

THE MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

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Selections.

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SLAVERY AS IT IS.

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ANOTHER ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

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Mr. Hale. The Senator says that no exception has been taken to the reception of petitions upon this subject.

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Mr. Hale. Oh, I did not understand that. Then, the rule of the Senate is, that Friends are entitled to petition, and that is it.

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Mr. Hale. That motion to lay the petition on the table is withdrawn, and I desire to say a few words.

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Mr. Hale. If the Senator will allow me, I want to correct him in the statement of a fact.

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Mr. Hale. I withdraw the motion for the present.

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THE LIBERATOR

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

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1852.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NO. 1117.

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Mr. Hale. If the Senator will allow me, I want to correct him in the statement of a fact.

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves...

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NO. 1117.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The following remarks of Mr. SUMNER, on presenting the petition of New England Friends for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, are copied from the Congressional Globe:—

Mr. SUMNER. I hold in my hand, and desire to present, a memorial from the representatives of the Society of Friends in New England, formally adopted at a public meeting, and authenticated by their clerk, in which they ask for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law...

GOVERNOR HUNT AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

We have already expressed the conviction that the motives of Governor Hunt had been very falsely represented with respect to the pardon of the colored man, Snowden.

ALBANY, May 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR.—I reply with pleasure to your inquiry, in relation to the pardon of James P. Snowden, a colored convict.

The newspaper statements to which you refer are erroneous in several important particulars. An application was made to me a few days before his term expired to pardon him on the ground of his innocence.

It was clearly established by the proofs presented to me, that he had been convicted of a crime which he never committed.

At the time of granting the pardon I had no knowledge, or suspicion, that Snowden was a person, referred to in the letter addressed to me by Dr. Allen Thomas of Maryland.

When I had been satisfactorily shown that an innocent man is confined in the State Prison, I have never stopped to inquire whether he is black or white, bond or free.

To you, who know me, I am certain that no assurance is needed to satisfy you that I am incapable of exercising my office with a view to the defeat of the public interest.

When I consider the labor and embarrassment which are inseparable from the discharge of this responsibility in a large State like ours, it does not surprise me that erroneous inferences should be drawn from an imperfect knowledge of the facts governing my action.

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LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

Mr. Garrison: With your leave, I will offer a few remarks to the readers of the Liberator. And I avail myself of the privilege, (which I trust will be granted,) to make...

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

I consider the liberty of speech to lie at the very foundation of all true freedom; and, farther, that the denial of it is the prolific source of anarchy and mobocracy. Let the people once fully understand, that it is alike commendable and right to hear, or at least to grant the privilege of others hearing, what may be said upon any subject worthy of being presented to the community, and the present spirit of the mobocracy...

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

The cause of universal liberty always lay near my heart. That, and a spirit of inquiry for truth, have been leading traits of my life; and although, in the pursuit of these, I have been called to make some little sacrifice of what might be called an orthodox reputation, yet I have never for once, I believe, desired to return to the flesh-pots of my former doxy, unless truth shall lead that way. Educated in the strongest sect of Sunday Congregationalism, I now find myself, by following truth, a member of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination—a denomination decidedly opposed to oppression, and warm advocates for the freedom of speech. The church, of which I am now pastor, has openly renounced all fellowship with slavery, and holds its meeting-house open for free discussion.

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

By what I have said, you will see that I differ also in my views relative to the Sabbath. This being one point which peculiarly distinguishes our people from other sects, we feel a deep interest with regard to that question; and should you not deem the subject of too small importance, or too foreign in its import, to be admitted into your paper, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to lay before your readers, some of the reasons why we, as a denomination, observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first day, or no day.

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

With affectionate regard for your welfare, and wishing success to the cause of liberty, I am, dear Sir, Your friend, SHERMAN S. GRISWOLD. Greenmanville, April 9, 1852.

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

I have just completed my course of lectures in Acton. I have spoken there two Sunday evenings to very respectable audiences. Four copies of the Liberator are taken in Acton, and many young men read there. There is a growing conviction among the Actonians, that they have got something to do for the establishment of the kingdom of Christ, besides supporting sectarian churches, voting compromising politicians into office, and expending their money in erecting monuments over the bones of their revolutionary sires. I am requested by the friends there, to ask the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society to hold a Convention, on Sunday, in A. as soon as possible.

LETTER FROM S. S. GRISWOLD.

It is not far distant when the oppressed shall be set free. Then will be a day of jubilee, such as was never known before, whose shouts will reach to the heavens, and the poor and degraded slave will breathe the air of freedom. Oh, hasten that welcome day, that shall liberate the suffering millions of our own flesh and blood, and remove the deep stain from our land! Our fathers fought and died that we might be free, and our becoming free, we might free those then held in bondage; but we have shamefully betrayed the trust which our fathers placed in our hands.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO.

MY DEAR MR. GARRISON: Did I promise you some account of our Woman's Convention, held in Massillon on the 25th and 27th of May? If I did, it should have been a very modest provisional promise, subject to the chances and limitations of sickness, which I always have on such occasions; for this is the first time when seated under my own vine and fig-tree, I have felt it possible of fulfilment, in the least degree. You will doubtless see the published proceedings in good season, but my little word may not be unwelcome to you, nevertheless.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO.

