mother of us all! O let warn her children to fling away ambition, and let her charge them, every one, that there is a God who must indeed be worshipped, and a higher law o God which must be kept, though Gold and Union fail-Then let her say to them, 'Ye have dwelt long enough in this mountain; turn ye and take your journey into the land of FREEDOM, which the Lord your

Then let her lift her eyes to Heaven, and pray :

Sweet Mercy! To the gates of heaven
This statesman lead, his sins forgiven,
The rueful conflict, the heart riven
With vain endeavor,
And memory of earth's bitter leaven,
Effaced for ever!

But why to him confine the prayer,
While kindred thoughts and yearnings bear,
On the frail heart, the purest share
With all that live? The best of what we do and are, Great God, forgive !:

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pledges on the spot.

The business committee, through its chairman, Oliver Johnson, presented the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That, under a deep sense of our dependence upon the God of Justice and Truth, in whose strength alone are we qualified to engage successfully in a moral conflict with oppression and

afformed us to re-alimin other year's experience, our world, in the light of another year's experience, our abiding conviction of the soundness of the principles upon which our society is based, and of the wisdom not amiss the spirit of that multitude, they came as of the measures we have hitherto pursued for the

2. Resolved, That, however visionary our plans of though they were only a pleasure.

We gratefully acknowledge the large services rendered to the interest and usefulness of our meetand purposes may appear to those whose sense of justice is blinded by interest or warped by passion, and however our motives may be impeached or our reputation assailed, we must continue to proclaim in the cars of our countrymen, the duty and safety of Immediate Emancipation, and the right of the slaves to freedom and a home upon the American

3. Resolved, That we reject as absurd and impions, the doctrine so often promulgated from the Polpit and the Press of this country, that there is a conflict between the claims of abstract justice and the rights of the slaves on the one hand, and the interests and welfare of the people on the other; and assert, on the contrary, the Divine law of Human Brotherhood—that what justice demands for the op-pressed, it demands, not for their sakes alone, but for the conservation of free institutions, and of all that pertains to the rights and the happiness of the

chole people.

4. Resolved, That he is neither a true patriot nor a true Christian, but an emeny to God and the human race, who teaches his countrymen to enslave their fellow-men in order to ensure the stability of a free government, and to restore the fugitive slave to his master in order to fulfill the compromises of the Constitution; and that if there be any sacredness in the commands of God, or any truth in the monitions of history, the direct tendency of such teachings is to deaden the sympathies, harden the hearts, and blunt the moral sense of the people, and lead the na-tion to swift destruction.

5. Resolved, That we have signal cause for re-

joicing in the fact, that the dark and threatening cloud which hung over our pathway at the time of our last Anniversary is now happily dispelled; that the efforts of the Chief Magistrate of the country, and others in authority, to revive, for the defence chattel slavery, the odious doctrine of Constructive Treason, to put down the anti-slavery movement, and blot out the hopes of the enslaved by the terrors of the dungeon and the gibbet, have proved abor-tive; and that the American People are becoming slowly but surely imbued with a sentiment of ab-horrence of slavery, and are gradually opening their eyes to the truth, that its existence is as incompati-ble with their own interests and welfare as it is with the law of God and the inalienable rights of its vic-

tims,
6. Resolved, That we pronounce the Fugitive Slave Law a masterpiece of Legislative iniquity, in-famous alike in its origin and objects; that the attempts of the two great political parties of the country to make it a 'finality,' to silence all discussion of its provisions and all opposition to its inhuman workings, are an insult alike to the intelligence of the American People and the spirit of the age; and that, in view of the utter impotency of all such ef-forts and of the constant increase of anti-slavery agistion, we may well indulge the hope that, by the might of a Public Opinion more potent than any legislative decree, it has become practically a DEAD LETTER upon the statute book.

7. Resolved, That in the failure of Daniel Vester, Millard Fillmore, James Buchanan, Geoge M. Dallas, Lewis Cass, and Stephen A. Douglass, to d. That in the failure of Daniel Websecure a nomination for the Presidency as the reward of degrading and competitive subserviency to the slave power, we witness a signal exhibition of retributive justice; and that, notwithstanding the Conventions of the Whig and Democratic parties made slavery the 'head of the corner' in the construction of their respective platforms, we have oc-casion to rejoice in the fact, that large numbers of the people who belong to those parties at the North are giving unmistakable indications that they do not mean to be bound by the pledges of their leaders. and that whoever may be elected to the Presidency. they do not intend to relinquish the freedom of speech and the press, nor bow their heads under the e of the slaveholders.

8. Resolved, That, independent of all questions as to the meaning of particular clauses of the Constitution, and whether it be admitted or denied that it contains certain guarantees for the benefit of slavthat are slaveholding and States that are free must in the nature of things be abortive, since the legislaformer is diametrically opposed to that required by the latter; and therefo loctrine of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 'No Union WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.'

9. Resolved, That the scheme of African Colonization, as prosecuted by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries, being founded upon an unreasonable and unholy prejudice, and virtually denying, as it does, the equal brotherhood of those denying, as it does, the denying, as it does, the equal protherhood of those who wear a dark complexion, continues to excite our deepest abhorrence; and that, in view of the extraordinary efforts of its supporters to impart to it new life and vigor, and especially in view of the sanction recently given it by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the conditional contribution of funds are the conditional contribution of funds are the conditional contribution of funds. to its treasury, we deem it our duty to lift up anew, and with undiminished earnestness, our testimony against it, and to claim for our colored fellow-citizens, both bond and free, the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness upon this their native

10. Resolved, That, in view of the increasing willingness of the people of our State to read anti-slavery books and papers, and to listen to anti-slav-ery speeches, it will be our duty during the coming year to make a vigorous effort to extend the circulation of The Pennsylvania Freeman and other anti-slavery journals, and sustain as many qualified lecturers as our ability will allow, that by these means the gospel of anti-slavery may be widely difmeans the gospel of anti-slavery may be widely dif-fused, and our State and Nation be redeemed as Gov. Boutwell, Robert C. Winthrop, and many othe speedily as possible from their bondage to the Slave

11. Resolved, That in the seizure and abduction as slaves, of Rachel and Elizabeth Parker, free, native inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and in the murder of Joseph C. Miller, a peaceable citizen of our State, for his efforts to rescue them from the hands of the kidnappers, and in other similar cases, we see the natural fruits of slavery, and that, in the indifference of the great mass of our citizens to such outrages, we see an example of the debasing influence of a Union which leaves one class of persons a prey to the cupidity of another, and permits immortal chil-God to be bought and sold like brute breasts in the shambles.

12. Resolved, That in the pardon, by Gov. Bigler, of that Barabbas in crime, George F. Alberti, the convicted kidnapper, in humble obedience to the insolent demands of a slaveholding State, Pennsylvania was disgraced, and the 'lip of her honor laid low in the dust, and that so monstrous a perversion of executive trust is a dark stain on the memory of

13. Resolved, That we recommend to all abolition 13. Resolved, That we recommend to all abolitionists to strive to maintain their consistency by abstinence from the purchase and use of the products of the slave's extorted and unrequited labor.

14. Resolved, That the purpose of the anti-slavery movement is not merely to repel the aggressions of the Slave Power upon the rights of Northern men,

nor to seek the modification or repeal of the Fugi-tive Slave Bill, nor to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, nor to prevent the further extension of the slave system; but it is, primarily, unalterably and absolutely, to liberate every slave on the Amer-ican scale.

15. Resolved, That while it is highly gratifying to see such men as Hale, Sumner, Mann, Giddings, and Chase, earnestly endeasoring to resist the encroachments of the Slave Power, in their official position in Congress, and while we would accord to the state of the state of

VANIA A. S. SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society held its Fifteenth Annual Meeting at the Horticultural Hall in West Chester, on the 25th, 26th and 27th ultimo, The attendance of the well-tried working abolitionists was large, and throughout the entire series of meetings, the interest manifested in the proceedings was of the most absorbing character. The choix was occupied by James Mott, President of the Society.

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By the Treasurer's Report it appeared that the political power of their victims, whom they are thus directly stimulated to breed and multiply, and which keeps securely in their chains the entire slave population in the land.

By the Treasurer's Report it appeared that the teceipts and expenditures of the Society, for the past years, had amounted to nearly \$7000, respectively. A thousand dollars were raised in donations and pledges on the spot.

protection of commerce—with idolators for the preservation of the Christian faith—is just as rational and praiseworthy as a union with slaveholders for the establishment of a free, republican government. The Pennsylvania Freeman, in giving a cheering account of this anniversary, says—

Our Anniversary was a living meeting. There was in it, like a throbbing heart, sending its warm life current into every member, a great and common wrong, we joyfully embrace the opportunity now afforded us to re-affirm before our country and the vital faith, an ardent hope, and an earnest devotion

> rendered to the interest and usefulness of our meeting by our friends from Massachusetts, Mr. Garrisor and Lucy Stone. Mr. G., though suffering under and infinenza, which entirely disable severe cold and influenza, which entirely disabled him from speaking during the first day, spoke several times during the succeeding days with his usua clearness and impressiveness, and with great effect. Not, however, by his speeches only, but by his personal pressures his courses only to the personal pressure. sonal presence, his counsels, his calm and restful courage, his clear-eyed and hopeful faith, and the perpetual sunshine of his genial spirit, he cheered and strengthened his fellow-workers, disarmed his

to a duty and a labor, while they enjoyed its seasons

enemies, and won to himself new friends.

The labors of Lucy Stone were also eminently satisfactory and useful. She enchained the atten-tion, enlightened and convinced the judgment, and won the sympathies of her audience spoke. With an uncompromising fidelity to princi-ple, and in its practical application, she threw a charm by her winning eloquence and artless truthfulness and simplicity, over her severest reproofs and hearts. No speaker was more welcome, or wa

Miss Holley, though taking no part in the public discussions, contributed socially to the interest of the occasion.

> From the Salem Freeman. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

The fifth lecture before the Salem Female Anti

Slavery Society was delivered last Sunday evening Slavery Society was delivered last Sunday evening by Charles Lenox Remond, Esq., of this city, and was an able and eloquent one. Lyceum Hall was crowded, a fitting evidence of the increasing interest in the anti-slavery cause, and a just compliment to the merits of the speaker. Mr. R. began by speaking of the general principles involved in the subject, acknowledging the pleasure he felt in being again invited to speak as the organ of the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society. The main topic of his discourse was, 'Slavery, in a financial point of view.'
This was not its most important view, of course, but
then it addresses itself to some who are accustomed o look mainly at the economy of measures. Slavery had been a financial curse to this country, a tax from the beginning on northern labor, talents and enterprise. The government patronage had been mainly given to the South. The offices had been mainly filled by southern men. The army and navy were, had been, under southern control, and the wa texation, which was enormous, was mainly for the benefit of the South. As instances of this, we may allude to the Piorida and Mexican wars, which were wars begutten of Slavery. Within this catalogue, the speaker undoubtedly alluded to the \$10,000,000 paid Texas by the United States, a good part of which came from northern pockets ment expenses under the Fugitive Slave Law were taxes on the laborers of the North. The Southern non-producers were not only living upon the unpaid labor of their slaves, but were living also upon the pockets, and the forbearance of the North.

Mr. R. feelingly alluded to the patriotism of th blacks of this country both in the Revolution the last war. The white man was fighting for self, and the black man solely for the white, and the white man's rights and liberties. Which of the tw was the more disinterested? Was it not the black man? And yet the poor black had been made the victim of additional oppression, instead of sharing that liberty, which he so disinterestedly fought to secure. It was a burning shame and disgrace to America, that she should have been so ungrateful and tyrannical, and that she should, at this late day and under all the circumstances, brand the black man with her odium and scorn. In conclusion, after paying his tribute of heart-felt gratitude to the true and tried friends of the slave, who was not black, or who was capable of putting himself in the position of the black man, could possibly understand the terrible burden of odium and scorn which the black man was obliged to endure in sulted a day or two since by a young man who claims to be among your gentlemen, by the epithet of 'a damned nigger,' as applied to me.' Such, said Mr. R., are some of the brands of American scorn on

Mr. R., in this lecture, acquitted himself nobly a a man, and most nobly and eloquently as the defender of his persecuted and long suffering race. As a speaker, he is cool, collected, forcible, able, lacking neither words nor matter. The treatment of h race arouses him at times into natural and severe re taliation, though but seldom. Let him who is more able and elequent than he is, speer at him. It is ungentlemanly, unmanly and cowardly in any one to apply to him or his race that odious epithet, merely ecause the whites in America have the power oppress their darker brethren. For ourselves, as we istened on Sunday evening to the remarks of Mr. R., so eloquent, feeling and just, we blushed only for the whites, and gave to him, as a Man and a BROTHER, the hearty tribute of our respect, gratitude, and admiration as a noble advocate of the great cause of importial Liberty, which is the cause of

WEBSTER'S FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Webster took Oct. 29th. It was estimated that twelve thousan persons were present. Among them were Gen. Frank Pierce, Gov. Marcy, Hon. Abbott Lawrence,

men of distinction.

