

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in the Melodeon, Tuesday morning, and at 10 o'clock was called to order by Francis Jackson.

The Convention was opened by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the Declaration of Sentiments, and the Declaration of Sentiments, and the Declaration of Sentiments.

The committee reported the following list: President—FRANCIS JACKSON, of Boston.

Vice Presidents—Edmund Quincy, Adin Ballou, of New York, and Bourne Spooner.

Secretary—Samuel May, Jr., Elbridge Sprague, of Andover, Samuel Dyer, of Abington, Jonathan Walker, of Plymouth, and Daniel S. Whitney, of Beverly, were appointed a committee to report a list of officers.

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professes to believe in the divinity of the Bible—and then comes forward, and boldly, shamelessly, and unblushingly before the world, and tells all of us that that Book is consistent with slavery, and that that document, the Declaration of Independence, may be carried out in a country, one-sixth of whose inhabitants are slaves, chattel slaves!

I hope that this Convention will talk plainly on this matter. I hope there will be no mincing, and I am sure there will be none from the tone of the resolutions. And here let me vindicate our right to speak by speaking freely. The man who comes forward and sets his seal to the Declaration of American Independence, and goes to the ballot box and votes for the perpetuation of that document, proclaims the doctrine of 'love your neighbor as yourself,' do justice, love mercy, 'let the oppressed go free,' and goes into his pulpit and preaches those godlike sentiments, and goes before his theological class and teaches those sentiments from day to day, as I know that Stuart has done, having myself been under him—the man who comes forward and puts his sign-manual to such documents as these, and then comes and puts his signature to Webster's endorsement of Mason's bill, which makes it a crime to clothe the naked and shelter the fugitive, which makes it a crime for you to rise at midnight and give nourishment to the mother with her babe flying from the clutches of American slavery, and establishes a law making such a deed punishable with a thousand dollars fine and one or two years imprisonment—if that man is not a hypocrite, there never was one.

Mr. Chairman—the anti-slavery contest is a contest between humanity and human institutions and laws, against legislative enactments and constitutions, and against the customs of society. Now, which will triumph? Sir, you may bring your constitutions to back up your violations of nature, and your constitutions must go down. You may bring your enactments of Congress, whether backed up by your Clays or your Websters or your Winthrop, or any body else, and if those enactments conflict with those that God has written on our human souls, your enactments must come down. And for one, I glory in being known before heaven and earth as one man, at least, who will grind such enactments and such constitutions under his heel. When you place your Bible against Nature, your Bible must go down. And for one, so far as that book opposes the dictates of Nature and Humanity, I will deal with it just as I would with the Constitution—[cheers and hisses]—stamp it under foot. If the Bible teaches that God does not make all men free, the Bible is a self-evident falsehood [cheers]; and that is a self-evident proposition. [Yes, yes.] I am determined that this shall be sifted to that extent, at any rate. I want to know whether the American Congress has more power than humanity.

It is to stamp with hypocrisy every man that comes forward with his Constitution, with his Bible, with his God, to sanction such a crime as American slavery. I say, in the face of heaven, and I am willing to stand committed to it, that if your Bible or your Constitution sanctions slavery, your Constitution and your Bible, to that extent, never came from God; they never were dictated by humanity, by justice, by love, by liberty, but by their opposites. If a man who comes forward to sustain those things which he knows to be wrong—for I will not argue the question whether slavery is wrong—but if Moses Stuart, and Dr. Woods, and William Rogers, of this city, or Daniel Webster (Daniel Webster quote the Bible!)—[hisses]—and Henry Clay—I say, if such men come forward and quote their political standard of faith to show that slavery is right, what shall we say of them? I say, O'Connell has the right words exactly—'They are the most despicable of men; they are political as well as religious hypocrites.'

