



GRAND CELEBRATION

IN MASS MEETING, ON

INDEPENDENCE DAY!

The Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society have made arrangements for a Grand Celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence, in the spacious and unrivalled GROVE, AT ABINGTON,

by the friends of impartial liberty, without regard to creed, caste, or complexion, and with special reference to the hastening of that day when all shall clank his chains on the American soil.

The Pico-Nie plan will be adopted as a keynote. Refreshments, however, will be for sale at the Grove, to accommodate those who may not be provided for on the occasion. THE SOUTH ABINGTON BAND is expected to be present.

Distinguished friends of the cause will be present, to address the assembled multitude, in thoughtful and breathes and words that burn. Among these are confidently expected

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THEODORE PARKER, WM. L. GARRISON, PARKER PILLSBURY, AND EDMUND QUINCY.

The Old Colony Railroad Company has engaged to transport passengers from Boston to Abington, and from Plymouth to Abington, and all intermediate places, including the South Shore and Bridgewater Branches, and back again, at half the usual price.

A train of cars will leave the Station, corner of South and Kneeland Streets, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the Grove. Returning, will leave the Grove at 6 o'clock, P. M., stopping at the Way Stations, both morning and evening. Special Tickets for the excursion may be purchased on the morning of the 4th, at all the Stations on the road and its Branches. Children half price.

The following persons will act as Committee of Arrangements—FRANCIS JACKSON and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Boston; BOURNE SPOONER, of Plymouth; LEWIS FORD, THOMAS J. HUNT, ELBRIDGE SPRAGUE, PHILANDER SPAW, BRIGGS ARNOLD, SAMUEL DYER, and H. B. BRIGHAM, of Abington.

If the day should be stormy, the TOWN HALL of Abington will be occupied for the occasion. It is hoped and believed that thousands will congregate together, from the various counties, on this stirring occasion.

In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

For the information of those who may be disposed to present at this GRAND RALLY on the 4th of July, we append the following list of places for an excursion ticket from and to the places designated:—

Table with columns: FROM, TO, FROM, TO. Lists various locations like Boston, Abington, etc.

It will be understood that, for the trifling sum specified, the ticket entitles the person to go to Abington and back again. There ought to be, and our friends will exert themselves there will be, no accident, not less than five thousand persons present on the occasion.

A friendly and characteristic letter from the less and independent English reformer may be found on our last page. He alludes to an unpleasant controversy, long since terminated, and says he comes to the conclusion, 'that N. P. Rogers had the right on his side.' On what ground? Why, 'his [N. P. R.] theory on the subject of organization, 'friend Stuart feels confident was right, confirmed by observation, experience, &c. &c. Therefore—what? The Herald of Freedom was not the property of the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society? Is that his argument? Now, he utterly confounds two things entirely distinct. With the peculiar views of Mr. Rogers, as far as organized action, we never had any controversy; we never argued, never wrote against him; feeling willing and desirous that he should act according to his own convictions of duty. While we are in favor of combined effort, where it is voluntary and wisely directed, to promote a glorious enterprise, all who know us personally can testify, that our reliance for the success of truth is not upon any organization in the universe; and that it is one of our frequent affirmations, that every man is superior to any mere association, and therefore has a right to conduct his own taste, feelings and sentiments, whether to support or discard it. But we see no good reason for perpetual isolation, either of testimony or of action. Our 'controversy' with Mr. Rogers related to a matter of common honesty—a pecuniary integrity—of law and just ownership of a certain journal—not at all to his notions respecting 'boardings' or organizations; and that he was clearly in the wrong was proved out of his own mouth, and by the clearest and most positive evidence. We allude to this matter with regret, but only to rectify the very gross mistake into which our English friend has fallen.

EDWIN THOMPSON.

We regret, extremely, the accidental omission of a notice, prepared for our last number, of a temperance meeting at Washington Hall, in Broadwood street, on Sunday evening last, for the benefit of this worthy, untiring, and efficient advocate of total abstinence.

Owing to various untoward circumstances, the meeting was a small one, and, consequently, it will be pecuniary 'benefit' to Mr. T. We hope he will be generously remembered by private donors, at this point, to aid him in his praiseworthy labors; he has consecrated his all upon the altar of suffering humanity. The principal speaker at the meeting was Wendell Phillips, who is ever ready to aid a good cause or a deserving man. Theodore Parker was also expected to address the meeting; but, being unable to attend, he enclosed five dollars as his donation. Dr. Walter Channing made a few sympathetic and complimentary remarks, concluding with a similar gift of five dollars. Are there not some others who will go and do likewise?