The corpse, enclosed in a metallic burial case was laid in state under the branches of an immens poplar in front of the mansion, and here the assembled thousands were permitted to gaze upon it, the entire top of the burial case having been rem The body was dressed in blue dress coat, waitcoat, white cravat, white trowsers, and gaiter boots. Upon it rested a wreath of myrtle and white roses, also a choice boquet. The features were but little changed. The collin plate bore only the words 'Daniel Webster.'

The ceremonies were exceedingly simple. They were performed by Rev. Ebenezer Alden, of the Orthodox Church, and at the house consisted in reading the Scriptures, and at the house consisted in realing the Scriptures, an address, and a concluding prayer. The coffin was then when the state of was then placed upon a funera car, over which had been thrown the American flag, and drawn to the family tomb by two black horses, followed by the members of the family, and about four thousand of the persons present. The pall bearers were six farmers of Marshfield, Mr. Webster's neighbors and friends. At the tomb, the body was again uncovered, and here the multitude looked for the last time upon the form of the great states-man. A brief prayer was offered by Mr. Alden; the burial case was then enclosed in an oaken case, and

A Dying Kick. John Brodhead, of Philadelphia reports a conversation between Peter Harvey, Esq. of Boston, and the late Mr. Webster, as follows:—

'Mr. Webster asked me, a short time previous to 'Mr. Webster asses me, a snort time previous to his death, whether Rufus Choate intended going for Scott. I answered I did not know, but thought not. 'Well,' said Mr. Webster, 'tell him he has youth, talents, and a bright future before him, and I hope

having realized an amount of enjoyment not easily computed, the result of a prsonal communion of soul with some of the noblest any most advanced spirits of the age. Indeed, so many licidents have been crowded into that brief space, that it seems as if a very much longer period of tim must have elapsed for their occurrence. Our first visit, on this journey, was to Northampton

the most sublime and pictursque region in the old Bay State. It has long been celebrated for the beauty of its location, bordering as it does on the gently flowing Connecticut river, and looking Mount Holyoke, and the lofty range in connection therewith, directly in the face. As for the town itself, it presents no peculiar attractions, and is sufficiently dull to satisfy the most inveterate hunkerism. With increasing railroad facilities, however, it will doubtless receive a healthy impulse, both as to population and business. During the warm season, tourists and invalids are drawn to this spot, in quest of health and recreation; and seldom fail to derive pleasure and benefit from their visit. Their number would be greatly augmented, if the charming and sublime characteristics of this locality were more widely known.

Our sojourn was in that part of the town called

Bensonville, which now presents a very pretty village aspect. We improved the time in rambling about surfeiting upon the grand and beautiful every where presented to the eye, and selecting any number of house lots, whereon men of wealth, retired or retiring from business, might erect dwellings and make a home for their families, the elegance and comfort of which would render it difficult for the passers by to keep inviolate the tenth commandment of the Decalogue. Since our last visit, several neat cottages have been crected, new roads opened, and other improvements made; indicative of a steady, if not rapid Here were drawn together into a 'Community.' a

few years ago, a small number of earnest and estimable progressionists, aiming at a higher and better life, animated by the spirit of a world-wide reform, and emulous of setting an example of individual freedom, social equality, religious catholicity, and self-government, where industry should receive a healthy stimulus, and be justly remunerated, beyond any thing to be found in the community at large. Of course, the experiment had to be made under the most depressing circumstances-without pecuniary resources, ridiculed as utopian, regarded with suspicion as a 'fanatical' and 'infidel' combination, governed by no settled theory, being neither Fourieristic nor socialistic, but shaped from time to time as experience showed de fects, and rendered extremely unpopular by the wellknown radical views of those engaged in making it Though the 'Community' has ceased to exist in form, it was not wholly a failure, even in regard to its locality; for this thriving little village, with its multiplied cottages, manufacturing operations, and excellent population, is its legitimate product, and its triumphal crown. The spirit which animated it is neither dead nor sleeping, nor wholly exiled, but still hopeful of a better future, interested in all sincere efforts to advance the welfare of mankind, and co-ope rating to usher in 'the good time coming.' Thrilling associations cluster about its memory. Our own acquaintance with its founders and members was intimate; and we know them to have been among those of whom the world is not worthy.' Some of them have been translated to another sphere; others scattered in various sections of the country; while some still remain on the ground, giving tone and character to the whole region.

We were gratified to find that the majestic pine tree was carefully preserved, under whose umbrageous branches so many free gatherings had been held during the 'Community' experiment, for the advancement of the various reforms of the age. Standing once more by its noble trunk, and surveying the ground on which so many had assembled, from time to time, to hear and register faithful testimonies against a hireling priesthood, an apostate church, slavery, war, intemperance, land monopoly, and whatever tends to the degradation of the many for the benefit of the few, we felt such thrilling sensations as make portray them. It seemed, in fancy, like a restoration of all that had passed away : familiar faces and voice greeted us as of old-the departed to the eternal shore once more assumed their place among the living-the scattered flock were again brought together-an electric flame of sympathy and love touched every heart, and the choral song went sweetly up to heaven. · Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, good will to men.' We must plead for the preservation o that pine until its branches are withered, and its roots no longer derive sustenance from the earth. Whose er may become its possessor, 'woodman, spare that tree! Lofty in height, and beautiful in proportion, it deserves to be cherished for its own sake; and i possesses historical and legendary interest for another

Here is the Water Cure establishment, founded by the late ismented DAVID RUGGLES, under difficulties that none but a spirit inherently lofty and sublime could have surmounted. There is not a more interesting case on record. Identified by complexion and destiny with a race every where outraged in this guiltjest of all the nations of the earth-broken down in constitution, blind and penniless-he first made the water cure experiment in his own person, without any of the conveniences so essential to a successful result in the true martyr spirit, and against the convictions of those who were most friendly to him. It seems almost a miracle that he persevered to the end : nothto the removal of mountains, could have carried him through. Slowly, agonizingly, he recovered his health, though never his sight. Soon he began to prescribe for others, and with such success as to extend his reputation for judgment and skill far and wide The particulars of his subsequent career-the selection of a suitable site whereon to erect a large and commodious establishment, the energy manifested in procuring the necessary loans, the completion of his ant. plans, the patronage he secured in spite of his complexion, the confidence and respect he inspired where ever he was personally known, his final sickness and death, &c. &c .- all these are full of romantic interest His memoirs ought to have been given to the public long ago, and we hope will yet be written by some one fully qualified for the task. Before his blindness and penury, he resided in the city of New York, where for many years he baffled the slave-hunters, and succored their victims by his courage and benevolence frequently, too, at the imminent peril of his life. He was as intrepid as a lion and as sagacious as a fox. and, had he not lost his sight, would have been a formidable opponent of the slave power.

Dr. MUNDY, of Germany, one of the proscribed patriots who find in exile their only safety, is the successor of this extraordinary man. He joined Pricanitz, at Graefenburg, at a very early period, and is in fact the oldest pupil of the world-famous founder of the water treatment. His personal appearance and address are imposing, and the interview we had with him left a very agreeable impression upon our mind as to his intelligence, skill and shility. During the that island, who has, on other occasions, contributed

erous friends, and led to the most carnest aspirations for her recovery. Though an invalid for so many years, her mind has ever been actively enlisted in the cause of the fettered slave in particular, and of suffering humanity generally. The apostolic injunction, Remember them that are in bonds as with them, has been with her a matter of deily fulfilment. Her contributions to the anti-slavery enterprise have been like a flowing stream, constant and munificent. To the poor and the needy around her. she has ever been a generous benefactor. From the earliest period of our great struggle to the present time, her vision has been clear, her faith and courage adequate to every exigency, her spirit uncompromis

ing. Confined to the chamber of sickness, she has had no opportunity to become publicly conspicuous, or personally known to any considerable extent; but among those whose hearts have been touched with an undying sympathy for the millions yet groaning in bondage, not one has felt more, or is more deserving to be held in grateful remembrance to the latest posterity, than this excellent woman. Nobly is sh mated; and worthy of immortal record is the loving devotion which her gifted partner has uniformly man ifested in her case. May the water cure be blessed to her entire recovery!

to her entire recovery:
Thou ardent, liberal spirit! quickly feeling
The touch of sympathy, and kindly dealing
With sorrow and distress, for ever sharing The unnoarded mate, nor for to-morrow caring— Think not this tribute to thy virtues paid From tardy love proceeds, though long delayed.

On Sunday afternoon and evening, the spacion Town Hall was well filled by anti-slavery gatherings, which were most eloquently addressed by Wendell Phillips : we also had a testimony to give on the oc easion. It was manifest that a deep and salutary impression was made. [Next week we shall give sketch of our trip to Pennsylvania.]

ELECTION OF GERRIT SMITH.

The election of Gerrit Smith as a Representative Congress, by an overwhelming majority, is among the most extraordinary political events of this most extraordinary age-not that he is not worthy to fill, and entirely competent to fill, and able greatly to adorn, even the highest office in the gift of the people-but in view of the fact, that, whether pertaining to the Church or the State, he is a radical of the radicals. ultra, ' disorganizing,' ' infidel,' and ' traitorous ' to the utmost extent, according to the popular nomenclature of the day. What is inexplicable, certainly very singular, is, that he owes his election to Whigs and Democrats, who gave him a strong support, in the face of all his heresies-with what consistency, we are too obtuse mentally to understand. He ha nearly 1800 majority in his own county, Madison, carrying every town but one. In one township Smithfield, he has 242 votes, against 25 for Teneyck, Whig, and 24 for Hough, Democrat. In Oswego, it s estimated he must have had the votes of 775 Whigs, and S23 Democrats, in addition to the abolition votes. It is every where known, that Mr. Smith denies that there are any slaveholding guaranties in the U. S. Constitution, and that he maintains the illegality o slavery in every part of the land; and so he will construe his oath to be faithful to the Constitution. Will the oath be refused to him on that ground, or will his right to a sest in Congress be contested? His appearance at Washington will doubtless make a 'sen ation, as well as that of Mike Walsh, the representative of the rascality and rowdyism of the city of New York. At the late 'Jerry Rescue' celebration t Syracuse, Mr. Smith offered and advocated the folowing among other scathing resolutions :-

. Resolved, That slavery is to be overthrown, not be preches and writings which, however learned and cloquent, admit its legalization, and therefore its respectability; but by a regenerated public sentiment which shall assign to slavery its pre-eminent place among piracies, and to slaveholders their pre-eminent

Mr. Smith, next December, is to take his seat with some of these 'pre-eminent pirates'; and it will afford him matter for curious speculation as to how it happens that he and they are equally entitled to representative position in Congress. On his theory, not one of them ought to be allowed a seat in the body-at least, not for the purpose of representing slave property. Now, as there are not less than twenty-five members from the South, who stand on the floor of Congress in virtue of what is called the three-fifths representation, we submit, that among the earliest efforts of Mr. Smith, after taking his seat, one should be for the expulsion of these 'piratical' intruders from the House of Representatives! Let him make a proposition to that effect, and we will guaran tee that a refreshing hurricane of excitement will be the consequence. But it is not for us to mark out his course. 'He is of age,' and will speak for himself. We believe he does not fear the face of man, and will dare to do his whole duty, as it shall be clearly evealed to his own mind, be the odium or peril what

The Christian Examiner, for November, has been ublished by Messrs. Crosby, Nichols & Co. The contents of this number are: L. Rev. Mr. Lunt's Address pefore the Alumni of the Theological School at Cambridge, delivered July 30, 1852. II. Education of the Public Taste, by Rev. T. B. Fox. III. The Icarian Community, by W. J. A. Bradford. IV. The Condition and Prospects of our Sunday Schools, by Rev. A. Muzzy. V. Natural Depravity and Total Depravity, by Rev. J. F. Clarke. VI. Buckingham's Persona Memoirs, by Rev. N. L. Frothingham. VII. School almost a miracle that he persevered to the end: nothing but a will perfectly indomitable, and a faith equal tices of Recent Publications. Intelligence.