There is a fresh memory upon me, of bright, earnest, and literally soul-lit faces, that I shall not soon lose, and that I wish I could convey to you, that you might see with my eyes the abundant worth and beauty of character to be found among our Ohio women, and the loving earnestness with which they take a great reform to their hearts. To be sure, they do it with a timid hesitancy, which might seem unaccountable to you, stout Luther of reform as you are, but which, however, does not conceal their true earnestness. There was dear 'Aunt Fanny' (Mrs. E. D. Gage, with her characteristic face, but of light and love, for President; a place in which I was glad to see her, the 'mother of men and women', the true wife, the gentle sympathizing neighbor and friend, although she found it somewhat embarrassing to sit so prominently in the foreground.

WOMAN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO.

Her opening speech was a good one, full of simplicity and serious thought, but not so good as some short, pithy, and extemporaneous ones which she made during the sessions. Mrs. —, of Wellsville, Ohio, gave a most interesting history of the 'rise and progress' of the 'Maine Law', which she said originated in the efforts of one poor, unknown woman, grown desperate with her lot in life as the helpless wife of a drunkard, whose easily earned dollar or two dollars per day went all for rum, while her hard-won shilling alone supplied him and his children with bread. Her speech was an excellent answer to the question—'What woman do for reform?'

WOMAN'S CONVENTION IN OHIO.

By what I have said, you will see that I differ also in my views relative to the Sabbath. This being one point which peculiarly distinguishes our people from other sects, we feel a deep interest with regard to that question; and should you not deem the subject of too small importance, or too foreign in its import, to be admitted into your paper, I would like to avail myself of the opportunity to lay before your readers, some of the reasons why we, as a denomination, observe the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, instead of the first day, or no day.

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- Francis Jackson, \$200 Charles F. Hovey, 100 Wendell Phillips, 100 Weymouth Female A. S. Society, 50 James N. Buffum, 25 Daniel Foster, 25 Bournes Spooner, 20 Thomas J. Hunt, 10 Martha Smith, Plainfield, 10 George W. Chapman, 10 William R. Hillis, 5 00 Reuben H. Ober, 5 00 Israel Rushworth, Halifax, N. S., 5 00 Nathaniel H. Whiting, 5 00 Joseph Barker, 5 00 F. H. Underwood, 5 00 John Rand, 5 00 George W. Woods, 4 00 J. T. Sargent, 3 00 E. Baily, Milford, 3 00 R. Young, Boston, 3 00 Samuel Dyer, 2 00 Robert Palmer, 2 00 H. Carter, Athol, 2 00 William J. Watkins, 2 00 William Lovell, 1 00 L. Woodberry, 1 00 L. Brown, 1 00 P. Stuart, Jr., 1 00 Charles K. Hood, 1 00 George W. Beal, 1 00 C. L. Remond, 1 00 Albert Ford, 1 00 Eliza A. Lawton, 1 00 E. B. Perkins, 1 00 F. Hinekley, 1 00 John Wilson, 0 50 Maria S. Page, 0 50