Now I say the contest in which we are engaged is a contest of humanity against Constitutions, and Laws, and Books; and furthermore, it is a contest for death or victory, Mr. President, between humanity and what this nation worships as God. And be assured that what Daniel Webster worships as God, what the American Congress worships as God, must assuredly go down before what anti-slavery is preaching as humanity. They cannot stand together. I have often thought the business of anti-slavery as to its great violation is to detrone the God of this Republic, and enthrone humanity in its place, and we shall do it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Wright concluded by offering the following resolution—Resolved, That if the Bible sanctions slavery, and is thus opposed to the self-evident truth that 'all men are created equal, and have an inalienable right to liberty,' the Bible is a self-evident falsehood, and ought to be, and will ere long be, regarded as the enemy of Nature and Nature's God, and the progress of the human race in liberty, justice and goodness.

A DEPARTED FRIEND AND REFORMER. PLYMOUTH, May 25, 1850.

While passing through the State of Vermont, last winter, I had occasion to stop a few days in the town of Williamstown, where I became personally acquainted with a little band of active reformers. They were warm sympathizers of the victims of oppression and outrages, of whatever name, color or race. Although they did not belong to the 'upper ten thousand,' yet they were rich in love to a good, kind, and consistent God, and to his earthly children. Seldom have I felt like being more perfectly at home than when I was among them. But no spot on which earthly beings dwell is exempt from death; and one of the young and promising men there, with whom I formed an acquaintance, has since left his friends, to do the work he could not perform while here.

A few lines from a letter which I have just received from a friend at Williamstown will probably be all that is proper for me to submit at this late date. 'He concluded his work with us on the 2d of March, surrounded by a few calm, yet weeping friends, in full possession of his reason, and with the most perfect calmness and composure, at the setting of the sun, and like the setting of the sun his life went out. Few young men promise so much for the world as did GEORGE SEEVER; few enter upon the active stage of life with such buoyant hopes. . . . The history of George is full of interest. When about twelve years of age, he united with a Calvinistic church, and for several years was an active member; but his benevolent soul was too big for the narrow limits of sectarianism; it embraced the world. Finding the church dead to the cries of suffering humanity; finding it supporting slavery, war, and every fashionable abomination of the land, he left it when but a youth. This subjected him to much persecution; but his moral courage was adequate to his position, and amid all the persecution and ridicule through which the little band of reformers, with which he was identified, waded, never was he seen for a moment to falter; and when a devoted brother was imprisoned for laboring on the first day of the week, and enemies boasted of their imaginary triumph, George remained firm. With him, right was every thing; never was he swayed by the convictions of right, by flattery or frown. For every moral enterprise, however unpopular, it was always safe to count on George Seever for aid. Of the future, he professed no knowledge. He believed, and acted consistently with that belief, that the best preparation for what is hereafter, is to do all the good we can here; in this faith he spent several of his last years, and in this faith he died. I conversed several times with him in his sickness, and never did he manifest the least wavering in his sentiments. He conversed as freely and calmly of his approaching death, as of any event of his life. His mental faculties were more than a match for his physical. Consumption fastened upon him, and he has left a circle of close and warm friends to feel his loss, and practice his virtues. J. W.

TO WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

NORFOLK, May 24, 1850. He alone breaks from the van and the freemen. He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves! We shall march prospering, not through his presence; Songs may inspire us, not from his lyre: Deeds will do more, while he boasts their quiescence, Still bidding crouch whom the rest bid aspire. Browning's 'Lost Leader.'