PRO-SLAVERY MENACED.

The articles in the 'Refuge of Oppression,' &c. week, are atrociously vile—yes, as wicked as falsehood, malignity and priestly wrong can make them.

The first, from the pen of the Rev. George M. Randall, the editor of the Episcopal organ in this city, 'reveals the Christian [i] witness, falsely so called, as capable of heart of its author, and shows him to be a high committing a crime, in comparison with the cruel slanders, and declaring them to be truthful declarations. We pronounce him to be a most vile betrayer of men, the latchet of whose shoes he is not worthy to unlace, and we defy him to substantiate any of his multitudinous allegations.

The editor of the 'Merchant's Day-Book' says he would trust that man Fuller with his property, sooner than he would any Abolitionist, in the country.

He was faithful to go back to his master his property! The feelings of the slave are nothing, his interests are nothing, he is a slave, is property, his manhood is another's. Such are the fellows who mob Abolitionists in New York city.

Talk to these fellows of a 'higher law,' and you talk Greek. The Constitution interpreted by slaveholders, is their Bible, and the God they worship is Garrison, an infidel and a blasphemer for insisting on a higher law, and Smith, and Goodell, and Spooner, are impostors for imitating the Constitution from their industry—and Seward is a traitor for asserting that there is a higher power than the Constitution.—Stuart, Webster and the parties are leading the country into blank beastliness.—'Liberator Party Paper.'

Mr. Webster, in his last letter, speaks of the 'orgies' of the friends of the negroes. Mrs. Swaseh has spoken of his 'orgies' with the negroes themselves.—'Dedham Gaz.'

THE ROW AT THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—A correspondent writes: 'I perceive that some of the whig prints are saying that if Rynders is allowed to break up an abolitionist meeting, he may next break up a whig meeting. The argument is a merely self-defence, but there are men with whom only arguments addressed to their interests have any force, and who pay no attention to arguments addressed to their sense of justice. The Garrison abolitionists hold peculiar opinions, but they have a right to hold them; they have a right, also, to hold their meetings in peace; and it was the duty of the city authorities to protect them. If there was no actual violence committed at the meeting, the disturbance was such, that if Garrison and his friends had shown any spirit, violence, and serious violence, would have been committed; if there was no actual fighting, it was only avoided by a hair's breadth. This doctrine, that nobody who behaves in a disorderly manner at a public meeting, can be arrested till he strikes, is a new-fangled notion, which will not work when it comes to be applied to whig meetings, as the Mayor may yet find. Any attempt to excite disorder, as a first cause for arrest, but we are not now for the first time to learn that Mayor Woodhull is a poor spiritless creature. He is so much of a coward as to be afraid of the blackguard Rynders. A man who is conscious, as he must be—for Mayor Woodhull is not without some glimmerings of sense—of an utter want of the resolute firmness required in the chief magistracy of the city, ought to resign his place at once.—'N. Y. Evening Post.'

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SCENE IN CONGRESS.

The slavery question still continues to excite the feelings and absorb the attention of both houses of Congress, but without a final vote on any question. The following scene occurred in the Senate, one day last week:—

Mr. Benton made some observations, denying, as had been suggested by Mr. Clay, that during last summer, in Missouri, he had expressed himself against the admission of California.

Mr. Clay, in apology for having made the suggestion, read a letter written by a gentleman named Reed, at Independence, Missouri, evidently to Mr. Foot, in which the writer says that Mr. Benton, in conversation with him in relation to the admission of California, said she was not fit to be admitted, and that the Executive plan, looking to that end, was a cowardly policy, and that California should be treated as other new States had been in times past. He only read this letter in vindication of himself. He did not know the writer, or vouch for his accuracy. The Senator would know, however, whether it was true or not.

Mr. Benton denied the right of the Senator to arraign him thus in the Senate, by reading a letter and calling upon him to say whether it was true or not; but the Senator would not get off in that way. He had nothing to do with the Senator's informant, but as he had produced the letter here and published it, and thus made it a part of the parliamentary history of the country, he held himself responsible as its author. He pronounced it his [Mr. Clay's] letter, and as his letter, he branded it as infamous calumny from beginning to end. [Loud calls to order.]