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- To N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1852. Sarah S. Russell, 50 00 Mary G. Chapman, 10 00 Mr. and Ashby, Newburyport, 10 00 Stephen S. Foster, 10 00 Albert M. Chase, 10 00 Clark Greenman, 7 00 An Abolitionist, 8 00 John C. Gore, 5 00 A. Stanwood, 5 00 Mary Plummer, 5 00 Sarah J. Davey, 5 00 Samuel May, Jr., 5 00 Elizabeth Wyman, 4 00 E. A. Cotton, 5 00 Effingham L. Capron, 5 00 D. H. Morey, 5 00 Samuel Barrett, 4 00 F. M. Robbins, 2 00 J. H. Carter, 2 00 C. H. Young, 0 50 A. J. Grover, 1 00 David Bartlett, 1 00 E. Quincy, 1 00 Mary L. Richmond, 0 25 J. G. Forman, 0 50 Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 1 00 J. E. Brown, 0 50 Lewis Ford, 1 00 John Barlow, 0 50 Eliza F. Belknap, 0 50 Jehiel Claffin, 1 00 R. N. Bell, 1 00 Philetus H. Chase, 0 25 Elizabeth R. Parsons, 1 00 Thos. C. Green, 1 00 A. C. Davis, 1 00 Caroline E. Putnam, 1 00 Alden Sampson, 1 00 S. J. Bonny, 0 25 Nathaniel Robbins, 1 00 E. Morrill, 1 00 M. B. Goodrich, 1 00 Philand. Shaw, 1 00 Paulina Gerry, 1 00 Lloyd H. Brooks, 0 50 H. I. Bowditch, 1 00 C. Pearce, 1 00 H. Schlesinger, 1 00 John Jones, 1 00 L. B. Danforth, 1 00 A. B. Peck, 0 50 T. L. H. Brooks, 2 00 W. Williams, 0 50 F. C. Mansfield, 0 50 T. H. Haskel, 1 00 J. C. Chandler, 1 00 R. H. Ober, 1 00 J. Crocker, 1 00 J. B. Rogers, 0 50 F. Hinekley, 1 00 E. Stern, 0 10 E. Merrill, 1 00 J. Buffum, 1 00 C. W. Wellington, 1 00 Philand. Shaw, 1 00 Hervey E. Weston, 0 50 William Queen, 0 25 William Buffum, 0 50 Ira Gray, 0 50 A. Ferris, 0 50 R. Loud, 0 50 John Rand, 1 00 W. A. Abney, 1 00 George Mole, 0 25 Gertrude Barrett, 0 50 Edward Andrews, 1 00 Warren Weston, 1 00 George Howe, 1 00 F. M. Robbins, 0 50 M. J. Barker, 1 00 S. D. Waley, 0 50 Richard Clap, 1 00 J. H. Butler, 0 50 W. C. Currier, 1 00 J. P. Howell, 1 00 Lydia Hollowell, 1 00 Elizabeth Richardson, 1 00 R. Smith, 1 00 E. Sprague, 1 00 A. R. Bramhall, 1 00 C. F. Hovey, 1 00 C. Bramhall, 3 00 S. Phibbrick, 3 00 Joseph Merrill, 1 00 James Lodge, 0 50 Eliza Jane Alden, 0 50 E. Draper, 1 00 Elizabeth Ayres, 1 00 G. J. Peterson, 1 00 Sarah J. Davey, 1 00 Daniel Buxton, Jr., 2 00 Samuel Puffer, 1 00 M. Greenman, 2 00 I. H. Brown, 1 00 — Duty, 1 00 Mary Plummer, 1 00 P. B. Cogswell, 1 00 Sarah Marston, 1 00 Susan H. Rand, 1 00 Chenies M. Kelly, 0 50 Alice H. Easton, 0 25 Benjamin Phillips, 0 50 Mary H. Cogswell, 1 00 A. Stanwood, 1 00 D. Howland, 1 00 M. W. Stetson, 1 00 Wm Boynton, 1 00 E. Y. Perry, 1 00 M. H. Haskell, 0 50 Mary B. Perry, 1 00 Robert Sanford, 1 00 Helen E. Garrison, 1 00 M. E. Carter, 1 00 Anna T. Draper, 1 00 Geo. W. Shields, 2 00 Hannah Buffum, 1 00 Thos. Parker, 2 00 E. H. Porter, 1 00 Geo. J. Hunt, 1 00 M. P. Tidmarsh, 1 00 Dr. Taft, 1 00 N. Nelson, 0 50 Lydia Spooner, 2 00 Anna Alley, 1 00 Charles F. Hovey, 0 50 C. J. Hambleton, 1 00 Park Pillsbury, 0 50 Kate Smith, 0 50 Edmund Jackson, 0 50 Dr. Deming, 1 00 G. B. Beals, 1 00 Charles Burton, 1 00 G. B. Libb, 1 00 N. B. Spooner, 1 00 W. W. Hartshorn, 0 50 Daniel Foster, 2 00 T. W. Stowell, 0 25 James N. Buffum, 2 00 B. Spooner, 1 00 John B. Pierce, 2 00 H. C. Field, 0 50 Edward Fillebrown, 1 00 S. Dyer, 0 50 Mary Perry, 0 50 Deborah Kimball, 1 00 Different friends, 18 92 Mary G. Chapman, 1 00 Cash without names, 8 44 M. S. Bowker, 1 00

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PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

- To the Annual Meeting, Rochester, May, 1852. Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, \$400 00 Francis Jackson, Boston, 200 00 Wendell Phillips, " 200 00 William R. Hallowell, Rochester, N. Y., 25 00 Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Mass., 20 00 Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 10 00 Griffith M. Cooper, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., 10 00 H. W. Foster, Pawtucket, R. I., 5 00 Henry B. O'Neil, Canadagua, N. Y., 5 00 William K. Foster, " 5 00 Several smaller pledges, amounting in all to 150 00

PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

- Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', N. Y., 25 00 Henry S. Palmer, " 25 00 Isaac Post, Rochester, " 10 00 Robert Parvis, Byberry, Pa., 10 00 Lewis Burtis, Rochester, N. Y., 10 00 William H. Topp, Albany, 5 00 John King, Cores, Pa., 5 00 L. M. Cutcheon, Warren, Mass., 5 00 Henry B. O'Neil, Rochester, N. Y., 5 00 P. H. Jones, Troy, do, 5 00 Several smaller donations, amounting in all to 35 00