FRIEND GARRISON: I trust it is not too late to congratulate you on the result of the Anti-Slavery Anniversary in the city of New York. Ever since I first opened my heart to the cause of freedom, I have felt and said, that an educated black man is the best anti-slavery argument, little anticipating, meanwhile, the recent triumph of Messrs. Douglass and Ward. I know of no orator equal to Frederick Douglass, and it seems to me that the anti-slavery cause owes as much to him, to his forbearance, manliness, perfect balance and wit, as the cause of human rights to your untiring and noble championship. I am glad that Douglass is my half-brother, and I thank heaven that our Anglo-Saxon arrogance is like to be somewhat abated when we consider that he is not wholly our kin. You know very well that sympathizing with you fully in regard to the principles of your actions, honoring you for your firmness, I have, nevertheless, feared sometimes lest you should press your argument with unrighteous point. I have feared that the cause you love so much might suffer from the apparent injustice of your abstract statements. When I have listened to you in public, a feeling of pain has mingled with my admiration, and I have prayed that you might be so led that, residing evil unto the death, you might not needlessly array the prejudices of your audience against your cause. I felt thus in the May of 1849, and I then had to thank Frederick Douglass for rising after remarks that were liable to be misunderstood, and nobly, generously, religiously restating and pursuing them. When I remember what your course has been for the last twenty years, what you endured while I slept in my cradle, I feel that neither I nor those that come after me have any claim to the crown you wear. We have hardly a right to praise you, for the conduct which has spoken louder than words, for the perseverance which has nobly suffering has overcome. Not as an Abolitionist, then, but as the friend of Human Rights, as one determined to struggle to the last, for a free press and free lips, let me thank you for the stand thus far maintained in May, 1850. After such an exhibition of the despotism of the New York mob, we need not be surprised to know that the offices of her city government have been long abandoned to men who could be hired—the retainers of any mean enough to purchase a conscience. A negro man and a half-negro, whose generous blood a miserable Anglo-Saxon streak has not been able to pale, have spoken to this New York mob, and have conquered it. In spite of the press, the link between man and the monkey has been finally snapped! The last six months have been rich in anti-slavery fruit, and little has ripened to so good purpose as Daniel Webster's defection from the truth and right. I have no time now to echo Mrs. Swisshelm's impressions of the man, as I heartily might. In that regard, I have long sorrowed over a noble wreck. It was hoped by many, doubtless, that he would find some noble excuse for our fathers' compromise with sin and death; but had he, you must have lost the ground that we must either enter such a compromise or protest against our unholy Union. But Wm. Lloyd Garrison and the Great Expounder read the Constitution alike! I trust that every American will read his late speech, and will know henceforth that there is no middle ground for him to rest on, will understand that if he does not oppose, he must support our 'peculiar institution.'

He that had loved him so, followed him, honored him. Lived in his mild and magnificent eye, Learned his great language, caught his clear accents, Made him our pattern to live and to die! We are told, in unmistakable language, that we must give up our pasting fugitives, with their hardly earned right to draw a short breath, to the pettiest U. S. officer, who chooses to swear on a master's purse! This on the one side, mind you; and on the other, see the freedom of Massachusetts led, through the streets of Charleston like pickpockets,—thrust into her prisons like criminals for the great sin of a dark cheek, nor utter one appeal to the court of the Most High! Rather let us utter it three times a day, like Daniel, with our windows up, from this henceforth! Is it wonderful that a Hynders should follow where a Webster led the way?—should choose to be little when he refused to be great? Let men and angels grieve over our national loss, but rejoice over such anti-slavery gain! I agree with you in thinking, that the anti-slavery cause is a gospel of itself, and contends against the same foes as the gospel in Judea. One bitter likeness we may all deplore. Among the primitive Christians, a man's foes were they of his own household. So are they now. I do not mean that anti-slavery feeling creates family discord, but simply that the subject being of such importance that no man can dodge it, brings out into the light those differing degrees of conscientiousness which make it sorrowful work sometimes to abide with those we love, whether of the family or the nation. May God give us strength to endure every national and every individual test, until the end be come. May we watch and pray ceaselessly for those we love, but first of all, for that love of truth, which is the love of God.

May this expression of sympathy strengthen the right cause. Use it, and me, always and allwher, in behalf of human rights. CAROLINE W. HALEY DALL.

BOX BROWN IN WORCESTER.

MR. EDITOR—I have had the pleasure recently of attending the exhibition of Mr. Henry Box Brown's Mirror of Slavery in the city of Worcester. This diorama was exhibited at the City Hall, and during the ten days it was there, it was well patronized. It is the universal belief here that this novel method of showing up the evils of slavery will do more for the increased friends to the cause of philanthropy than the efforts of a score of lecturers. The painting is well executed and gives general satisfaction. The description of the various scenes was very handsomely done by Benjamin F. Roberts, a colored man from your city, and the whole passed off in good style.

Sunday evening, the gentlemen belonging to the Panorama gave an entertainment at the City Hall, which was highly creditable to themselves. Mr. Roberts' lecture was on the 'Condition of the Colored Population in the United States.' The house was thronged, and all went away satisfied. Henry Box Brown related many incidents about the peculiar institution, and sang several pieces of sacred music.