> Redding & Co., 8 State street, have just publishd, in a handsome pamphlet, the speeches of Hayne and Webster, on Foot's Resolution, delivered in the U S Senate, January, 1830. The recent death of Mr Webster will lead to a fresh reading of the speech, on which his admirers predicate so large a portion of his oratorical fame. No rejoinder was ever more triumph-

We have received the first number of a new weekly paper, just commenced in Boston, entitled, The New Era, or Heaven opened to Man'-\$1.50 i dvance. Published by S. Crosby Hewitt, 25 Cornhill. It is handsomely printed, and exhibits consider able ability. Those who are interested in the Spir itual Manifestations,' so called, will find this an interesting sheet.

It will be seen that our faithful and indefatiga ble fellow-laborer, PARKER PILLSBURY, has returned from his summer and autumn labors in Ohio, Michigan, &c. Scarcely allowing himself time to rest, he is ready to buckle on snew his armor, and engage in the contest for truth and freedom in New England A host of friends will welcome his return. He will attend a meeting at Abington Town Hall on Sunday next, and will spend the week in Plymouth County.

The article in another column, on the Industry of Hayti, is by an intelligent colored gentleman o warm season, he has had more patients than he could to the columns of the Liberator.

MICHIGAN STATE ANTI-SLAVERY (S) DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

My purpose to write you every week, during a stay in the West, has not been kept. The sa third communication, and the beginning of any week. Your columns have been so crowled secmed better to me not to write. And, be a be much of your matter came from the West; not Western people, many of them who take the lies tor, are rather concerned that so many try by so tor, are needed to prove the infallible suite Bible. They begin to fear the doctrine tense tablished, when an occasional brief article bag seph Barker against it brings down such star wided (and only a hemisphere of one of the a the time, seek some other channel of command The Pictorial Brother Jonathan' is a popul ever is familiar with the works of Miclain Make or Dr. Lardner, -- names highest in the Charayet supposes the most learned of the minuty to yet supposes the doctrine of pinnty ison. tion, is not in a condition to reason or ben

But as all this is foreign to my present deign! will only add, that the object of writing should be will only add, time the object of whing should it.

to be read, at any rate. This object is stilling gand
by those who write at the immedents length of some of your theological correspondents.

We have held several very large and in meetings here in the West of late, and tone of your numerous Western readers often express a wat the accounts of them might appear in the Liberaire. De Anniversary of the Western A. S. Society, at Sales, was much more numerously attended than a bal with the American Society; and its proceeding on Meadville, Pennsylvania, and that, too, was tratate watchword, 'No union with slaveholders,'

Our last State or general Convention was believe Saturday and Sunday last, in this city, and then is seldom a meeting any where that could be met the your own heart. Michigan is very new in the wet. but still very hopeful. When Mr. and Mrs. Grang and myself came into it, a little more than a need ago, we could scarcely find a single genuise Day nionist among all its inhabitants. There were many excellent abolitionists, who had left both chart and party for the sake of the slave. But the idea of & solving all connection with the government ad Union was a step which few had taken, or were prepared to take

The pioneer labors of James W. Walker, and a short visit of H. C. Wright, had been singularly sus cessful in awakening attention, and in preparing the way for our visit to the State; and although the sickness of one of our company, and the consequent withdrawel of the other from the field, for much w the time, have made my labors rather ardsons, still, month or more has seldom passed with me so pleas We closed the present mission with the State Cas-

rention. As a specimen of its proceedings, I wil only send you the following preamble and reshtions :-Whereas, the government of this country is a

spiracy against liberty, and a confederation six hieves and robbers; and, Whereas, by the terms of the government, he

thieves and robbers are permitted to hold dom't half the national domain, and to hunt and seix the alive or dead on the whole of it; and Whereas, they are secured the right to be must sented in the National Congress, by three fits of

their human chattels; and, Wherens, by the votes of the Senate, the veta preer of the President, and the rulings and decision of the Supreme Court, (to say nothing of more deat constitutional guarantees,) they are recure against efficient action from the government against shrur

and. Whereas, they have now additional slave terri wherein to feed and fatten the slave system, as well the century to come as for the century past; and

Wheren, such an alliance, for any purpose, though the Federal Government were exempts as possible, from any interference with slavery sh ever, is a great and gross immorality, a violation & outrage upon justice, a crime against hunanit, m sin against God; therefore,

Resolved, That this government should must once to exist. The confederation should be smile THE UNION SHOULD BE DISSOLVED, 25 I CORRECT THE thieves and robbers, as a covenant with death.

Resolved. That we can owe no allegiance is suit government, and we do hereby solemnly abjurt 2 the name of Justice and Liberty, and in obelies & the Higher Law of Him who rules supresse and the nations.

Resolved, finally, that by all moral and provide means, we will seek and demand a NEW NORTH ERN REPUBLIC, sacred to Free Soil, Fire Speck Free Labor, and Free Men; where equal and the trammelled freedom shall be the bithright of all where the oppressed of all nations, colers and end tions may find a secure asylum; where the heef Liberty may be planted and grow and found, ed no deadly worm of slavery to prey upon in citat. and where, under a wise and virtuous government the full millenium of national blessing and blief may be established, enjoyed, and made perpetuel.

This Preamble, and the Resolutions, were present on Sanday afternoon. We had just been considers the character and position of the American Charaand had passed, with much enthusiast and spirit, well as entire unanimity, two strong resolutions of that subject. The meeting was very large, and care posed of many of the best people, both of tour mi

The subjects embraced in the resolutions upon government and Union were evidently new to fer the greater part of the assembly; and the reating of the produced a manifest sensation throughout the Cavention. Still, there was no disrespectful conduct remark, or the least approach towards any thing if it kind. Large numbers evidently approved, and and ed to see all that the Resolutions contemplated and

ally and immediately realized. The last of the day and evening were denoted 31 thorough and searching discussion of the subject its introduced. All were invited to participate. In the evening, the house was crowded, and we have select even in Boston, witnessed a more impressive sent than was presented. At a late hour, the question was taken, and the Resolutions were sdopted, while

Every way, the Convention was of the highest at a dissenting voice. der. It is no longer doubtful whether the 'Pennis' lar State' has not a noble force rallied on the size of uncompromising freedom and right. The Convention appointed a strong STATE CENTRAL COMMUNICAL take the supervision of affairs, with instruction in act in auxiliaryship with the Western and America Anti-Navery Nocieties. I trust the friends of human ty there will be able hereafter to give good account themselves. They have surely made a most sure

cious beginning.

There are many other subjects to which intersion reference might be made, but this article is already twice as so long as is my wont. If you can old in among your numerous correspondents, I doubted you would gratify your Western readers, if no unes

Myrage it would cheer and encourage them some of prints it work; and they need that encourage and in their work, in many respects, the per for you may be such that, in many respects, the form shelitionis's can hardly appreciate the trials and santual ages which must be here endured and erd, in the prosecution of the cause. Years, most truly and devoutly,

PARKER PILLSBURY. Mich., Oct. 21, 1852.

'NIL DE MORTUIS NISI BONUM. On Tanday, Nov. 2d, nine days after the death of Tuesday, the Boston Daily Advertiser published or from him to the overseer of his land in New Laphir, dated March 7th, 1852, of which the folsemplify, dairy form the close :-

his Taylor! if one of your boys should say that his father and mother, and loves his broth-ing stern but still insists that one of them shall ser, but still insist that one of them shall car of the family, what can you say of him institute is no real family love in him! I are farmers: we never talk politics: our family love in the real state of the country against past of excite one part of the country against past as wicked as he would be who should not get up a quarrel between John Taylor and set of the country against the state of the same state of the country against past as wicked as he would be who should not expend the same of the country against the same and the same same and the same she in the far; and there are some men who desit snoke, combustion, and even general sin the fire; and there are some men who de-bed, smoke, combustion, and even general rulen. They do not follow the things which in passe. They enjoy only controversy, con-ind strife. Have no communion with such either as neighbors or politicians. You have right to say that slavery ought not to exist sit, than a Virginian has to say that slavery with the supplementation of the say of the slavery

grish than a Virginian has to say that slavery pois, than a Virginian has to say that slavery to gist in New Humpshire. This is a question terry State to decide for itself; and if we mean the state together, we must leave to every the power of deciding for, itself, the state to every the power of deciding for, itself, the state which I never wrote you a word before upon a I shall not do it again. I only say, love mostly, and your whole country; and when mempt to persuade you to get into a quarrel before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean before of the States, tell them 'that you mean the states of the States, tell them 'that you mean the states of the States, tell them 'that you mean the states of the States, the states and the states of the states of the states and the states of the states and the states are the states and the states are the states and the states are the states are the states and the states are the states heless of other states, ten them 't hat you mean d sourown business,' and advise them to mind John Taylor, you are a free man; you possess encepies; you have a large family to rear and for by your labor. Be thankful to the govme het by your labor. Be thankful to the govcent which does not oppress you, which does not
me you down by excessive taxation, but which
me out to you and to yours the hope of all the
me which liberty, industry and security may
lan Taylor, thank God, morning and evening,
true were born in such a country. John Taylor,
write me another word upon politics. Give my is remembrance to your wife and children; and a rea look from your eastern windows upon the set are family, remember that he who is the au-DANIEL WEBSTER.

here headed this article with the well-known Say nothing but good of the dead,' for the se of suggesting to the friends of the great demidnithere is one of its aspects which they need set iswardly digest, and practically observe, not or the ultimate reputation of their idol than for perests of truth, good morals and freedom. If emand that, in obedience to this much-abused the community should keep silence respectshore of Mr. Webster's evils which live after him, rahoold themselves refrain, in decency no less a massency, from parading those same evils bewith country, baptized with the name and arrayed andress of virtues, for political effect.

Nat Americans bosst of their country as a fre

m, possessing free institutions, and superior, beus of this very freedom, to the countries and instistant of the old world. If they are right in these desires, if freedom is the greatest of earthly blesie, four revolutionary sires were wise men and not utical fools in their devotion to it, then it is not whale, either to the heart or head of Mr. Webster have seriously and deliberately written the word with I have italicised in this letter; words which sea, if they mean anything, that liberty is not ar sleable right, and that slavery is not a wrong; and hat the latter has a right to stand, and defend, and tuste itself, where it has once gained a footing, sally with the former.

his dreadful to contemplate the breadth and depth of messing in that sentence of Mr. Webster's letter,while connection of which I have given, that there or be no mistake about it, -and to think, not only hait was written by a N. England man, whose serviwhis country had a right to claim for freedom, but that this mournful act of apostacy is looked up to, by radreis of thousands, as the legitimate and normal tercise of the mightiest intellect in the nation. Most tue is it, that the evil that men do lives after them. The words upon which I am commenting, so directly sary to the first principles of our boosted Declaration adependence, so suited to the moral atmosphere of tris, or Russis, or South Carolina, and so especial--omened and disastrous in a land where slavery now struggling to maintain itself, and bringing numbers, and social, civil and ceclesiastical in aid of firmly fixed possession-these earls, I say, are already echoed by the followers of Webster, and will be considered to add strength to the pro-slavery position of his party. It will be reed, as the deliberate judgment of an oracle in pos vision, that we have no no more right to say shvery OUGHT NOT to exist in Virginia, than spinan has to say that it OUGHT to exist here; this by men who boast of their republican governt, who triumph in their 'free in titutions,' who to a Constitution which declares itself adopted ablish justice, and secure the blessings of liband who affirm in their Declaration of Indepenthat the right to liberty is inalienable.

ha natural to try to think well of the dead a the account of a man's mortal life is closed, and fine and reform can no longer check the pro-Fra of my vice or error which he may have launchupon the stream of time, we are disposed to look the sollened heart upon his course, and to turn a ling our to any evidence of good intention and hon-Papese. Nay, we may allow the absence of such ee to pess without censure or remark, where the ndr leaves no such reputation as to gild and sanchis eril deeds. But in a case like this, where repon passes unquestioned as character, and good chast, there false theory and vicious practice have with commanding influence to mislead a naabere all, where a thousand clergymen have and not to a million hearers such a life and death Dasiel Webster's for approval and imitation-this ands to be plainly uttered: As the powers of great man, during the later years, and especially ing the last years of his life, were deliberately enistently given to the support of slavery, if he that grant height and broad range of intellect his friends affirm, his heart must have been errupt, and his conscience fearfully hardenand since the repetition of 'Lord, Lord,' is never pled as a substitute for doing the Lord's will, the gravest utterance of pious talk cannot anthe purpose of an honest life, it needs also to be that all the attempts recently made to build up character for Mr. Webster, his obsolete, agh unexpunged, church-membership, his family th, his eulogies of the Bible, the Sabbath, the and the ministry, and the presentation of his a through Jesus Christ, can avail nothing in pain of the judgment above stated. He who ad at the Higher Law, and repeatedly raised the of score among his hearers at the idea that there or tould be, any rule of higher authority than litation of the United States, cannot now esthe proof that there is a higher law, and that its tholds those responsible who violate it.—c. x. w

Ix Bills Question. We shall commence in our number, the reply of Joseph Barker to the stricof Eizabeth Wilson, of Ohio, on this subject ad have had a more prompt insertion but for ence. It is pretty long, but so was the review which this is a rejoinder. Both sides shall be imally heard; but we must decide as to the extent

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS IN HAVEL BY M. DORVELAS DORVAL.