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- To N. E. Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1852. Sarah S. Russell, 50 00 Mary G. Chapman, 10 00 Mr. and Ashby, Newburyport, 10 00 Stephen S. Foster, 10 00 Albert M. Chase, 10 00 Clark Greenman, 7 00 An Abolitionist, 8 00 John C. Gore, 5 00 A. Stanwood, 5 00 Mary Plummer, 5 00 Sarah J. Davey, 5 00 Samuel May, Jr., 5 00 Elizabeth Wyman, 4 00 E. A. Cotton, 5 00 Effingham L. Capron, 5 00 D. H. Morey, 5 00 Samuel Barrett, 4 00 F. M. Robbins, 2 00 J. H. Carter, 2 00 C. H. Young, 0 50 A. J. Grover, 1 00 David Bartlett, 1 00 E. Quincy, 1 00 Mary L. Richmond, 0 25 J. G. Forman, 0 50 Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 1 00 J. E. Brown, 0 50 Lewis Ford, 1 00 John Barlow, 0 50 Eliza F. Belknap, 0 50 Jehiel Claffin, 1 00 R. N. Bell, 1 00 Philetus H. Chase, 0 25 Elizabeth R. Parsons, 1 00 Thos. C. Green, 1 00 A. C. Davis, 1 00 Caroline E. Putnam, 1 00 Alden Sampson, 1 00 S. J. Bonny, 0 25 Nathaniel Robbins, 1 00 E. Morrill, 1 00 M. B. Goodrich, 1 00 Philand. Shaw, 1 00 Paulina Gerry, 1 00 Lloyd H. Brooks, 0 50 H. I. Bowditch, 1 00 C. Pearce, 1 00 H. Schlesinger, 1 00 John Jones, 1 00 L. B. Danforth, 1 00 A. B. Peck, 0 50 T. L. H. Brooks, 2 00 W. Williams, 0 50 F. C. Mansfield, 0 50 T. H. Haskel, 1 00 J. C. Chandler, 1 00 R. H. Ober, 1 00 J. Crocker, 1 00 J. B. Rogers, 0 50 F. Hinekley, 1 00 E. Stern, 0 10 E. Merrill, 1 00 J. Buffum, 1 00 C. W. Wellington, 1 00 Philand. Shaw, 1 00 Hervey E. Weston, 0 50 William Queen, 0 25 William Buffum, 0 50 Ira Gray, 0 50 A. Ferris, 0 50 R. Loud, 0 50 John Rand, 1 00 W. A. Abney, 1 00 George Mole, 0 25 Gertrude Barrett, 0 50 Edward Andrews, 1 00 Warren Weston, 1 00 George Howe, 1 00 F. M. Robbins, 0 50 M. J. Barker, 1 00 S. D. Waley, 0 50 Richard Clap, 1 00 J. H. Butler, 0 50 W. C. Currier, 1 00 J. P. Howell, 1 00 Lydia Hollowell, 1 00 Elizabeth Richardson, 1 00 R. Smith, 1 00 E. Sprague, 1 00 A. R. Bramhall, 1 00 C. F. Hovey, 1 00 C. Bramhall, 3 00 S. Phibbrick, 3 00 Joseph Merrill, 1 00 James Lodge, 0 50 Eliza Jane Alden, 0 50 E. Draper, 1 00 Elizabeth Ayres, 1 00 G. J. Peterson, 1 00 Sarah J. Davey, 1 00 Daniel Buxton, Jr., 2 00 Samuel Puffer, 1 00 M. Greenman, 2 00 I. H. Brown, 1 00 — Duty, 1 00 Mary Plummer, 1 00 P. B. Cogswell, 1 00 Sarah Marston, 1 00 Susan H. Rand, 1 00 Chenies M. Kelly, 0 50 Alice H. Easton, 0 25 Benjamin Phillips, 0 50 Mary H. Cogswell, 1 00 A. Stanwood, 1 00 D. Howland, 1 00 M. W. Stetson, 1 00 Wm Boynton, 1 00 E. Y. Perry, 1 00 M. H. Haskell, 0 50 Mary B. Perry, 1 00 Robert Sanford, 1 00 Helen E. Garrison, 1 00 M. E. Carter, 1 00 Anna T. Draper, 1 00 Geo. W. Shields, 2 00 Hannah Buffum, 1 00 Thos. Parker, 2 00 E. H. Porter, 1 00 Geo. J. Hunt, 1 00 M. P. Tidmarsh, 1 00 Dr. Taft, 1 00 N. Nelson, 0 50 Lydia Spooner, 2 00 Anna Alley, 1 00 Charles F. Hovey, 0 50 C. J. Hambleton, 1 00 Park Pillsbury, 0 50 Kate Smith, 0 50 Edmund Jackson, 0 50 Dr. Deming, 1 00 G. B. Beals, 1 00 Charles Burton, 1 00 G. B. Libb, 1 00 N. B. Spooner, 1 00 W. W. Hartshorn, 0 50 Daniel Foster, 2 00 T. W. Stowell, 0 25 James N. Buffum, 2 00 B. Spooner, 1 00 John B. Pierce, 2 00 H. C. Field, 0 50 Edward Fillebrown, 1 00 S. Dyer, 0 50 Mary Perry, 0 50 Deborah Kimball, 1 00 Different friends, 18 92 Mary G. Chapman, 1 00 Cash without names, 8 44 M. S. Bowker, 1 00

PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

- Francis Jackson, \$200 Charles F. Hovey, 100 Wendell Phillips, 100 Weymouth Female A. S. Society, 50 James N. Buffum, 25 Daniel Foster, 25 Bournes Spooner, 20 Thomas J. Hunt, 10 Martha Smith, Plainfield, 10 George W. Chapman, 10 William R. Hillis, 5 00 Reuben H. Ober, 5 00 Israel Rushworth, Halifax, N. S., 5 00 Nathaniel H. Whiting, 5 00 Joseph Barker, 5 00 F. H. Underwood, 5 00 John Rand, 5 00 George W. Woods, 4 00 J. T. Sargent, 3 00 E. Baily, Milford, 3 00 R. Young, Boston, 3 00 Samuel Dyer, 2 00 Robert Palmer, 2 00 H. Carter, Athol, 2 00 William J. Watkins, 2 00 William Lovell, 1 00 L. Woodberry, 1 00 L. Brown, 1 00 P. Stuart, Jr., 1 00 Charles K. Hood, 1 00 George W. Beal, 1 00 C. L. Remond, 1 00 Albert Ford, 1 00 Eliza A. Lawton, 1 00 E. B. Perkins, 1 00 F. Hinekley, 1 00 John Wilson, 0 50 Maria S. Page, 0 50

PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

- To the Annual Meeting, Rochester, May, 1852. Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, \$400 00 Francis Jackson, Boston, 200 00 Wendell Phillips, " 200 00 William R. Hallowell, Rochester, N. Y., 25 00 Samuel May, Jr., Leicester, Mass., 20 00 Joseph Carpenter, New Rochelle, N. Y., 10 00 Griffith M. Cooper, Williamson, Wayne Co., N. Y., 10 00 H. W. Foster, Pawtucket, R. I., 5 00 Henry B. O'Neil, Canadagua, N. Y., 5 00 William K. Foster, " 5 00 Several smaller pledges, amounting in all to 150 00

PLEDGES TO AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

- Gerrit Smith, Peterboro', N. Y., 25 00 Henry S. Palmer, " 25 00 Isaac Post, Rochester, " 10 00 Robert Parvis, Byberry, Pa., 10 00 Lewis Burtis, Rochester, N. Y., 10 00 William H. Topp, Albany, 5 00 John King, Cores, Pa., 5 00 L. M. Cutcheon, Warren, Mass., 5 00 Henry B. O'Neil, Rochester, N. Y., 5 00 P. H. Jones, Troy, do, 5 00 Several smaller donations, amounting in all to 35 00

CARD.

The Subscriber hereby tenders his thanks to the Union M. E. Church, of Charlestown, for the very kind manner in which he was received there on last Sabbath, and the aid which it rendered him, in behalf of Mr. Fairbank, who is now in prison in Kentucky, where he is paying the penalty for loving his neighbor as well as himself, and doing to others as he would they should do to him. If other New England Churches will show a like attention to suffering humanity, they will sufficiently prove their anti-slavery character. JOHN MARSHALL. Boston, June 9, 1852.

LECTURES BY DANIEL FOSTER.

Daniel Foster, of Concord, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will give his course of four lectures in WORCESTER, on the evenings of Monday to Thursday, June 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th; and at WOONSOCKET, (R. I.) on the evenings of Sunday to Wednesday, June 20 to 23d, inclusive. The annual meeting of the Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Georgetown, on Saturday and Sunday, June 26 and 27, commencing Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Parker Pillsbury, and C. L. Remond will be in attendance. JAMES N. BUFFUM, President. ELIZA J. KENNY, Secretary.

SUNDAY MEETINGS IN ABINGTON.

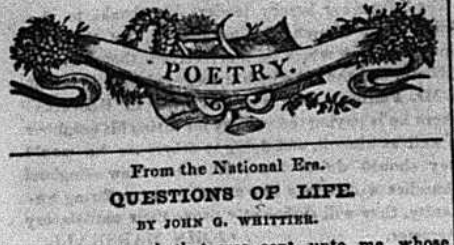
Meetings will be held in the Town Hall, Abington, on Sunday next, at the usual time—to be addressed by A. Bronson Alcott, of Boston. DIED.—At Maccleson, Wayne County, (N. Y.) on Sunday, May 30th, of consumption, SUSAN R., wife of ELIAS DOTY, aged 46 years. Educated a Friend, she cherished through life a strong faith in the Christian principles taught and practised by Penn. Benezet, John Woolman, and Elias Hicks. An earnest desire to 'follow the light,' led her to be an active Abolitionist. Finding the doors of the house in which she worshipped closed against the faithful advocates of the slave, and loving humanity more than self, living principles better than dead forms, she turned from those doors—although the trial was a severe one—and ceased her fellowship with the Society of Friends; still retaining a strong friendship and keeping up a cordial intercourse with many individual members of that Society. A woman of great activity and energy, her aid was ever valuable and efficient; with a heart filled with benevolent kindness, a hand open as day to melting charity, the poor never went from her door without a kind word and timely help.

A NEW HISTORY.