Mr. Brown left for Springfield on the 20th, where I hope he may receive the right sort of encouragement. What makes this enterprise more interesting is the fact that the whole is conducted by colored men. Yours for the cause of the slave. CLARKSON.

Worcester, May 25th, 1850.

FOWLER & WELLS, New York, have just published 'An Introduction to the Water Cure,' by Thomas L. Nichols, M. D.,—being a Concise Exposition of the Human Constitution, the Conditions of Health, the Nature and Causes of Disease, Leading Systems of Medicine, &c., &c., in a neat pamphlet of about 50 pages, and it is sold at 12 1/2 cents.

The same publishers have also issued 'Thoughts on Domestic Life,' in two Lectures by Nelson Sizer. They were originally delivered as part of a course of Lectures on Phrenology. They contain a good deal of useful matter—certainly more than 12 1/2 cents worth, at which price they are sold.

CHINA TEA COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

As many strangers are in town this great anniversary week, who may be desirous of purchasing superior Tea and Coffee, they are directed to the CHINA TEA COMPANY'S establishment, at 198 Washington Street. Redding and Company are the proprietors, and are well known for their enterprise and fair mode of dealing. They have Branch Stores for the sale of Tea and Coffee at the North and South parts of the city, near the depot, one at the corner of Union and Hanover Street, the other at the corner of Beach and Lincoln Street, where the best articles may be procured in the above line.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 11—June, 1850. Edited by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the free discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion and Humanity. Terms, \$3 per year, in advance. New subscribers remitting \$6 will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the end of the third volume, (now in progress), until the edition is exhausted.

Contents of No. XI.—The Polish-Slavonian Philosophy.—Causes of the Present Condition of Ireland.—The Industrial Arts in Russia.—Browning's Poems.—Hildirth's History of the United States.—Short Reviews and Notices.

Published by Coolidge and Wiley, No. 20 Devonshire Street, Boston, and sold at the bookstores.

DISASTROUS TERMINATION OF THE CUBAN EXPEDITION—FLIGHT AND ESCAPE OF LOPEZ, AND PROBABLE SACRIFICE OF A PORTION OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1850. Two despatches have been received by the War Department from Savannah, stating the arrival there of Lopez, and Gen. Lopez, and one of his aids, Major Sanchez Esnagar, arrived in this city this morning, and have taken lodgings at the City Hotel.

The steamer Isabel touched off this port this morning, from Havana and Key West. She left Havana on the 22d instant, two days after the Ohio. According to the advices brought by the Isabel, the invading forces are thrown into confusion, and, probably, are already used up.

The steamer Creole, which carried that part of the invading force which landed at Cardenas, succeeded in escaping from that port, and has arrived at Key West, with Gen. Lopez, the commander-in-chief of the expedition, and one person killed. Another fire-boat took place in Broad street, near Arch, where two members of the Fairmount Engine and Fairmount Hose companies. The third set was the firing of the house of a Hose Company, at the corner of Fairmount and Callowell streets. The house was destroyed, but the hose apparatus was saved.

The statement that Col. de Russey, and three of his sons, had been drowned in Sibilly's Lake, near Natchitoches, is a heartless hoax.

A negro named George Jackson was kidnapped recently in Cincinnati, in broad day. But little interest was offered. The negro had been about the city for several years, and, as for some time kept a bar in the National Theatre. He was once before kidnapped, and proved his freedom.

Eugene Sue, the Socialist candidate for Representative of Paris in the French Assembly, has been elected over Leclerc by 8,000 majority.

The Cost of Living.—There has been paid by the city of Philadelphia for riots, including pay of militia and civil police, since the year 1842, up to 1849, inclusive, \$174,800 84.

Steamboat Disaster.—The steamer Columbus, from New Orleans for St. Louis, collapsed her funes—one person was killed, ten or twelve scalded, and several leaved overboard, and are supposed to be lost.

The great foot race which was announced to come off on the Queen City race course, Cincinnati, on the 18th inst., resulted in the prize being won by the 'American Deer,' a black horse. He ran the ten miles in 55 seconds and 4 minutes of time.