In passing through our towns and our agricultura districts, the impartial observer cannot fail to form a high appreciation of the national industry. Here and there he sees, it is true, some vestiges of the colony; but, by the very side of those phantoms, blackened or disfigured by the fismes of the confiagration by which the Haytiens manifested their sublime and terrible resolution to be free and independent, now arise their own works, which in some respects are quite remark able. If, by an attentive examination and reflection he recalls to mind that this people, brought out of sla very and destitute of every industrial art, has had but one half century of liberty and independence, and that more than a half of this period has been spent in civil wars, he will see that industry has not failed to make some progress among them.

For example, under the head of architecture, hon orable mention may be made of the Senate House at Port-au-Prince, a brick structure, built during the Presidency of Alexander Petion, and of some other public edifices. The halls of commerce, built generally of brick ; the temples of the free masons : some particular dwelling-houses; the bridge of Haut du Cap, a remarkable work, recently completed, replacing the old wooden bridge left by the colonists; and the tombs in the cemeteries, some of which are indeed mausoleums of brick,-all bear witness to the good taste and correct eye of the Haytian architects. The wooden buildings, replacing the old colonial ones, are of a style and finish to do honor to European work-

As building requires materials, the Haytian companies had always obtained them from the country; and for this purpose, saw-mills were established at Port-au-Prince and Saint Mark, for the finishing of planks and boards of mahogany, but they are no longer used. At the present day, some mahogany boards are sawed out by hand at Gonaives, Mirebalas, and in some of the interior towns. But this production not being equal to the wants of the population, we now derive our building materials chiefly from the United States. The manufacture of bricks and of earthenware has also been established in the city of Cayes, at Cap, and at Petion.

In the plains of the Artibonite were made formerly some coarse cotton stuffs, known by the name of basalouan, hammock-cloths, girths for saddles, ropes of the palm tree, and baskets and other objects of straw. Embroidery in silk, cotton and gold thread of different shades, and the making of artificial flowers and fruits in wax, also occupy the delicate hands of our young city girls. Tanning, although not of the most perfect kind, shoemaking, harness-making, hat-making, goldsmithing and clock-making, all afford products worthy of notice, and employ many excellent workmen. The tailor's art, practised by Haytian as well as foreign workmen, follows the European fashions. But the business in which the improvement is most evident is cabinet-making. It is to some skilful German workmen that we owe the formation of those young and intelligent Haytian operatives, whose umber is increasing every year in our towns, and who make beautiful furniture after the European manner, and in a highly finished style.

By this happy result, we ought to beconvinced o the necessity of favoring the emigration to this country of European mechanics, in order to instruct in all branches of business that interesting Haytian youth, which is now sinking itself more and more in dissipation, being without emulation, and utterly ignorant of the progress of industry in other countries.

Foreign agriculturalists will also be powerful aux iliaries, to make our cultivators familiar with the use of the various improved instruments of tillage, and to teach the secrets of an improved agriculture. But that idea of a return to slavery, which continually predominates in the mind of the Haytian, is without doubt the cause of his aversion to Europeans.

Gonaives, (Havti,) 1852.

SALLIE HOLLEY IN DELAWARE. WILMINGTON, (Del.) 11 mo. 4th, 1852.

ESTREMED FRIEND:

After the close of the annual meeting of the Penn sylvania Anti Slavery Society, held at West Cheste. from the 25th to the 27th of last month, Sallie Holley came to Wilmington to deliver two lectures. The first was advertised for her at the City Hall on 6th day eye ning, 29th, at 7 o'clock. The hall was early filled with men, women and boys, of almost all denominations of professing Christians, a few of whom were anti-slavery in sentiment, but the majority had never identified themselves with the anti-slavery cause; and there was a small sprinkling of slaveholders present:

At the opening of the meeting, Sallie read a few verses, both from the Old and New Testament, showing that Jesus and his apostles, with the sucient patriarchs, were opposed to slavery and oppression of every kind; and she commented on these passages in a very appropriate and effective manner. She then closed the and invited any one who felt qualified, and wished to do so, to offer vocal prayer. After a short pause, she arose, and addressed the assembly for rear an hour, with one of the most thrilling anti-slavery discourses I ever listened to. She drew such a picture of the cru elty and inhumanity of slavery, American slavery is particular, as I have seldom listened to; particularly the has two sides to it, at least. outrages committed on her own sex, by irresponsible slaveholders and their overseers. Notwithstanding audience remained quiet and attentive to the close.

Public notice was given for a second lecture or first day evening, the 31st. The Odd Fellows' Hall churches being, at all times, closed to such unpopular lecturers as those on anti-slavery. Before the hour ap- any other than the vain-glorious spirit, talk of cman pointed for the meeting arrived, notwithstanding nearly cupied. Many attended who had never before listened to an anti-slavery lecture. Sallie commenced, as at the previous meeting, by reading a chapter from the New Testament. On each verse she commented, as she read it, in a tone of voice and manner that carried and soul were fully alive to the cause she had espoused after which she addressed the throne of grace, petition ing the Most High, if consistent with His will, to open the eyes of all to the horrors and evils of the slave system, and, if consistent with His divine will, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free. After which, for nearly an hour, she completely enchained her audience with one of the most eloquent and heartfelt appeals to their religion, humanity and sympathy, I eyer listened to. During her lecture, many shed tears, who had never shed a tear for the slave before in their lives; and I trust her labors with us will long be remembered by most of her hearers.

After she closed her discourse, I related to the audience the principal facts connected with the prosecution of John Hunn and myself, some four or five years since, for aiding slaves; Hunn, for giving them supper, and suffering them to remain in his house two or three hours, at which they were arrested and taken before a magistrate, who committed them to Newcastle jail, where I found them, and, by Habeas Corpus, had them taken before the chief justice of our State, who set them at liberty: after which, I hired a conveyance to bring them over to Wilmington, a distance of five miles; and for thus offending, in hiring a conveyance for the mother and four children to come here, I was fined, by different suits, 5400 dollars; and John Hunn 2500 dollars for giving them a meal's victuals !!

I most solemnly assert, that I hired the conveyance to take the mother and four children only, every one of which I believed to be free; but the back driver admitted into the stage, on his own responsibility, and against my consent, the two boys who were acknowledged by the Kentucky and Tennessee have gone for Genethe parents to be alaves. But such is slavery; it is ral Scott, in addition to Massachusetts and Vermont, 7187; majority against Scott, 23,691!

founded on enelty and injustice, and it ever must con-tinue so till itis abolished.

Judge Tamy, Chief Justice of the United States was on the banch, and stated to the jury, that, in orde to find a verdet against me for the value of the slaves (after I had been already fined 3500 dollars,) it was no necessary forme to have known or even suspected they were slaves; but if it could be proved that I hired a conveyance b Wilmington, and their facilities of escape were pomoted by it, I was liable for their full value, in addition to the fine already imposed !! Judge Hall, of our dty, a man who stands high in the church and Vice President of the Colonization Society, wa present, and by silence, if not otherwise, assented to the monstrow construction of law, that I was guilty of the crime charged, of assisting slaves to escape, whether I knew them to be slaves or not.
Thine, very respectfully, THOS. GARRETT.

REPUGEES' HOME.

Windson, (Upper Canada,) Oct. 27, 1852. DEAR MR. GARRISON :

There are some things connected with the Windso ceting, reported in the Liberator of Oct. 15, which ought to be known. The cause of justice demand an explanation.

It is stated that the resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Jones, Reynolds, Williams and others, in the affirmative, and Bibb, Holly, and Mrs. Bibb, in the negative. So far as my own name goes, it is utterly alse. I neither spoke for nor against them.

I need not tell you, that I am opposed to begging. You know my sentiments on that subject; but to those who are not acquainted with me, I refer to an article of mine in the Ohio A. S. Bugle, under date of March, 1851. I am, however, decidedly opposed to the reso lutions which appeared in the Liberator, especially the following :- 'That, in common with Christianity everywhere, we would, when expressing hostility to beggars, discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and educational purposes; but should friends insist on raising funds in our name for other than the purposes above named, we hope it will be to aid those noble abolitionists, who have been despoiled by the courts of the United States, for helping fugitives to a land of liberty.' My objections are based on the following : 'That they would discriminate in favor of begging for gospel and educational purposes.' As nearly all the imposition which has been palmed off on the good and benevolent in the United States, in behalf of the fugitives in Canada, has been done under this head, such a resolution is only giving a new license to beggars. What has Isaac J. Rice been begging for these many years? Has it not been for gos pel purposes? For what purpose have his agents crossed Lake Erie so many times ? Have not Elder Carter William Jones, and others, traversed the remotest East and West, for gospel and educational purposes?

It is evident that John Jackson must have had a esmeric foretaste of this very resolution, when he obtained an agency for what is termed the Canada Seminary. It was called the 'Industrial Association' of Canada; and at a still earlier date it was called a Church. There are many individuals now being sustained under this shield, who are doing nothing for the comfort or elevation of this long despised and persecuted people; yet they are daily employed in writing to friends abroad to sustain them in propagating the gospel among the fugitives. We saw and knew, all this months ago; so did many devoted friends who have visited the Canadas during the last two or three years. We repudiate the begging system, and advise all persons in the States not to give to travelling agents, or even to persons now resident in the Province, unless they are known to them. It is not enough to commend one to public confidence, that they are teaching or preaching in Canada. Well has the Editor of the Bugle said, the friends know not what to do. It is known by all, that cases of destitution will occur where arrivals amount to eight and twelve per day, as has been the case within the last ten days. During this time, there have been at our house twenty-three, and at Malden twenty.

It was in view of the above facts that the Refugees Home was started, to enable them to procure a small portion of land at government price; and that this small price even, may be spent for the elevation of themselves and their children. My friend, you will at once see that this places every recipient on an independent basis, in spite of the efforts of an individual to strike at the 'Home.' This opposition is raised, because craft is in danger. It is for this reason that the chain of ingenuity has been stretched to its utost. The first objectionable feature presented was, that it was complexional; second, it should extend its benefits to free persons. Such weighty arguments show from whence they come. First, the whites have never any where encountered the same obstacles to an and woulth as have t or those identified by birth with the American slave. Secondly, any person, who has enjoyed freedom all his life-time, should be able to buy from government, at their price and on their terms.

Another objection from the same source is, that the quantity of land is too small. How does this strike you? Can an industrious man make a living (as we Yankees say) on twenty-five acres, within four or six miles of a good market? More might be said in this connection. I think you are satisfied that the subject

MARY E BIRR. In great haste,

several hundred had to stand during her address, the Extract of a recent letter from Rev. Edmund Kell, of Newport, England, to Samuel May, Jr. :-

Teen indeed sympathise with the writer of the letter to Kossuth, as to his want of true manliness in was procured, the largest lecture room in our city, our not advocating the cause of the slave. I confess I do not see that the United States of America can in cipating the oppressed of other countries. There i every church in the city was open for public worship at no slavery heavier than that endured in the United the same hour, such was the effect produced on the au- States in any part of the civiliz d world, aggravated as dience at the previous meeting, that every seat was ocpress their fellows, KNOW BETTER. The Russian and the Turk have been bred up to certain ideas of despotism; but the American citizen has been early structed in the natural rights of man, and vet, with his eyes open, he commits the sin of enslaving his felconviction to the minds of the audience, that her heart low-man in a ten thousand times more atrocious bondage than the Russian or Mussulman.