THIS is one of the most valuable works that I ever written for Schools and Families, and intended to remove the prejudices from Whites against the Colored and Indian people in the United States. The work will contain four volumes of about four hundred pages each, 12mo., or about sixteen hundred pages in all. There will be two volumes of interesting Geography, and two Historical Readers, accompanied with an Atlas of thirteen Maps and Charts of all the different nations and countries, with engravings. Giving. 1st, The Males and Females of all nations, with their complexions and costumes—in Maps. 2nd, The Circle Globe, the Belt or Band, with the five Zones of the division of the earth, I have placed in a globe map, divided into nine parts by a parallel line from North to South, and from East to West, and have placed men of all nations in their own countries, in which they were born—giving the true complexion and figure of the nations in the five Zones of the inhabited Globe. It revolves on its axis, and is a Globe Map also. Also, is divided by Oceans, Seas, Straits, Capes, Lakes, Bays, Islands, Rivers, &c., &c. 3rd, Figures of the Earth, Sun, Moon and Planets. 4th, Of Mountains, Islands, &c. 5th, Figures of the ancient historians, with the prophecies of Christ and his Apostles, and Bishops who were colored. 6th, The capital cities of each nation and country, animals, &c. The first great lesson we are taught is to get learning—the key of knowledge, the standard of truth, the foundation of every good virtue, the most useful art ever taught by mankind. Learning is the true source of knowledge, and this we derive from books. Without them, we should be an ignorant, superstitious and degraded race. And what can be more interesting than the study of History? The most learned men of all nations have obtained their information and science from Books and Historical works. I have selected from hundreds of the best authors in Europe, who take the front rank in literature in the old world. The work is completed for the Press, and the Atlas for the Engraver. If any man or company of men in America or England wish to do good for themselves and the oppressed people of Israel—proved to be the Colored and Indian races—they will do so in assisting to get this work printed. Apply to R. B. LEWIS, BATH, ME.

BOOKS.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, or Life among the Lowly; by Mrs. Harriet B. Stowe. Price in paper \$1; in cloth \$1.50. A Defence for Fugitive Slaves, against the Acts of Congress of February 12, 1793, and September 18, 1850. By Lyander Spooner. 25 cents. The Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by the same author, 50 cents. Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, 25 cents. The Branded Hand; or Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida, for aiding Slaves to escape from Bondage, 25 cts. The Anti-Slavery Harp, 12 cts. Narrative of Henry Watson, a Fugitive Slave, 12 1/2 cts. Walker's Fugitive of Slavery, for Youth, 6 cts. Walker's Brief View of American Chastized Humanity, 6 cts. Auto-Biography of Henry C. Wright, \$1. The Proceedings of the Woman's Rights Convention, held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 15th and 16th, 1851, 25 cts. Slavery: Letters and Speeches, by Horace Mann, 75 cts. Children, their Rights, their Duties, in Manhood and in Discease. By Joel Shew, M. D., \$1. The Hydropathic Encyclopaedia, by Dr. Trall, in two volumes, \$2.50. Speeches, Addresses, and Occasional Sermons, in two volumes, by Theodore Parker, \$2.50. For Sale by Bela Marsh, 25, Cornhill, may 7 3 moe.



POETRY. From the National Era. QUESTIONS OF LIFE. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

'And the angel that was sent unto me, whose name was Uriel, gave me an answer, and said, Thou hast heard good tidings in the way of the Most High; Yea, my lord. Then said I unto me, Go thy way, weigh me the weight of the fire, or measure me the blast of the wind, or call me again the day that is past.' II. EDWARDS, chap. 6.

Which worlds destroy and worlds create, But whisp'ers in my spirit's ear, In tones of love and warning fear, A language none beside may hear.

To Him, from wanderings long and wild, I come an over-wearied child, In cool and shade His peace to find, Like dew-fall settling on my mind.

Assured that all I know is best, And humbly trusting for the rest, I turn from the bewildering sense Of his diffused Omnipotence.

From Nature and her mockery, Art, And book and speech of men apart, To the still witness in my heart; With reverence waiting to behold His Avatar of Love unfold, Th' Eternal Beauty new and old!

I am: how little more I know! Whence came I? Whether do I go? A centred self, which feels and is— A cry between the silences; A shadow-birth of clouds and strife, With sunshine on the hills of life; A shaft from Nature's quiver, cast Into the Future, from the Past; And through the cradle and the shroud, A meteor's flight from cloud to cloud.

Through the vastness, arching all, I see the great stars rise and fall, The rounding seasons come and go, The tided ocean's ebb and flow; The tokens of a central Force, Whose circles, in their widening course, O'erleap and move the Universe; The workings of the Law, whence springs The rhythmic harmony of things, Which shapes in earth the darling spair, And orbs in heaven the morning star.

Of all I see, in earth and sky— Star, flower, beast, bird—what part have I? This conscious life—is it the same Which thrills the universal frame, Whereby the caverned crystal shoots, And mounts the asp from forest roots, Whereby the exiled wood-bird tells How feels the stone the green her native dells? Which brings its sparkling prism forth? The forest tree the throb which gives the life-blood to its new-born leaves? Do bird and blossom feel like me Life's many-folded mystery— The wonder which it is to be? Or stand I severed and distinct From Nature's chain of life unlinked? Allied to all, yet not the less Prisoned in separate consciousness, Alone orb'd under with a sense Of life, and cause, and consequence?

In vain to me the Sphinx propounds The riddle of her sights and sounds; Back still the vaulted mystery gives The echoed question it receives— What sings the brook? What oracles Is in the pine-tree's organ swell? What may the wind's low burden be? The meaning of the moaning sea? The hieroglyphics of the stars? Or clouded sun's crimson bars? I vainly ask, for mocks my skill The trick of Nature's cypher still.