Murder.—John H. Allen, aged about 50, living in Nashua, strangled his own child, a little girl only two years old, with a cord, on the 14th inst., and then hid the body. Run and revenge for imaginary wrongs were the cause.

In Atkinson, Piscataquis county, Me., on Friday last, Mrs. Hutchinson, of Glenburn, in a fit of delirium, cut the throats of three of her children, and also her own throat. Two of the children are dead, and it is thought that Mrs. Hutchinson will not recover. The youngest child will probably survive.

Cholera at Matanzas.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Matanzas, May 6th: 'We have had the cholera very extensively among the negroes for the last week. A great number of them have died, and it has almost put a stop to business, as those who have negroes are sending them into the country.'

The crew of the brig Catharine and Mary, five in number, have been arrested at St. Marks, Florida, on a charge of harboring a slave belonging to Col. Gamble, with a design of taking him to New York. The captain of the vessel was not implicated, and having shipped another crew, sailed for New York on the 14th inst.

St. Louis, May 17.—Three men, Alfred McCarter, Benjamin Weathers, and Reuben Boyd, who were cleared a year last, were arrested at St. Louis, on a charge of harboring the murderer of Mrs. Allen, their mistress, at Liberty Landing, were taken out by the neighbors and hung.

Death of Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight.—We regret to announce the sudden sickness and death of Dr. Benjamin W. Dwight, Treasurer of Hamilton College. He died at Clinton, on Saturday, of pleurisy, at the advanced age of 70. He was the eldest son of the late President Dwight, of Yale College, and had been Treasurer of Hamilton College for nearly twenty years.—Union Gazette.

Andover Seminary.—By the Republican, we learn that Professors Parks, Edwards, and Phelps refused to sign the letter to Mr. Webster, and that a few weeks since the Theological Society, on the question, 'Ought the North to aid the South in the recovery of fugitive slaves?' decided, by an overwhelming majority, in the negative.

Arrest for Murder at Sea.—William K. Gardner and Henry Humphries, captain and first mate of brig Frances Jane, of Baltimore, were arrested at that place last Friday, on the charge of having caused the death of David Thompson, a colored man, cook on board the vessel, by cruel and inhuman treatment, on passage to Porto Rico. The facts, as sworn to by the second mate and crew, are of the most revolting character. They were held to bail. The mate is also charged with breaking the arm of the second mate.

Sudden Death of a Servant.—M. de Blainville, the successor of George Cuvier in the chair of comparative anatomy at the Museum of Natural History in Paris, was found dead on the 1st May, in one of the carriages of the night train of the Louvre railroad. His death is a serious loss to the cause of science. Although 72 years of age, he had preserved an unusual degree of vigor, and no professor could equal him in spirit and energy. He was engaged with indefatigable activity in a work on fossil remains.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—At East Cambridge, on Monday, an Irishman, named Edward McCarty, who was walking upon the track of the Lowell Railroad, was struck in the back by the down Woburn Branch train, and almost instantly killed.

Murder of a Bishop.—Bishop Janson, Bishop of the Swedes Colony, Henry County, Illinois, was shot dead on the 18th inst., by a man named Root, who had quarreled with the Bishop in his relations to the wife of Root. Janson was standing in the court room during the adjournment of the court, when Root entered, drew a pistol, and fired with fatal precision. The murderer was arrested and committed for trial.

Serious Railroad Accident.—The express train which left here last evening at 5 o'clock, ran off the track at Pittsford, seven miles east of Rochester, about two o'clock this morning. The train was moving very rapidly at the time of the accident, and the concussion was tremendous. The cars were full of passengers, and were all badly injured. One of the cars rolled over three times, but fortunately no person was killed, although several were injured—how badly, we are not informed.—Albany Evening Journal, 18th.

Energy and Enterprise.—There are at this time no less than eighteen ocean steamships—contracted for or under way—awaiting the machinery of the New York, setting down their average value at \$275,000, we find that there is here invested, or in process of investment, an aggregate capital of \$4,950,000—equal to nearly five millions of dollars.

LECTURES BY MR. BULLRIGH.

CHARLES C. BULLRIGH, of Connecticut, will lecture in the Town Hall, at Abington, on SUNDAY next (day and evening), on Anti-Slavery and kindred reforms.