Go on, my dear sir, in your philanthropic efforts to emove this sin from our brethren in America. My heart yearns towards you and the noble efforts of the Emancinationists. We have sins enough, as a nation -God forgive us ! and enable us to forsake them !out surely, we have no sin like this, and it would be a heavy additional sin in us not to endeavor to aid our brethren in America to wine it out."

NO CHOICE OF GOVERNOR.

The State election took place on Monday last, and esulted in no choice of Governor, though the contest was very spirited between the opposing parties. The following is the result of the votes in all the town in the Commonwealth, excepting seven :- For Clifford, (Whig.) 61,222; Bishop, (Dem.) 38,626; Horace Mann, (Free Soil,) 35,880. Scattering, 433. The aggregate vote in the State will be about 137,500. The lovers of rum and haters of the Maine Liquor Law generally went for Chifford; while thousands of professed temperance men threw their votes against Mr Mann, (who stood pledged to the Law,) loving party more than principle. Nevertheless, he polled up wards of six thousand votes more than were cast for John P. Hale last week. 'The farmers of Marshfield nobly acquitted themselves by giving for Mr Mann, 100 votes; for Mr. Clifford, 90 votes. The idolators of Mr. Webster may gnash their teeth, and howl bitterly at this verdict. It must be extremely mortifying to them.

W NINETEENTH P NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazan beg leave to announce, that it will open on the morn ing of Wednesday, the 22d of December, at 10 o'-

Notice of the place will be given hereafter. The supply of articles from our friends abroad will

equal in variety and beauty those of any previous year, and we cannot doubt that the friends of the Cause in our own country will show themselves equally mindful of its need and their own duty. We beg abolitionists throughout the whole country to contribute in the same manner as if the Bazaur relied entirely upon their efforts, wholly irrespective of the expected help from Great Britain and France.

Societies or individuals, who may prefer to make donations in money to the Bazsar, in preference to manufactured articles, are informed that it will be equally acceptable and duly acknowledged in the Ba-

We shall rely upon our friends as in former years for supplies of Cake, Fruit, Confectionary, Tes, Coffee, &c., for the Refreshment Table.

For a full advertisement of the Bazaar articles, w refer our readers to future copies of the Liberator and the daily papers.

CINCINNATI A. S. BAZAAR.

The third Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Bazaar closed or Friday last, at Masonic Hall, with gratifying results; the proceeds amounting to upwards of eight hundred dollars. The articles were well chosen and beautiful, and were readily disposed of, without raffling. We had no auctioning, except with flowers, which were too perishable to keep.

To all the kind friends who have contributed of

their goods or money, we return our grateful thanks. in behalf of the oppressed millions of our countrymen for whom we labor. We have no means of remuneration, and we feel that they require none but the consciousness of having assisted us to prosecute the good work we so truly love. Much of the attraction of the scene we owe to the magnificent bouquets of Messrs. Howarth and Kelly-which, with some few other flowers from Mrs. Craig, Heaver, Wardell, and Spring Garden, brought us over forty dollars. We trust others, also, will remember us another

Our kind friends in Cheviot will accept our thanks for the loads of wood they sent us, which found a ready sale, as well as the load of coal from friend Freeman, of this city.

From our New Richmond friends, we received kine

remembrances, in the form of jars of pickles and preserves. In future, we must beg of them to mark both with the price and the maker's name, as there is so much difference in the kind of sugar used, &c.

The donations from our Massachusetts friends amounting to about two hundred dollars, were rare and brilliant, and gave life and beauty to the whole arrangements, as well as money to our treasury. We feel deeply grateful, and hope they will remember us again. It would seem almost impossible for us to start again without some such help; though it would be well worth a visit to such an assemblage to see how much can be done by the untiring efforts of a few, and how harmoniously the beautiful and utilitarian may be blended-for there is scarcely a trade which was not represented in our collection, and yet

nothing to jar the refined taste of the most fastidious. It would seem almost impossible to enumerate the donations of our city friends, without omitting some things which we ought to have said; yet we cannot forbear marking the liberal gifts of chira and glass from Messrs. Hill, Aldritch, and Dickson and LeBetter; those of hardware from Messrs. Spooner, Ryland, and Blackwell & Co.; of tin-ware from Dawson, Carver and French; shoes from friend Stevens; books from Ernst, Daniels, and Spofford; children's hats and caps from Camp, Lockwood and Williams; cotton batting from Foster; stationery from Mr. Anderson, &c.; not to speak of the generous gifts of many others, whom we cannot enumerate, to all of whom we would express our thanks.

We mention these to show what kind of things We mention these to show what kind of things who are disposed to discuss we can make available, not that we value them more pess and caudor. J. L. than the many others we have not named.

The attendance was large, and universal cheerfulness and hope prevailed to the end. A portion of the funds will be appropriated to another Convention in the spring, and early efforts will be made to secure good speakers.

All the money will be devoted to strictly anti-sla- Of Receipts from September 1st to November 10th, 1852. very purposes, to throw light, as much as possible. Further receipts from collections at 1st Aufuture with confiding hope, assured that so long as we are called to this work, the means will be provided. In behalf of the Board

SARAH OTIS ERNST, President.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The vote in Boston, on Monday last, for Governor stood as follows :- For Clifford, 7620; Bishop, 2311 Mann, 2010; Scattering, 38. CONGRESS.

District No. 1 .- Zeno Scudder, Whig, probably elected.

District No. 2 .- No choice. District No. 3 .- No choice.

District No. 4 .- Samuel H. Walley, Whig, elected. District No. 5 .- Wm. Appleton, Whig, elected.

District No. 6 .- No choice.

District No. 7 .- No choice District No. 8 .- No choice.

District No. 9 .- No choice.

District No. 10 .- No choice District No. 11 .- No choice.

SENATORS ELECTED. Suffolk County .- Charles H. Warren, Francis Brin-Thomas G. Cary, Charles Edward Cook, Samuel Parker, Osmyn Brewster-Whigs-elected.

Middlesez County .- No choice, -the Whigs averaging 7000; the Coalitionists 8000; and the Bolters 2500. Essex County .- No choice, probably. Worcester County.-Freeman Walker, Sullivan Fay.

Elisha Murdock, John S. C. Knowlton, Ivers Phillips Three Free Democrats; two Democrats elected. Hampshire County .- Nonh L. Strong and Joseph

Smith-Whigs-elected. Strong, 3319; Smith, 3168. Smith (Dem.) 1563; B own (Dem.) 1560. Taylor (F. D.) 1286; Gould (F. D.) 1313. Scattering, 77. Franklin County .- No choice.

Berkshire.-Henry H. Cook (Dem.) elected. One Hampden County .- No choice.

Norfolk County .- No choice. Bristol County .- No choice.

Plymouth County - Caleb W. Prouty, (F. S.) and Horace Collamore, (Dem.) probably elected. Barnstable County .- Cyrus Weeks and Jas. B. Crocker-Whies-elected.

Dukes and Nantucket,-No choice, probably. Manter. Whig, 464; Easton, Democrat, 396; Gardner, Free soil, 169; Scattering, 25. . The vote on the question of calling a Convention to

amend the Constitution, in all the towns heard from, amounts to nays 44,341: yeas 49,913; majority for calling a Convention, 5572. The members elected to the House of Representative stand as follows : Whige 92, Coalitionists 87. Of the

towns reported vacancies, 25 in Middlesex, 3 in Norfolk, 1 in Bristol, 7 in Berkshire, 7 in Hampden, 4 in Franklin, and 2 in Hampshire, have voted not to send. The Springfield Republican has footed up the vote of this State with care, and gives the result as follows: Scott, 54,205 ; Pierce, 47,018; Hale, 29,008 ; Webster

and scattering, 1,870. Scott's plurality over Pierce,

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREE DISCUSSION.

The undersigned, solicitous for the advancement of Truth and Humanity, hereby invite all who are friendly to free discussion, to attend a Convention to be held at Salem, Ohio, on: Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 27th, 28th, and 29th of November instant, for the purpose of freely and fully canvassing the ORIGIN, AUTHORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCREENING.

THORITY AND INFLUENCE OF THE JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES.

This invitation is not given to any particular class of Philosophers, Theologians or Thinkers, but is in good faith extended to all who feel an interest in the examination of the questions above stated. There are many who believe that a supernatural Revelation has been given to man; many others who deny this, and a large number who are afflicted with perplexing doubts—trembling between the silent skepticism of their reason and the fear of absolute denial. In issuing a call for a Convention, we have in view the correction of error, by which party soever entertained, and the relief of those who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

who stand between doubt and fear from their embarrassing position.

Some may have no doubt that the Jewish and Christian Scriptures have subserved an important end, and yet believe that their mission is nearly completed, and must be superseded by a new dispensation; some may believe that their influence has been prejudicial in every respect, and that they have been a curse rather than a blessing to mankind; others may believe them a perfect record of the Divine will to man—good in the past and for all time to come; and others still may deny the plenary inspiration of the Bible, discarding much of the Old Testament, and receiving most or all of the New. Still, such diversity of opinion, instead of prejudicing the interest and good results which ought to attend such a Convention, will rather tend to increase its interest and enhance its value to the cause of Truth.

Doubtless, a free interchange of thought is the best node of exciting inquiry and of arriving at the Truth.

'He who has a Truth, and keeps it, Keeps what not to him belongs; But performs a selfish action, And his fellow mortal wrongs.'

We invite, therefore, all who feel an interest in this question, without distinction of sex, color, sect or party, o come together, that we may sit down like brethren n a communion before the altar of intellectual and piritual Freedom.

JOSEPH BARKER, Milicood, O. L. A. HINE, Cincinnati.
THOMAS SHARP, Salem.
WM. WATSON. Lowell.
JOSEPH SMITH, New Brighton, Pa. MILO A. TOWNSEND, "
SAMUEL BROOKE, Salem, O. T. D. TOMLINSON, " SARAH MeMILAN, "
JAMES BARNABY, "
M. R. ROBINSON, "
MARY L. GILBERT, Mariboro'. HENRY C. WRIGHT.

DAVID L. GALBREATH, N. Garden. ESTHER ANN LUKENS, " "
NATHAN GALBREATH, " "
LAURA BARNABY, Salem. HARRIET N. TORREY, Parkman K. G. THOMAN, Marlboro, O. GEORGE PIERCE, Bart, Pa. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Boston, M. L. V. PIERCE, Akron, O. WM. E. LUKENS, Putnam, O. CYRUS MERRIAM. " GYRUS MERRIAM, "BENJAMIN MACHINER, Zanesfield.
ABRAHAM ALLEN, Oakland.
CATA W. ALLEN, "JACOB WALTON, Adrian, Mich.
THOMAS CHAND, Adrian, Mich. THOMAS CHANDLER, "
ELI NICHOLS, Walhonding, O. ORSON S. MURRAY, Fruit Hills. CHAS. K. WHIPPLE, Boston, Mass. LOT HOLMES, Columbiana, O.

A CALL

For a Woman's Rights Convention, to be held in Mt. Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio, on the 16th and 17th days of November, 1852.

WILSON S. THORN, Youngstown

At a meeting of both sexes, held in this county in June last, for the purpose of taking measures to agitate, investigate, and bring before the people of Morrow County, the subject of the equality of the sexes, technically termed Woman's Rights, we were appointed a committee to make arrangements for holding a two days' Convention in this county, in November inst. for the purpose of giving the people an opportunity of hearing the subject fairly discussed by able speakers, and its true merits clearly and candidly investigated.

We have made arrangements for holding said Convention on the 16th and 17th days of November inst.

and have secured the services of several distinguished speakers, such as Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, Mrs. Jane Frohock, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, and Mr. L. A. Hine

Frolock, Mrs. Frances D. Gage, and Mr. L. A. Hine, all of whom, with several others, are expected to be present and address the Convention.

We therefore earnestly call on all of both sexes, and every class, to come up, in the spirit of candid inquiry, to the Convention, and aid us by the wisdom of their counsels. Our platform will, as ever, be free for all who are disposed to discuss the subject with serious J. L. ANDREWS.