I turn from Nature unto men, I ask the stylus and the pen; What sang the bard of old? What meant The prophets of the Orient? The rolls of buried Egypt hid In painted tomb and pyramid? What mean Idumea's arrowy lines, Or dusk Elora's monstrous signs? How speaks the primal thought of man From the grim carvings of Copan? Where rests the secret? Where the keys Of th' old death-bolted mysteries? Alas! the dead retain their trust, Dust hath no answer from the dust.

The great enigmas still unguessed, Unanswered the eternal quest; I gathered up the scattered rays Of wisdom in the early days, Faint gleams and broken, like the light Of meteors in a Northern night, Betraying to the darkling earth The unseen sun which gave them birth; I listen to the Sybil's chant, The voice of priest and hierophant; I know what Indian Kreesha saith, And what of life and what of death The demon taught to Socrates; And what, beneath his garden trees, Slow pacing with a dream-like tread, The solemn-thoughted Plato said; Nor lack I tokens, great or small, Of God's clear light in each and all, While holding with more dear regard The story of Hebrew seer and bard, The starry pages promise-lit With Christ's Evangel over-writ, Thy miracle of Life and Death, Oh, Holy One of Nazareth!

After the Jury of Inquest had discharged their duty, the negroes were taken into custody by the Sheriff, and brought to the jail, where they were placed in irons by dark, on Wednesday evening last, and sent by the Sheriff to an upper room of the building adjoining the Republican Office, and a guard stationed over them. When the Sheriff was attending to the securing with irons of the woman and boy, he entered the room where the two men were confined, rescued them from the guard in attendance, carried them to the bluff, above what is known as the Lower Ferry, and hung them until they were dead.

The Sheriff started off in pursuit of the mob, as soon as he was apprised of the rescue, and cut the ropes by which the bodies were suspended, immediately upon his arrival, but was too late to save the negroes from their fate. The Coroner empaneled a Jury of Inquest on Thursday, whose verdict, as we learn, was that the negroes were hung by a mob, consisting of persons to the Jury unknown. The other two murderers were taken to Coffeyville yesterday, and placed in the County Jail, where they were held in law—Grenada (Miss), Republican of April 28th.

Serious Affray in Richmond, Va.—The Richmond Republican, of Monday last, gives an account of a serious affray, which occurred on Sunday, between a party of the annuals and a mob, which resulted in the death of Mr. Gilliam. From what we could understand, says the Republican, a difficulty arose between these gentlemen relative to a money transaction, both claiming a hundred dollar note as their property. Mr. G. said it was his, as he could prove from a gentleman from whom he received it. He then challenged the other to a duel, and swore to the note. He then asked if G. would, and before receiving an answer, said if G. did so, he would not believe him upon oath; whereupon G. knocked him down, when mutual friends rushed up and separated the combatants for the time. After the expiration of a few minutes, Harrod again approached Gilliam, with one hand in his pocket, and the other holding a pistol, and said, 'I have something about the injury his face had received. Gilliam replied, to which Harrod answered insultingly, when Gilliam rushed upon him and seized him, telling him not to draw a pistol from his pocket. In the scuffle, Harrod received several very severe wounds on the face and about his head, and Gilliam was stabbed severely three times in the abdomen, once in the side, and once in the back about the shoulders. Gilliam seized a chair, and was in the act of striking Harrod, when a bystander caught it. Gilliam then exclaimed, 'Let me kill him, for he has stabbed me, and I shall be a dead man in five minutes.' Harrod then fled, and was followed by a mob of his kness, probably from his own knife. It is proper to say that the combatants had been on the most intimate terms up to the very moment of the fight between them. They are both men of families. Mr. Harrod resides in Nansemond, we understand, and is said to be a very kind, peaceable, friendly disposed man, and well known to the community. He was seen as an orderly and charitable man, when not under undue influences, and his numerous friends sadly regret this unfortunate occurrence. We feel satisfied that nothing of the sort would have taken place, had not the parties been indulging too freely in a social glass. We have never seen a greater manifestation of rage and violence than that which was witnessed in Mr. Harrod yesterday. The thought of his family, and the heart-rending despair of his wife, seemed to harrow up his very soul, while the tears of remorse flowed continually down his cheeks. Mr. Harrod has placed himself in the hands of the law, to await its disposition. Mr. Gilliam died about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Murder in New Orleans—Attempt to Lynch the Murderer.—Great excitement was produced yesterday, by a very bloody affray which occurred at 1 o'clock, at the corner of South Market and Love streets. It appears that an Irishman, a long, thin, dark man, wearing a top hat, and a long coat, and after taking a drink, refused to pay for it, when the bar-keeper, a German, whose name we could not learn, jumped over the counter, and attacking Haley, stabbed him twice in the side with a knife, either of which wounds was sufficient to produce death. The Irishman then fled, and was followed by a mob of his kness, probably from his own knife. It is proper to say that the combatants had been on the most intimate terms up to the very moment of the fight between them. They are both men of families. Mr. Harrod resides in Nansemond, we understand, and is said to be a very kind, peaceable, friendly disposed man, and well known to the community. He was seen as an orderly and charitable man, when not under undue influences, and his numerous friends sadly regret this unfortunate occurrence. We feel satisfied that nothing of the sort would have taken place, had not the parties been indulging too freely in a social glass. We have never seen a greater manifestation of rage and violence than that which was witnessed in Mr. Harrod yesterday. The thought of his family, and the heart-rending despair of his wife, seemed to harrow up his very soul, while the tears of remorse flowed continually down his cheeks. Mr. Harrod has placed himself in the hands of the law, to await its disposition. Mr. Gilliam died about 7 o'clock in the evening.

