









MILFORD ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Agreeably to previous notice, an Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Milford on Saturday evening and Sunday, July 29 and 31, the various sessions of which assembled in Upton Hall.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The opening session had a goodly number in attendance. The time was occupied by Samuel May, Jr., Charles C. Burleigh and Stephen S. Foster. Mr. May spoke first on the objects and aims of the Abolition Convention and of this Convention in particular. His discourses and remarks were followed by C. C. Burleigh, who addressed the same subject, with clearness, eloquence and power that reached the heart of the assembly. Lastly, S. S. Foster arraigned the sin of slavery in its criminality in the particular of slavery, and the support she renders the institution of slavery, and as usual graded harshly on the ear of the criminal and her friends.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock by S. May, Jr., who remarked that this is one of a series of One Hundred Anti-Slavery Conventions in progress throughout the country.

He said as it was thought best to organize the Convention, he would nominate E. D. Draper of Haverhill for President, who was elected and took the Chair. Then on motion, Henry Fish was elected Secretary. Next, an anti-slavery hymn, entitled "The Gift of Prophecy," was sung, followed by prayer from Adin Ballou.

S. May, Jr., then offered a resolution, (No. 1.) and moved for its adoption on the subject involved, showing to good purpose on the subject involved, showing to good purpose on the subject involved, showing to good purpose on the subject involved, showing to good purpose on the subject involved, showing to good purpose on the subject involved.

Resolved, That all who shall knowingly aid, directly or indirectly, in the return of Mr. Webster to his present place in the U. S. Senate, or in elevating him to any other place of trust or honor, will thereby become partners of his guilt and perjury, and will prove to the world that they have more regard for the person of a traitor and villain than for their many professions of regard for liberty and Christianity.

CONVENTION AT UXBIDGE.

Agreeably to notice, an anti-slavery convention was held in Uxbridge on Saturday and Sunday last, Aug. 10th and 11th, commencing on Saturday evening. Dr. Augustine C. Taft was elected Chairman; Charles A. Taft, Secretary; and Samuel Taft and Alfred Arnold, Financial Committee.

The following resolutions were offered for consideration by Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston: Resolved, That the policy of this nation, like that of the ancient Jews, consists in lifting millions and millions of its subjects up to the level of its oppressors, by the aid of its slave system.

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THE SEVENTH ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to enlarge upon the importance of this undertaking, the force and solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon and continue it, or the encouraging success that has from year to year crowned the effort.

Resolved, That the papers recently circulated for signatures of colored citizens of Boston, discriminating between the degree of popularity of certain teachers in the Smith School, as reasons for or against sending our children to school, is regarded by us as a measure suicidal to the cause (now as dear as ever to our hearts) of equal school rights.

Resolved, That the dictates of common sense, and a due appreciation of our rights as citizens, imperatively demand of us a strict neutrality, a non-intervention policy with regard to any difference existing, or said to exist, among the Smith School Teachers.

Resolved, That the facts of the case, as set forth in the resolutions and petitions, are such as to excite the indignation of every true citizen, and that the cause of the colored people is such as to demand the aid of every true friend of humanity.

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THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

Hold pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

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OUR CAUSE IN NEW BEDFORD.

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HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Christian Witness, so called, the organ of the Episcopal Church in this city and vicinity, has joined hands with Moses Stuart, and come to the defence of Daniel, in the following words: "Mr. Webster is one of the few men in this nation, or in any nation, who is truly great, and who can afford to be great." The Almighty has made him a great man, and no man, nor body of men, can unmake him. It is not his will, nor body of men, nor any other politics, that make him great.

The Boston Bee, the organ of the old line Whiggery, and one of the most reckless of the pro-slavery Hunker papers in Boston, calls the above "plain truths," but says: "it would undoubtedly take the Witness some time to convince certain editors in Massachusetts of the truth of the above paragraph."

We think so too. This Christian (?) Witness will find it up-hill work to convince the people of Massachusetts that Daniel Webster is truly a great man. A Christian Witness, we think, should bear witness to the truth; not bear false witness against Massachusetts by saying that Daniel Webster has conferred a thousand times more honor upon Massachusetts than Massachusetts has ever conferred upon him. That Daniel Webster is a great man intellectually, no one disputes; but that he is truly great in any other sense, it is folly and stupidity to assert.

Pray, Mr. Christian Witness, what is true greatness? Is it a mark of true greatness in a Massachusetts Senator to be seen intoxicated on the floor of the United States Senate? Mr. Webster, in his famous (or, rather, infamous?) 7th of March speech, says he is willing to support Mr. Mason's slave-catching bill to the fullest extent. Notwithstanding his professed love for the Declaration of Independence, (which declares that a man has a right to his life,) yet he would have his fellow-man, with a skin not much darker than his own, who escapes from the auction-block of the slave-driver to breathe the pure air of freedom, sent back again into the iron grasp of the Slave Power.

Is it true greatness in a Massachusetts Senator, who has heretofore on many occasions avowed his friendship for freedom, and who declared not long since, in Springfield, that the Free Soilers had stolen his thunder, to be now directing his talents, and giving his influence, to perpetuate the vile system of American slavery? Daniel Webster a great man, indeed! To disobey the instructions of the Massachusetts Legislature, to retain his seat in the Senate, and do nothing to prevent the withering curse of slavery from extending to territories now free! A great man with a vengeance!

Shame, shame on Daniel Webster, or on any other Northern man, who, for the paltry consideration of office, will betray the interests of freedom in the hour of danger and peril; and shame on any other falsely-called Christian Witness, or any other Witness, that will bolster up and defend such an unmitigated doughty face and pander to the slave system. W. C. K. Boston, Aug. 6, 1850.