C. C. STRONG, SARAH JOHNSON, HULDAH L. CHASE, NATHAN H. HEALD,

TREASURER'S REPORT

gust celebration at Framingham. Collections by A. J. Grover, in Massachusetts and Rhode Island:—At North Attleboro' 2 50, Hope Village 1 20, Birch Hill 50e, Greenwich 60e, Valley Falls 3 10, Cumberland 60e, From S. May, Jr., for collections:—From Othe Parasactor, Pagassell.

9 50 From Otis Parmenter, Pepperell, 1 00 Joshua Perry, Hanson, to redeem pledge, 5; D. B. Morey, Boston, to redeem pledge, 20, Friends in Muson Village, N. H., by J. J. Locke. 3, Benj. Smith, E. Brookfield, 50c; at Podunk, Brookfield 2 95, Essex Co. A. S. Society, bal. collections at Lawrence, W. H. Bartlett, Plymouth, to re-12 06 deem pledge, Wm. Jenkins, Andover, to redeem

pledge, S. May, Jr., to redeem bal. of pledge, 25 00-91 5 From Daniel Foster, for collections:— In New Bedford, in Fairhaven10 98, Nantucket13 50, Hyannis 25, Centreville 2 50, Harwich 11 60, Brewster 2 68, Dennis 9 50, Yarmouth 3 60, Sandwich 3 75, Leominster 6 75, m Chas. C. Burleigh, for collections: For collections at North Dennis 2, Brewster 95c, Capt. P. S. Crowell, E. Dennis, ominster 6 75.

From S. S. and A. K. Foster, for collegtions:—At Spencer, over expenses, at Southboro', over expenses, from J. Boyd 50c, S. C. Fay 1, Moses Sawin 1, a friend 1, all at Southooro', at Podunk 3 45, Southville 1 74, W. 2 00 Dosne 50c, B. Smith, E. Brookfield, 2; at Upton, over expenses, 2, at Pascoag 1 60, C. B. Comstock 2 50, at Feltonville, over expens-4 00 9 10-25 68

From Edmund Jackson, to redeem pledge, " Wendell Phillips, " "
From Sallie Holley, for collections:
In North Brookfield 3 17, West do, 3 48, Concord 5, Neponset 9 10, Fall River 5, East Abington, over expenses, 3; New Bedford 25, 28 00 New Bedford 25, Lynn, over expenses, 173; Sa-lem 5, Lowell 8 92, Nantucket 8 25, Nathaniel Barney 15 65 13 25

do, 5, Lynn, from Jas. N. Buffum 7 50, Jonathan Buffum 2. Sarah Clay, Lowell, 1; at Law-rence, over expenses, 10 35, 9 50 om Samuel May, Jr.: For donation of Abner Sanger, Danvers, 25 00 from Mary G. Chapman, to redeem pledge, 10 00-35 00 m Charles F. Hovey, Boston, to redeem pledge,

S. PHILBRICK. Brookline, Nov. 10, 1852.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE WEYMOUTH FE MALE A. S. SOCIETY. The Annual Pair of this Society will open on the evening of Monday, November the 8th, in the Hall of Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Fri-

Mr. Wales's Hotel, and will be continued till the Friday evening of the same week.

The collection of articles will be superior, both in beauty and variety, to that of any former year.

On the evening of Thursday, the 11th, addresses at the Hall may be expected from Messrs. Wm. L. Garrison and Wendell Phillips.

The sales will close on Friday afternoon, and on Friday evening, the last evening of the Fair, there will be dencing from 7 till 12.

One admission to the Fair.

Season ticket.

12. "

One admission to the Fair.
Season ticket,
Admission to the Addresses, Thursday
evening.
Tickets for Friday evening, for a gentleman 12 "

and lady, 50 "
The latter may be obtained by application to Mrs. Charles E. Hunt, Mrs. Lane, Mrs. E. Richards, Miss Sarah Cowing, Miss A. W. Weston.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

A quarterly meeting of this so-iety will be holden in the Universalist church, at Hanson, on Sunday, Nov. 21st, 1852 at the usual hour of religious worship.

In consequence of the storm, the last meeting advertised to be held in Hanson was postponed. We therefore hope our friends will attend in good numbers, and make the occasion one of interest and importance. The times are truly cheering, and demand on the part of the abolitionists immediate and persevering action. The meeting will be addressed by Parker Pillsbury and others.

BOURNE SPOONER, President, H. H. BRIGHAM, Sec'ry.

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Salem Female Anti-Statery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-ings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.

Nov. 14th-Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford. 21st - Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston. Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course, 7 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Massachusetts A. S. Society, will give anti-slavery lectures as follows :-Peterboro', "
New Ipswich, " Saturday, Monday, Thursday,

15. Mason Village, "
Townsend, Mass., Saturday, N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. P. will remain in the place named until the date of his next following appointment, closing at Townsend on Sunday, Nov. 21.

PARKER PILLSBURY.

An agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture East Bridgewater. Tuesday, Wednesday, Priday, South Bridgewater, North Bridgewater, . 17. Hanson, Sunday,

An Anti-Slavery meeting will be held in the TOWN HALL, Abington, on Sunday, Nov. 14, at the usual hours. PARKER PILLSBURY will attend.

ABINGTON.

CONCERT A Juvenile Concert, under the direction of Miss R. M. Washington, will be given at the Belknap St. Church, on Monday evening. 15th inst. Doors open at 7—Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance, 12 1-2 cents

The Congregation at Leyden Hall, Plymouth, will be addressed on Sunday, Nov. 14, by Adin Ballou of Milford.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of "Chemistry for Beginners,' &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.'

To Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

MEETINGS IN HARWICH. John M. Spear expects to spend Sunday, 14th inst., with his friends in Hanwich. Meetings may be held in Union Hall.

NOTICE.

Letters, &c. for Wendell Phillips should be addressed to him at Northampton, Mass.

DIED-In Hyannis, Oct. 23, Mr. HIRAM BEARSE,

aged 46 years.

Some ten months since, the deceased had a paralytic attack, which for several months prostrated his strength and his energies. During the summer, his health was comparatively good. On Tuesday morning last, he left his home to make his usual call upon his friends. when he had the third attack of paralysis, and was conveyed to his home by his devoted wife and affectionate child. As they placed their arms around him, he gave them a look of fond recognition, and then became insensible. Ere the sun had gained its meridian brightness, his tranquil spirit had gained the brightness of importable.

immortality.

Thus passed from earth to the spirit land our brother. Thus passed from earth to the spirit land our brother, of whom it can well be said, those who knew him best loved him most. Possessing a mild, kind, amiable disposition, his affectionate heart was alive with sympathy. Long will the advocates of the oppressed, that have visited here on their errands of love, remember the cheerfal smile, the warm grasp, and the cordial welcome they ever received from him. To them his fire-side was a home, and never, never have they asked of him assistance or sympathy, and asked in vain.

The bondsman in his chains has lost a friend that warried not in speaking and in acting fearlessity in his

ane condisman in his chains has lost a friend that wearied not in speaking and in acting fearlessly in his behalf. Regardless was he of the opinions of men in maintaining his principles, of which his conscience and his God approved. He was one of the first, and stood the highest and in the foremost rank, who dared to stand for the rights of the slave in his shambles—the freedom of speech, against the tide of public opinion in hs place.
His was a noble soul. His was an undaunted, un-

His was a noble soul. His was an undaunted, unfettered, untrammelled spirit. Conservatism from his
heart he banished, for sincerity and truth were dwellers
in his breast. His family have parted with one fondly
loved, his neighbors a friend, and community one they
highly esteemed.

His funeral was attended by John M. Spear, of Boston. The theme of his discourse was the Good Samaritan, showing the Christian duties, and most fearl saly
partraying our duties to our brother was of whether portraying our daties to our brother man, of whate

mplexion, position or sentiment they might be. By ophy is not appreciated.

May the day soon dawn when we, as a community, shall break away from our erroneous, preconceived opinions, and, like the air of heaven, be free in granting to all the rights we claim for ourselves, bestowed by the hand of an impartial and beneficent Creator.

A. J. KNOX. At his residence in South Reading, 7th inst., Na-

Services of Colored Americans IN THE WARS OF 1776 AND 1819.

By WILLIAM C. NELL.

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The first edition was favorably noticed by the New York Tribune, Rochester Daily American, Liberator, Commonwealth, Boston Bee, Zion's Herald, Christian Watchman, Impartial Citizen, Essex Freeman, Frederick Douglass's Paper, and Salem Gazette.

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Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary. UST published by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washing-

Death of Myron Laurence.—Myron Lawrence, for-merly President of the State Senate, and a gentleman who has occupied a distinguished position in Massa-chusetts for many years past, died at Beichertown on Sunday last. UST published by J. P. MENDUM, 35 Washing-ton street, Boston, 'A Philosophical Dictionary; from the French of M. De Voltaire. With additional Notes, both critical and argumentative'—and a likeness of the Author. In two large volumes, each comprising upwards of 400 pages. Price \$4.00.

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lieve, in the N. Y. Ecening Post. Though so much resembling Browning's striking piece entitled. The Lost Le der, as to appear almost an imitation of it, they y have a merit quite their own. The application no " of our readers can fail to make correctly. Since they were written, the subject of them has passed from each, exclaiming with his expiring breath, I still 1 ce! Yes, he still lives, in the evil is fluence of his e comple, and hence he should be held up in his true c aracter while living; the more so, as Church and S ate now vie with each other in their adoration of h . ' piety' and ' patriotism.' He has ' died amid his warship cis,' but that ' higher law' at which he scoff d still lives,' and its mandates will yet be implanted in the heart and obeyed in the life of humanity, destile the counterseting influence of corrupt priests and profilgate politicians.

> THE APOSTATE. But now a king-now thus.'
>
> King John. act v., sc. 7.

Twas the last hope of his craving ambition, Twas the last stake in that desperate game; All now is lost-save a lasting contrition, Or, what is worse, a self-glorying shame. From the great height of his fame, when the Devil Showed him a kingdom and offered him power, O'er all his good thoughts all his passions held revol He worshipped the Tempter, and tell in that hour.

We, who had seen him in life's prime of morning Go forth to battle, the first in the van, With his great forchead and eyes thunder warning Striking for liberty, ju-tice and man, Welcomed him back, from his victories returning, Proud of our here, reiniced in his might. Saw h m at last come in pity and mourning. Faithless to freedom, and false to the right.

No sear he bore on his breast-we had taken Pride in deleat, had he lought as of vore; Purchased and bribed, he our cause had forsaken, Trampled the flag once so proudly he bore. Worse, he himself had forsaken - had yielded Principles all his long it e had proclaimed; Worse yet, he lied to us, tempted us, wielded His power to seduce us, unblushing, unshamed.

Dared to lift up for the false and the specious The voice that so often had split them in twain, Strove with pretences to spare us and leash us, And tasked for our ruin the strength of his brain. Vainly-the heart from the head had descried. Crushed was the power truth alone can bestow; Fuith in hims If from his words had departed. How could we trust to him, then?-let him co.

What unto him was an office or station, That he for them triends and fame should betray, Crouching for votes at the teet of the nation, Flinging his birth-right of honor away? Ah ! that our leader so humbly should to low, Holding for tyrants the lash and the chain; Weak sounds that voice, once so mighty, and hollow Rings every word to their clanking retrain.

He to turn Judas to liberty, veiling The treason he did with pretences as bad, Who would not mourn it i-the angels make wailing Over such full -only devils are glad, We still shall struggle, though he has descried. Grieving to lose that great enquent voice: Yet is not hope from our efforts averted, Freedom shall triumph, despite of his choice.

Yes, let him go! there is no more returning, No more regaining the height he has lost, After him follow both pity and scorning-The Rubicon pass'd can be never recrossed-At buy with the world, betraved as betraving, No hope of the future, no joy in the past, Pride alone, and that false, on him ceaslessly preying Is it thus we behold our great leader at last?

Yes, let him go; but with sorrow and mourning-Never again shall that glory be thine. Once we beheld-fallen star of the morning! Worth on thy brow like an aureole shine. Dogged by remorse, not less keen though unspoken Sunk in thy grave, all thy sacrifice vain, God is not halked, and his law is unbroken That right shall prevail, and that justice shall reign.