SUNDAY MEETING IN WORCESTER.

JAMES W. WALKER, of Ohio, will lecture in Worcester on Sunday evening next, on the subject of American slavery.

LADIES' FAIR.

The Ladies connected with the First Independent Baptist Church in Boston propose commencing a Fair at Auburn Hall, on the corner of Belknap and Cambridge streets, Tuesday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A variety of articles, comprising the useful with the beautiful, will be presented, commending the efforts it is hoped, to the liberal patronage of a benevolent public.

EUNICE R. DAVIS, President.

MEETING FOR THE CRIMINAL.

I have engaged the Melodeon for a meeting to be held on Friday of Anniversary week, (May 31), to consider the important subject of CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

When I consider that two of my fellow-men, John and Daniel, are now under sentence of death in this Commonwealth—that many excellent persons are thinking of Asylums and Reform Schools for the Criminal, and are beginning to feel that it is a Christian duty to visit the Prisoner, to assist his family, and to aid him when he is discharged, I cannot doubt that the meeting will be of a deeply interesting character. The doors will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning. JOHN M. SPEAR.

NARRATIVE OF MRS. PRINCE.

The Narrative of Mrs. Nancy Prince, giving an interesting account of her early life, nine years residence in Russia, and her subsequent residence in America, was published by the Liberator, 21 Cornhill, in her house, 59 Myrtle street, and at the New England Convention.

MARRIED—In Hallowell, Me., on Tuesday evening, May 21st, by Rev. G. W. DUNSMORE, Mr. JAMES M. YERRINGTON, of Boston, and Miss SUSAN ELIZABETH WALKER, of this city.

In this city, on the 23d instant, by Rev. Mr. Fairchild, Mr. JOSEPH NOTES, of Roxbury, to Miss RUTH APPLETON, of Boston.

DIED—In this city, on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Miss Sarah H. Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Riley, aged 21 years, who was distinguished for her amiability, piety and Christian virtues. Having been embraced her Savior, she lived humbly, hopefully and eminently a youthful Christian—a bright moral light to the large circle of acquaintances in which she moved, a model worthy of their imitation; and, after a short life, ever marked by her faithfulness, devotion and effort in the cause of human freedom, she triumphed in faith, in bright assurance of the Christian's reward, surrounded by her relatives and friends, she fell asleep in Jesus.

Sweet is the scene when Christians die, When holy souls retire to rest. [Com.]

REMOVAL.

CLARK, PORTER & CO. have removed from 80 Carver st., to 382 Washington st., Liberty Tree Block, Boston, where they have opened a new and splendid store, for the wholesale and retail trade in pure Botanic Medicines, every variety of which they intend to keep constantly on hand, to supply orders from all parts of the country. They sell many valuable compounds; among which is the celebrated Kirtledge Pile and Burn Ointment, which they will warrant to cure any case of Piles.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Cure of Scrofula and Salt Rheum. Boston, April, 1850.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: GENTS.—About four years ago, I was afflicted with a very bad humor, which first made its appearance on my arms, and in a very short time had spread so rapidly, that from my elbows down to my fingers was one complete running sore. At this time my sores discharged so much that in six hours they wet through eight thickness of cloth, used as a bandage. I commenced doctoring soon after it made its appearance, but received no benefit; on the contrary, it grew so bad, that I was unable to dress myself without help, and was unable to work, it being with great difficulty that I could raise my hand to my head. I continued doctoring, and always to get relief. It became some better, and went to work again, but I had to keep my arms and hands bandaged most of the time for three years. One year ago, I was about as bad as ever; I then gave up work, almost discouraged. I applied to Dr. Clark to see if he could help me. He gave me some of the Panacea, which relieved me immediately. After taking eight or ten bottles of the Panacea, I am very happy to say that I now consider myself entirely cured—having paid, previously, from fifty to one hundred dollars in vain, suffering beyond all account. Any one wishing to see me, or know more about my case, may do so by calling in the rear of 35 Prince Street, Boston.

MORRILL FROST.

Case of Scrofula Cured by the Panacea. Tumor Morbified.

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