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THE FUGITIVE SLAVE IN PORTSMOUTH.

DEAR SIR:—An occurrence of deep interest, relating to the rescue of a fugitive slave, has transpired during the past week in our usually quiet city, and, at usual, has elicited much feeling for both parties in the transaction. "As I know that every thing relating to the welfare of the oppressed is fraught with tender interest to you, I have thought it desirable to give you the particulars in this case."

The circumstances, as published in the Portsmouth Journal and other papers, are in the main correct. Shortly after the departure of the brig Mary Farrow, Capt. Warren, from Pensacola, some five weeks since, bound to this port, letters were received here by the U. S. Marshal, the collector of customs, and others, stating that a slave, calling himself Adam, was supposed to have secreted himself on board this vessel, and urging upon them fidelity to their constitutional duties, by a prompt return of the fugitive. These facts becoming known, the friends of freedom resolved to leave no lawful means untried for the liberation of their brother from his perilous condition.

Accordingly upon the arrival of the brig in our harbor, two of our anti-slavery friends hastened to the vessel, and found there the panting fugitive from oppression. While they were in conversation with the passengers and crew, some of whom sympathized deeply with the slave, Capt. Warren, who had been away, returned to the vessel. They requested permission of him to take Adam ashore, which he declined granting, saying that he had been advised by one of his friends in the city to retain him, and he should do so. He also said that he had been advised by the commander of another vessel, who sailed in company with him from Pensacola, to lash him to his keel and anchor and throw him overboard, and that he then regretted he had not done so.

Finding their efforts with Capt. W. unavailing, our friends decided that one of them should return to the city, in order to ascertain what could be done in a legal way, while the other should remain on board to take cognizance of the proceedings there. As the fugitive saw the boat pushing off from the brig, he asked the friend by his side, in a tone of alarm, "Is there danger?" Poor fellow—he thought that as soon as he breathed the pure air of our Northern coast, he was a freeman. Not receiving a reply from his friend which tended to allay his fears, he said, "If I could have an opportunity, I would jump into that boat." His desire was communicated to the brother in the boat, who soon brought her under the bows of the vessel, when Adam sprang with all the desperate energy of the flying fugitive, and was followed by his friend. Capt. Warren and the pilot, who were at this time in the cabin, waking alarm from the noise above, followed in close pursuit, and then a scene ensued which developed most painfully the fact, that these were New England freemen who can debate themselves so utterly as to hunt down the wretched bondman. Adam was seized, and, after receiving a stinging blow on the head from Capt. W., was dragged back into the vessel. His friends then hastened to the city, and, after consulting a legal gentleman favorable to the cause of human rights, served out a process against the captain for unlawful detention. When the process was served upon the captain, he, having in the mean time consulted counsel, and finding that he could not lawfully hold the fugitive, suffered him to leave the vessel, and he has since been protected by his friends.

Had I not previously been impressed with the belief that the anti-slavery movement of the nineteenth century is a test of character, I could not doubt it now. The scenes which have occurred since this affair have revealed to my mind such a want of principle, that I shudder at the prevalence of the slaveholding spirit among us.

Capt. Warren came to this port with merchandise for Gilbert & Co., contractors for the Dry Dock now in process of construction at the Navy Yard, and is, with his vessel and crew, now detained here, they refusing to pay him his freight, it is understood, on the ground that this man was in their employ at Pensacola, and that they will be held responsible for his return.

Resolved, That the facts of the case, as set forth in the resolutions and petitions, are such as to excite the indignation of every true citizen, and that the cause of the colored people is such as to demand the aid of every true friend of humanity.

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee beg leave to present a few additional statements to the consideration of such friends as have heretofore assisted us by furnishing tables from their respective towns. We confidently trust that all such will continue their efforts, taking no discouragement from the circumstance that all the articles hitherto contributed may not have found a market at the Boston Bazaar.

Our friends, taking no discouragement from the circumstance that all the articles hitherto contributed may not have found a market at the Boston Bazaar, their sale at various country fairs has produced an equal amount of good to the Cause. Nor are we convinced of anything more fully than that the number of sales at any Bazaar is in exact proportion to the number and variety of articles displayed.

We are careful to mention this, because the donations of our Trans-Atlantic friends have been so generous as to create an impression, in some minds, that it may be wise to diminish our own labors, particularly in those departments of Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work in which our contributors of Great Britain so highly excel. This opinion is erroneous. All donations of this kind among ourselves are as needed and saleable as ever.

Useful articles of every kind are highly desirable, and we hope that friends from the country towns may furnish larger supplies of Stockings, Mittens, etc., than heretofore, as we have never been able in this respect to meet the demand. Any donations of materials, such as silk, cotton, linen, calico, etc., will be gratefully received by any member of the Committee.

The LIBERTY BELL will be published at the opening of the Bazaar, and will, we trust, include a wider circle of distinguished writers than ever before. We solicit pecuniary donations from all who have hitherto given in aid of its publication, from all, indeed, in fact as we do, its importance as a most valuable instrumentality. Those of our Committee in Europe will be happy to spend any money that may be sent them in the purchase of such rare foreign articles as are not to be found in our shops. Any money for this purpose, or for the LIBERTY BELL, may be sent by mail to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass.

The work before us is so great, the labors comparatively so few, that the Committee feel it important to present to you these few practical suggestions, that they may be commenced in good earnest.

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RESOLUTIONS.

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