> THE WORKMAN'S SONG. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Who lags for dread of daily work, And his appointed task would shirk, Commits a fally and a crime; A souless slave-A palry knave-A clog upon the wheels of time. With work to do, and store of health, The man's unworthy to be free Who will not give. That we may live, His daily toil for daily fee.

No! let us work! We only ask Reward proportioned to our tasle; We have no quarrel with the great; No fond with rank-With mill, or bank-No envy of a lord's estate. If we can earn sufficient store To satisfy our daily need, And can retain,

For age and pain, A fraction, we are rich indeed. No dread of toil have we or ours; We know our worth, and weigh our powers

The more we work, the more we win : Success to trade! Surces to spade! And to the corn that's coming in! And joy to him who o'er his task Remembers toil is Natu e's plan ; Who, working, thinks-And never sinks His independence as a man.

Who only asks for humblest wealth, Enough for competence and health; And leisure, when his work is done To read his book, By chimney nook, Or stroll at setting of the sun. Who toils as every man should toil

For fair reward and free: These are men-The best of men-These are the men we mean to be!

> HU.ALITY. BY MONTOOMERY.

The bird that sings on highest wing Builds on the ground her lowly nest, And she that doth most sweetly sing, Sings in the shade when all things rest In lark and nighting de we see

The saint that wears heaven's brightest crown, In deepest adoration bends, The weight of glory bows him down The most when high his soul ascends: Nearest the throne itself must be The footstool of humility.

THE THEORY OF DEATH. FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Oct. 25, 1852.

To HENRY C. WRIGHT RESPECTED FRIEND-Will you allow me a few friendly criticisus upon your remarks, concerning the departure to the spirit land of Miss Josephine Grif fing, published in the Liberator of the 15th inst. ?

It seems to me that you look upon disease and death too exclusively from an ideal point of view; not enough from the actual and practical position which human beings hold to these continual phenomena. Is it not a fundamental error to view them as positive. absolute evils? Is it not contrary to the experience of the Race, and contrary to the laws of munn progress, that mankind should attain to the full stature of manhood except through a slow, gradual development of a perfect germ, in the midst of a crude, undeveloped, imperfect atmosphere of circumstances? What is the Human Race but a child learning to live; feeble, ignorant, awkward, bungling; tripping and falling; acquiring new skill, intelligence and power by contact with the rough world, whose resources he is to develope, whose beautics he is to draw out, and by this educate him-

There are two fundamental theories, relating to the evils of social life, prevalent. One is the old thelogical idea of the Fall of man from a state of perfection; hence sin and death. The other is the ignorance and infancy to youth and manhood and spirit-life more and more vigorous, enlightened, harmonious and celestial, for ever and ever. According to this latter view, man, from the beginning, possesses potential perfection; heaven being latent within him, as cameric is in some forms of matter; as the oak is hidden in the acorn: evils are simply imperfect forms of good incident to the progressive state; God's unchanging love and order fringe with beauty every cloud of evil, illuminating the path of man, and leading him to that era of light prophesied from the beginning. Modern science, philosophy and religion favor this view. Geological researches teach that God has been for many ages, by fixed laws, gradually perfecting the earth-bringing order out of apparent chaos--through a succession of convulsions and progressive changes, preparing this habitation of man-In due time, man appears, to aid in perfecting the work; and his growth and progress are marked by similar conflicts and convolsions-wars, slavery, intemperance. d sease, and premature decay,—rver passing through these volcanic changes to a more perfect manhoodthrough the nysterious pathway of death to a more harmonious life. All the trying experiences of life sympathy of friends and the consciousness of il are lessons of wisdom from the all-wise Father. Discase and death are not positive, unmitigated evils, time, may we all be stimulated to a closer study of brought about by 'human agency alone,' but God's and more faithful obedience to, the laws of life and method of educating the human race, perfecting them health! through suffering.

Oh, there are times when I can no more weep. That I have suff red; for I know great strengt we suff red; for I know great strength Is born of suffering."

Whatever theory we accept, the fact of imperfection and sin and evil is around us, yes, within us, in myriad forms; and upon man reposes the responsibility to remove it. This is the business of life, Not. merely to ask, 'What shall we cat, what shall we drink, or wherewithal shall we be clothed?' is the true question; but, in consciousn as of our immortal destiny-How shall we become free from imperfections, individually and socially; how shall we grow wiser and better; how obey the injunction, 'Be ye perfect, even as your Father in heaven is perfect?? This is the truth, I know, that you sought to make prominent in your discourse. You are right in affirmprominent in your discourse. You are right in affirming that the physical and moral evils which environ
us indicate that we have not found our true orbit—
that we are imperfect. You are right in demanding that we are imperfect. You are right in demanding of men to seck and learn and obey the laws of life and health. You see and express this important truth plainly, as there is need enough. But, it seems to me, you fail to see and express that other important troth, that the Father, infinite in resources and in love, is guiding his beloved children to heaven through the thorny and painful by-paths their ignorant or wilful disobedient feet have traced. So grant or wilful disobedient feet have traced. So grant or wilful disobedient feet have traced. clous, so forgiving is Infinite Love! Man never was absolutely perfect. There is none good but God. itself, the shaft with which she shaw him to be shaft with which she shaw him to be shart with which she shart with the But he is growing better, taught by the discipline of nished by the very men to purchase whose surile he life, and by the spirit of God within him. Add the humble, trustful child will accept the Hand outstretched from the dark cloud of adversity, seeing given him the support which was to be the considerable by faith the radiant countenance behind. You failed to see this truth, and therefore it was that you had ' not one word to offer to comfort the bereaved parents and friends. You could only say, 'Behold the first of disobedience. Walk ye by the law of God.' drooping at half mast, would Fanenit Hall have pro-May not, with equal truth, that comforting word be uttered. In the midst of this darkness and wickedness, the Father is working out for you, stricken pa- Boston, if Daniel Webster had been the here of rents, and for the Race, the harmony of heaven. Hearken to his voice: 'In this world ye shall have ject of his ambition? The long disease which he

R.W. Emerson, writing from a rich, though sad experience, as well as from an intuitive perception, thus calmly acknowledges the educational influence of the trials of life: - The compensations of calainity are made apparent to the understanding, also, after long intervals of time. A fever, a mutilation, a ery, and was cheated out of the piece. Be such for cruel disappointment, a loss of wealth a loss of ever the fate of Northern men that put their trust is friends, seems at the moment unpaid loss, and inpayable. But the sure years reveal the deep remedial force that underlies all facts. The death of a dear friend, wife, brother, lover, which seemed nothing but p ivation, somewhat later assumes the aspect of a guide or genius; for it commonly operates revolutions in our way of life, terminates an epoch of infancy or of youth which was waiting to be closed, breaks up a wonted occupation, or househeld, or s yle of living, and allows the formation of new ones,

more friendly to the growth of character. A nearer examination of the physical processes of disease will confirm the moral view here stated. Disease is not only an abnormal condition of the body, induced by man's disobedience to the laws of health, it is also, under the direction of fixed laws, remedial in its influence and tendency, thus indicating the divine omnipresence. For example, the very pain of a wound attracts thereto the additional blood necessary to heal it. The inflammation attending it, with all the swelling, throbbing, pricking, are the wise means in the hand of the Creator of keeping the unusual amount of blood there, until the severed and injured parts are united and re-organized. We may study every form of disease, and in the midst of severe suffering, sickening faintings, loathsome concomitants of various kinds, we shall not fail to see the divine laws operating with that never-failing love and that unerring wisdom which speaks of the Father-If I make my bed in hell, behold thou art

The same is true of moral evils. They tend to work their own cure. Terrible as the method may

The Liberator. lent in its action, yet revulsive too; bresking up it may be disease gnawing at the vitals of the republie; attracting the best and wisest minds to remove he disorder. Men of faith know that, even in this last monstrous production of the Slave Power, there is a divine presence, rousing the indifferent, quickning the indolent, stimulating and encouraging the faithful, it may be sapping the life of this Union which shall die. This power of evil, like the worm, spins, toiling out its own cocoon,

The death of this Union! It would be, moreover, at entrance a to a higher life. The future historian would write, Then America was born again.

Death. Is it ever an evil the Christian should ourn over, refusing to be comforted? In consideraion of the imperfect condition of the human race in this world, and their immortal nature, death appears often as an angel of mercy-a messenger of glad tidings. Read Carlyle's comment on George Fox's pre-vision of Cromwell's death. Here it is:

· The same day (writes Fox in his journal.) I me the Protector riding into Hampton Court Park; and before I came to him, as he rode at the head of his Late Goard, I saw and felt a waft of death go forth against him. Or in favor of him, George? (asks Carlyle.) "His life, if thou knew it, has not been merry thing for this man, now or heretofore! I fancy he had been looking, this long while, to give it up, whenever the Communder-in-chief required i to quit his laborious sentry-post; honorably lay up his arms, and be gone to his rest; all Eternity to rest in, O George! Was thy own life merry, for example, in the hollow of the tree; clad permanent-Progress of man from a state of actual weakness, ly in leather? And does kingly purple and governing refractory worlds, instead of stuching coarse

> But to the young, the promising, the good, is death the absolute evil you seem to imply? Is it not a part of life, progress-a step upwards? . Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

against him. I think!

Is there no consolation to a parent's heart, when he dear chi d of his affiction is removed to a higher sphere, in the thought that her affections were pure. noly, aspiring, and her sympathics wide as the human race; that her soul was educated to commune with angels, and prepared to unite with sainted spirits in the work of perfecting the race? Every true word and deed a parent has proffered his child and by which her character has been modelled, at such a season of affliction will come back in bene dictions to comfort and win him on to higher word and nobler deeds of excellence. May the afflicted pirents whom you addressed in words of partial truth, and therefore chilling, be comforted by the Father's presence everywhere; while, at the same

L t it not be said that the view I have presente. encourages undifference and disobedience. Sha I sin because grace abounds? God Gebid! Accept my sympathy for all your noble efforts

behalf of Man, and my affectionate regard. Yours truly, H. O. S.

Selections.

DANIEL WEBSTER is dead. The magnifices afture of his lite is over. He died as he had liver he victim of the Slave Power. Thwarted by the metric or the Save Power. I hwared by ma nighty influence in all his schemes of ambition cramped and controlled by it in the best days of in public life, cajoied by its lying promise into the ac better answered had he lived to see another man exulting in the entinence which had been the dream and aspiration of his life. His punishment might have seemed more complete and perfect had the added drop of gall been nangled with his cup o butterness. But Moral Justice is satisfied. A new tised, the shaft with which she slew him, were furad incurred his retribution

Does any one believe that he would now be lying stack and cold at Marshfield, if the Slaveholders ha accepted him as the Candidate of his Party? Would he minute guns have announced his death on Sur on the weeds of mourning, would Rooms Ch have ejaculated his fluent hyperboles over his coffiyould his long funerat have blackened the streets o antimated and hopeful contest for the crowning of tribulation; but be of good comfort, I have overcome the world.

B. W. Engages willing from which he never recovered was dealt him then, and by hands from which he had hoped only for the helping he had pur chased. He ceserved his fate, but, O! not from Their ingratitude poisoned the iron which on that day entered into hi disappointment was doubled by the shame of having been doped. He sold his soul to the D. vil of She

Mr. Webster's death, however, was well timed for im. He had nothing further to live for. He wa too far advanced in years to have any hope of resurrection from the political death to the body of which he had been doomed. By the p lity revenge which he sought to wreak upon his party for proferring another man to himself, by suffering house run as a bolting candidate, he had justly for feited the respect and confidence of the respectable portion of the Whigs. Whatever may be though Convention Nominations, as an abstract question he had concluded himself by going into the every lie of political and personal honor to yield to the clearly expressed wish of his party. Had the election of General Scott been defeated by this small reachery—this perry treason—he would have been Whig bye-word and hissing for the rest of hi days. And even had his ticket (is would have been the case) in de no difference in the result, it would have branded him as an aspirant who sought to con ole himself by treachery and malignity for his dissole himself by treachery and malignity for his dis-appointed hopes. We have no call to settle the quarrel- of Mr. Webster with his former party. We merely express the natural and necessary feelings of political partizans who had been treated as the Whigs had been by him. Those are unpardonable sins, the off-neces which can never be atomed for, which a 'lost leader' commits against the peace, dignity and success of the party which he once led. Which are may be the result of earl works a free-

Whatever may be the result of next week's Elec-tion, Mr. Webster would have found himself in tion, Mr. Webster would have found himself in most uncomfortable predicament. He had a fore taste of what he had to expect in the buter but juslenunciation of Mr. Mangues, of North Carolina fore Congress adjourned—a denunciation which called forth the shuffling and evasive excuse, which makes almost the last act of Mr. Webster's public life. He was driven to ask the Nation to bette that it was by accident and coincidence, and within work their own cure. Terrible as the method may be, and always is, it has this God's-comfort in it; like disease and death in the physical sphere, it limit-man's disobedience, sets bounds to the passions of men, beneficently saying. Thus far, but no farther!