Mr. Clay—As to the Senator's imputations, I hurl them back with unutterable scorn and indignation, and suggest to him to put them in his pocket of other calumnies, which here—[cries of order and rapping of the Vice President's gavel interrupted the remarks.]

Mr. Webster expressed his regret at such occurrences in the Senate, and admitted a well worded rebuke to both. For himself, he would not sit in the Senate and witness such scenes.

Mr. Hale said, if the rebuke just given was to be considered as just, and its suggestions to be followed in the practice of the future, he begged that some rule be established, by which it might be understood how old a Senator must be to entitle him to exemption from having letters read against him. [Laughter.] The other day, a letter of such a character was read against one of the youngest members of the Senate, (himself) and the Senator from Massachusetts, and others, seemed to enjoy it very much. [Renewed laughter.]

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.] WASHINGTON, Friday, June 14.

The United States have become, through the force of circumstances, the arbiter of the future destiny of Cuba and of St. Domingo. The condition of the latter island, two-thirds of it now under the control of the Spanish population, and the other third constituting the Haytian Government,—and the relentless warfare carried on between the two communities,—is now such, that the Government of the United States, by non-interference, or by interference, must decide the future political condition of the island.

If our people be suffered to take any part in the conflict, it will be on the side of the European race, and against the black government. There is every reason to believe, that something is going on in reference to this matter, and that an expedition from the United States will, at no distant day, strengthen the resources of the Dominicans. What this Government is to do, in the event that the island should be brought under the subjection either of Spain, or of American adventurers, will become a serious question.

I do not suppose that the U. S. will undertake to bully the black Emperor, Faustin Ist.—though some tendency that way may have been supposed to exist. But if, by resources which may, by our citizens, be furnished to the Dominicans, they shall subject the blacks to their dominion, and peeps to domestic slavery; and if the American and Spanish masters of the island ask for annexation to the Union, and for a Territorial or Colonial Government, or for protection against Spain or France, or England,—or all three—it will create a new and dark looking question—and it will arise in time to take the place of the present slavery conflict in Congress, should it be fortunately settled.

The newspapers say, that the Rev. Moses Stuart, who has recently published a defence of Mr. Webster's speech, wrote to Mr. W. in advance, informing him of his intention of taking a Christian view of the subject; and asking him if such a form of criticism would be agreeable to him? It is possible that Mr. Stuart would take any other than a Christian view of any subject? Or is this a joke that the Free-soilers have got up?—'Transcript.'

It would be a joke, if, after Moses shall have bread up all Daniel's positions by the strongest Brix arguments, Daniel should back out, and leave said Moses, with his Jewish Scriptures and heathen commentaries, all alone. It would be like Daniel, who never hesitates to 'hush up' his friends, when he wishes to feed his ambition or satisfy the greedy appetite of his pockets.—'Dedham Gaz.'

Daniel Webster, after submitting to the public five different readings of his late speech, seized every possible opportunity to explain and support it. He is as uneasy as a fish out of water. His last performance is in reply to the men of Newburyport, who fitted out Caleb Cushing for the tools and courtesies of the Mexican war. It sinks him, if possible, still deeper in the slough of pro-slavery villany. It is full of falsehoods, and eminently worthy of a man who lacks nothing but morals, honesty, and truth, to make him a proper substitute for John C. Calhoun. It is curious to see the neutral Transcript, as well as the trading political papers, endorse the same sentiments from Mr. Webster, which they have a thousand times condemned when uttered by political opponents. It only proves what we have repeatedly said, that the opinions of the Boston newspapers are made to sell, and have no necessary connection whatever with consistency, honesty, or common sense. We shall refer to Webster's letter again next week.

Opposition to this traitor should be the watchword of every man in Massachusetts, opposed to slavery, until he shall be driven from the Senate. He has renounced and spit at Massachusetts, and let Massachusetts return the compliment.—'Ibid.'

'WHERE'S DAN WEBSTER?'—At one of the apothecaries' stores at the West End, the other day, a colored woman, who was a fugitive from slavery, entered, and rolling up the white of her eyes, inquired: 'Hab you de paper?' The clerk replied in the negative. After pleading for a medicine for her ailment, as if expecting somebody to be after her, she said, 'Where is Dan Webster?' 'What do you want to know that for?' inquired the attendant. 'Dey hab tel me dat he come to Boston to ketch fugitive slave, and carry him back to slavery 'gin, and I's not slept for two weeks. I hab been tinkin' 'bout leavin' town, and going into country; what you tink about it?' After explaining the matter fully, and convincing her that it was a hoax, somebody had played upon her, she left, believing that she would be as well off in the city as in the country. [New Englander.]

PASS ROUND HIS NAME.—The schr. Consul sailed recently from Norfolk, Va., and when in Long Island sound, a colored man was found on board, a fugitive from slavery. The captain, on arriving at New London, delivered him up to the custody of another captain, bound for the Chesapeake, who carried him back into hopeless bondage. The name of the man who sent back this aspirant for freedom, is Falkert. Let it be remembered.—'N. Y. Path-Finder.'

The editor of the 'Merchant's Day-Book' says he would trust that man Fuller with his property, sooner than he would any Abolitionist, in the country. He was faithful to go back to his master his property! The feelings of the slave are nothing, his interests are nothing, he is a slave, is property, his manhood is another's. Such are the fellows who mob Abolitionists in New York city.

Talk to these fellows of a 'higher law,' and you talk Greek. The Constitution interpreted by slaveholders, is their Bible, and the God they worship is Garrison, an infidel and a blasphemer for insisting on a higher law, and Smith, and Goodell, and Spooner, are impostors for imitating the Constitution from their industry—and Seward is a traitor for asserting that there is a higher power than the Constitution.—Stuart, Webster and the parties are leading the country into blank beastliness.—'Liberator Party Paper.'

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THE ROW AT THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—A correspondent writes: 'I perceive that some of the whig prints are saying that if Rynders is allowed to break up an abolitionist meeting, he may next break up a whig meeting. The argument is a merely self-defence, but there are men with whom only arguments addressed to their interests have any force, and who pay no attention to arguments addressed to their sense of justice. The Garrison abolitionists hold peculiar opinions, but they have a right to hold them; they have a right, also, to hold their meetings in peace; and it was the duty of the city authorities to protect them. If there was no actual violence committed at the meeting, the disturbance was such, that if Garrison and his friends had shown any spirit, violence, and serious violence, would have been committed; if there was no actual fighting, it was only avoided by a hair's breadth. This doctrine, that nobody who behaves in a disorderly manner at a public meeting, can be arrested till he strikes, is a new-fangled notion, which will not work when it comes to be applied to whig meetings, as the Mayor may yet find. Any attempt to excite disorder, as a first cause for arrest, but we are not now for the first time to learn that Mayor Woodhull is a poor spiritless creature. He is so much of a coward as to be afraid of the blackguard Rynders. A man who is conscious, as he must be—for Mayor Woodhull is not without some glimmerings of sense—of an utter want of the resolute firmness required in the chief magistracy of the city, ought to resign his place at once.—'N. Y. Evening Post.'

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that is a mistake. If I recollect rightly, very soon after that disgraceful scene against the school of Miss Crandall, there was a case which was a subject of much comment; but Connecticut concluded not to disgrace herself in pursuing it.

'Some instances of the seizure of alleged fugitive slaves are known to have occurred in this generation in Massachusetts. You don't say so? But, except one, their number and their history is uncertain; that one took place in Boston, twelve or fifteen years ago. It is the latter case which he has remembered, and he has placed it back 'twelve or fifteen years ago. O! 'The Northern slave of his memory,' as Henry Ward Beecher says, 'is surely paralyzed.' He forgets what John H. Pierson did, who now owns that he has 'returned to a sense of his constitutional duty. Surely, he was in his constitutional duty, and did it 'with alacrity,' when, in South Boston, without a warrant, he seized a fugitive slave, and sent him back in one of his own vessels, without judge or jury. Mr. Webster might have inquired of him, and he would have found something more recent even than the latter case, which occurred seven or eight years ago; said if they have been less frequent than men suppose, why is it? There are hundreds of fugitive slaves in Boston at this moment. Why do they not come and get them? He represents the votes of Massachusetts. Daniel Webster dwells here with these sentiments in his