The Fugitive Slave Law is a great carbuncle of the body politic; loathsome in its appearance, viruantly with a specific and coincidence, and without any influence proceeding from their opinions, that he gave to the only two bolting Whip printers in the South, the job of the public printing! That this interpol statement would have been allowed to pass in element, after Congress came together, or that the corry tenacity with which he clung to office under a carry which he was doing his best to destroy, would have escaped the fiercest rebuke and the bitterest

sarcasm, is not to be believed. It is possible that none of the Northern members mighthave dared to deaf with him, but he would have found the Southern men who mocked him with the hop of their support, quite equal to it. Mr. Mangan's scathing distribe was but the first truits of the harvest that would have been poured, full measure presend down and running over, into his bosom. Yet, he had lived long enough! Long enough to make its death the smallest possible evil, and the greatest possible good, that it could possibly have been to the party with which he once acted. The mass of the Wing party must regard his death as the removal if an impediment out of the way of General Scott, and we suspect that not a tew of those who lad committed themselves to his fortunes will gladij avail themselves to his fortunes will gladij av

From the London Literary Gazette.

tage. If nothing else were attained by its publica-tion, it is well to have another striking proof of the copability of negro intellect. We are much pleased with the modest yet manly tone of the preface, in which the author, after expressing his consciousness of the many taults to be found in the book, says— It may not be too much for me to ask the reader kindly to remember, that the author was a slave in one of the Southern States of America, until he had attained the age of twenty years; and that the one of the most judicious as well as generous of British philanthropists, is ample guarantee for the trustworthness of the author's statements. A narrative of his life has already been very widely circulated in this country, and has been serviceable in sustaining the strong anti-slavery feeling of Englishmen. With all the concealment, and perhaps improvement in the treatment of slaves, rendered necessory by the spirit of the age, the story of William Wells Brown presents some of the darkest scenes of American slayery—the rending of families, the lash, the hunting with bloodbounds, and other crucities with which Europeans are tamiliar. Sometimes there are kind masters, even in the worst districts, one of whom, the editor and proprietor of the St. Louis Times, was the best master William had, and allowed him opportunity of getting some education. But in general, his lot was a herd one, as is that of most negroes in a country where one of the principles of political economy is, that it is more profitable to work he thenceforth assumed, and of his subsequent course Paris meeting. came up, hat in hand, to beg an introduction to Victor Hugo. Enile de Girardin, and troduction to Victor Hugo. Enile de Girardin, and there, too, was Miss Miller of Pennsylvania, a man of strong mind and great good sense, who in cal protest that can be made against the cruel prejudices of American citizens.

dices of American citizens.

The places seen by the author will have more interest for Transatlantic readers than for those to whom they are in this country familiar, his descriptions having been given first in letters to some friends. through whose hands they pass, reaps all the honor in the U. S. But the accounts of people that he met form a more striking part of the book, as one always likes to observe the impressions of an intelligent stranger as to those whose names are distingular tranger as to those whose names are distingular transfer as to the second transfer as the second transfer gent stranger as to mose whose nemes are distinguished. Out of many sketches, we select two of three which will afford an idea of his shrey dress of observations and newer of description. At Oxford he met

with Dr. Posey:—

"His personal appearance is any thing but that of one who is the lead-r of a growing and powerful party in the Clarch. He is rather under the middle size, and is round-shouldered, or, rather, stoops. His profile is more striking than his front face, the nose being very large and prominent. As a matter of course, I expected to see a large nose, for all great men have them. He had a thoughtful and somewhat sullen brow, a firm and somewhat pensive mouth, a check pale, thin, and deeply furrowed. A monk fresh from the clossers of Timeru Abbey, in its proudest days, could scarcely have made a more as the individual and the world, and admirable the life. promidest days, could scarcely have made a more astructions; and infinite would be the gain, or promidest days, could scarcely have made a more astructions; and infinite would be the gain, or the individual and the world, and admirable the life. And if, when thus fully and wisely developed, the soil should meet its fellow, how beautial, how strong this occasion. this occasion. He is not apparently above forty-five, or at most fifty years of age, and his whole aspect renders him an admirable study for an artist. Dr. Pusey's style of preaching is cold and tame, and one looking at him would scarcely believe that such an apparently uninteresting man could cause such an eruption in the Church as he has. I was glad to find that a colored man was among the students at Oxford.

Soul should meel its fellow, how beauti ul, how strong would be the union! the attract on one of spiritual affinity, without taint of compulsion or sordidiess; and one results upon posterity in every view past companying in the streets, the other day, dressed in cocked hats, black velvet tools and preciously and one cheer, yellow vests and yellow toped basts, and one convey that leastic asylum they be-

The sketch of Thomas Carlyle, and the estimate of his character and works, are good and just. Re-turning one day in an omnibus with a friend from the Crystal Palace, in 1851—

'I had scarcely taken my seat, when my friend, "I had scarcely taken my seat, when my friend, who was seated opposite me, with looks and gestures informed me that we were in the presence of some distinguished person. I seed the countenances of the different persons, but in vain, to see if I could find any one who by his appearance showed signs of superiority over his fellow-passengers. I had given up the hope of selecting the person of note, when another look of my friend directed my attention to a gentleman seated in the corner of the omnibus. He gentleman seated in the corner of the omnibus. He was a tall man, with strongly marked features, hair dark and coarse. There was a slight stoop of the shoulder-that bend which is almost silways a characteristic of studious men. But he wore upon his countenance a forbidding and disdainful frown, that seem-

Mr. Webster has now passed into the domain of thistory, and his character, his lite and his rank among eminent men must be referred to her authentic decision. She will take time to make up the Record, but we have full faith that it will be impartial and just. We think, if anything, that posterey will not do him justice; or his greatest it implies have the smallest justice done them. We mean those of the Forum. For power over a jury and influence over the Bench, we do not believe he ever had his superior. The Bar was the true scene of his greatness. Even the reports of his great forensic speeches which have been best done, give but an insequence of the first powers. But his parliamentary speeches, we firmly believe, will soon be ranked as second rate, even among American orations. That he will not be placed in the foremost array of Sintessecond rate, even among American orations. That he cill not be placed in the foremost array of Suresmen, is inevitable—for what Statesmanlike thing has be ever done? What has be done that will affect the welfare and happiness of a nation and its posterity? He wanted the first element of a Statesman, for the could not read the signs of the times in high he lived. Had be had that gift, he had the personal influence and the mill larger to have months. he lived. Had be had that gift, he had the personal influence and the int liceual power to have moulded and guided public opinion on the only subject which calls for Statesmanship now. He tacked it, upon the Reformatory speakers upon the boards of and the latal Blunder of the Seventa of March Exeter Hall, yet he is the prince of Reformers. He followed—a Blunder, from the consequences of which | bates heroes and assassins, ye. Cromwell was an angel all the adulation of colleges and timeral sermons and Charlotte Corday a saint. He scorns everything and charlotte Corday a saint. He scorns everything and seems to be tired of what he is by nature, and tries to be what he is not.'

At Sheffield, Mr. Brown saw the venerable poet From the London Literary Gezette.

Three Years in Europe: or Places I have Seen and People I have Met. By William Wells Brawn, a Figure Slave. With a McLor or the Author; graphic description:—

The appearance of this book is too remarkable a literary oven too pass without notice. We have read the partial of the kind that has been published in England. At the moment when attention in this country is being so much directed to the state of the colored people of Ambleside, and especially the poor, to whom she gives a course of between the day before our severy winter, graturbusty. She inshed her last course the day before our severy! course of becomes every winter, gratuitously. She finished her last course the day before our arrival.

The accounts of the Frenchmen of note who were at the Peace Congress are written with spirit; and the chapter on American orators, the chief place among whom is given to Wendell Phillips, will be read with interest by Englishmen. Altogether, Mr. Brown has written a pleasing and interesting volume. Contrasted with the caricature and bombast of his white countryman, Mr. Willis's description of 'People he has a "Face of the contrast." attained the age of twenty years; and that the has met, a comperison suggested by the similarity ducation he has acquired was by his own exertions; of title, it is both in intellect and in style a superior he never had a day's schooling in his life.' The in-performance, and we are glad to bear this testimo-troductory Memoir, written by Mr. William Farmer, by to the literary merit of a work by a negro author.

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

A correspondent of the Cleveland True Democrat. who writes over the signature of 'Cons ance,' pre-sents the following sketches of 'notable women whom she met at the Syracuse Convention :--

To me it was a delight to meet women whose strength of mind and earnestness of life had made them so thoroughly individual, after the mere common-place to scorn or even condemn very much the latter; for the fant is not altogether a voluntary one; the mis-chief is older then their own consciousness; but to admire so much the more the former.

It was beautiful to adoute the fitness of avocation into which women had fallen, who had d red to choose for themselves a path in life. There were Enzabeth Oakes Smith, Paulion W. Davis, and Erpolitical economy is, that it is more profitable to work up a slave on a plantation by cheap field and excessive labor, than to obtain a length red remuneration by coderate work and humane treatment. Of the author's adventures during slavery, his unsuccessful attempts to escape, his at length reaching Canada, and being generously received by a member of the Society of Friends, Mr. Wells Brown, whose name he thenceforth assumed, and of his subsequent course the theoretical profits and and and of his subsequent course. in America and Europe, an outline is given in Mr. Farmer's memoir. For several years before coming anointing oil of the olden dispensation, or the arbitrary liness, so much of the spiritual, that they seemed sanctified to an Apostleship with better than the the American Anti-Slavery Society, tall the passing of the Fognive Slave Act rendered it unsafe for him to remain in the United States. Mr. Brown came to England in 1849, since which time he has warmth, such an infinite tenderness of soul toward warmth, such an infinite tenderness of soul toward otherwise in different parts of the kingdom. At the There, too, was Clarma Nichols, with clear, sharp otherwise in different parts of the kingdom. At the Peace Congress, held in Paris, his reception was flattering, and at the conclusion of his speech, he was warmly greeted by the leading men in the Assembly. By M. de Tocqueville, the Mini ter for Foreign Affairs, and other public men, he was received with marked attention. These things are worthy of note, the was received with marked attention. These things are worthy of note, M. D., who, with overflowing between toward all houses of its well to take every occasion of pointing. northed attention. These things are worthy of note, because it is well to take every occasion of pointing out the contrast of European and American feeling as to colored men. Mr. Brown tells a characteristic muscular physique and a voice that revels from key anecdote of this Paris meeting. One of his American fellow-passengers across the Atlantic, who, he can fellow-passengers across the Atlantic, who, one side of a paysician, in an early says, 'would not have shaken hands with him on bar one from so evident a destiny for that mere achord with a pair of tongs,' seeing his position at the cident of birth, would seem cruel and upwise. And The namer in which Africans of intelligence and worth are received in Europe is the best practical protest that can be made against the cruel preinman of strong mind and great good sense, who in ar teachers, until now she is acknowledged so scientific

values and power of description. At Oxford he met as they seek the soonest and the best to settle themselves into a home where they may be maintained?

boots, and on inquiring what lunatic asylum they be longed to, or had broken out of, I was told they were the 'Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company' of Boston. Probably the Company was hono olden times, when Mussichusetts whipped and hu witches and Quakers, and very likely they are ho whipped and hung regard them only as lunatics, greatly in need of the care of their friends.

Has Massachusetts no asylum for the insane, tha

these poor demented beings are permitted to wander fither, disturbing the little quiet of the city with their din, escorting truint boys about the streets, and teaching them that fighting is a very pleasant and honorable outsiness?—Portland Pleasure Boot.

CURES WITHOUT PAIL CU TS
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ESH WY-UNES CHAPPED HAND
BILES, FELONS, SORES,
SORE FELONS, SORES,
OF ILBLAINS,
INJURY BY SPINTERS,
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