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latter tried the case, both should have a cost of far and feathers. This notification was given in writing, and in official form. The two men were taken into custody by the Sheriff, and brought to the jail, where they were placed in irons by dark, on Wednesday evening last, and sent by the Sheriff to an upper room of the building adjoining the Republican Office, and a guard stationed over them. When the Sheriff was attending to the securing with irons of the woman and boy, he entered the room where the two men were confined, rescued them from the guard in attendance, carried them to the bluff, above what is known as the Lower Ferry, and hung them until they were dead.

Terribly Bloody and Fatal Affray—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.—We are indebted to a friend for the following details of one of the bloodiest and deadliest affrays that ever took place in Kentucky. JACKSON, Ky., Sunday Morning, March 14, 1852. I hasten to give you intelligence of one of the bloodiest, and most fatal affrays, that ever occurred in this State.

Last evening, Russell Hill, Isiah Hill, Frederick Hill, and two or three boys, sons of Isaac and Frederick Hill, were returning homeward from Tereville, accompanied by Dr. O. P. Hill, of this place. Just as the party got opposite to a tobacco house, (which had been fortified) on Scott's Fork of Sugar Creek, they were fired upon, and Russell Hill fell, mortally wounded. His brothers and nephews rushed to his aid, and one of the boys, named Isaac Hill, (12 or 14 years of age) fell and expired after having received five other shots through the head. William Crisman was shot by the same boy, when in the act of stabbing Frederick Hill with a bowie knife. Crisman died, having on his body one pistol shot and fifty-three wounds inflicted with a knife. A man by the name of Alverson, and another by the name of Samuel Sellers, (of the house party) were slightly wounded.

Two of the boys (Hills) were wounded with rifle shots, and one of them, a mere boy, lies in a critical condition. P. S. Since writing the above, Dr. Burdett has arrived from the ground, and conveys the news of the death of Russell and Isiah Hill, John Sellers and William Crisman. A Desperate Negro.—A negro slave belonging to Col. Johnson, of this county, named Belfast, having committed some thefts and other depredations about Christmas, took to the 'bush' to elude punishment. From that time up to last Sunday night, a regular system of thieving and robbing was carried on by Belfast, and another runaway, whom he had induced to join him. On last Saturday evening, Mr. Howard and his associate would make a visit to his plantation that same night, took immediate steps to secure their arrest.

He and his two sons armed with shot guns, and two trusty negro slaves, John and Brutus, concealed themselves where it was known the runaways would pass, and when they saw them, they immediately fired, and he would shoot them. They immediately turned and fled, pursued by the whole party. Brutus first overtook Belfast. As soon as he laid his hands upon him, the villain quaked and unexpectedly drew a long sharp pointed butcher knife, with which he inflicted what is considered a mortal wound on his arm.

The negro next came up with the desperado, and had scarcely seized him, when he received his death wound. The weapon entered the chest between the collar bone and the first rib, and took a downward direction for five inches, dividing the heart, dividing the main arteries, and producing almost instantaneous death. The mother of the murderers was now in the street, and she immediately brandishing his bloody knife, while their guns, from some cause, would not go off. But fortunately, at this moment Mr. B. arrived, and ended the villain's career by blowing out his brains.

A coroner's jury sat next day over the bodies, and found a verdict in accordance with the above facts, and committed Mr. Howard justifiably.—Jacksonville (Fla.) News. Aroarious Murder—Summary Justice.—We learn from the Lavaca Commercial, that a very atrocious murder was committed in the town of Lavaca, on the 4th inst. by a man named Sharkey, who, without cause or provocation, killed a Mr. Fulkerson, the then sheriff of the county of Calhoun. The offender is said to be a man of very bad character, and had a wife and four children dependent upon him for support. The wife and children were in every way secure while the murderer was in their midst, and being without the means of confining him, persons unknown and securely disguised, at midnight, took Sharkey out of town, and administered to him such speedy justice as they believed he deserved. He was found next morning hanging to the limb of a tree, from which he had fallen down and buried.

We are constitutionally and religiously opposed to the administration of 'Judge Lynch'; but we can imagine a case where our conscientious scruples would yield to the call of just and speedy punishment, even though Lynch should pronounce the terrible. The remedy is to be found in the establishment of every county huston to furnish themselves with good, safe and secure jails, and 'Lynch' will at once disappear from our midst.—San Antonio (Texas) Ledger. Sharkey was from Mississippi, and is said to be a son of Judge Sharkey, our present Consul at Havana.

On last Saturday, a white man and negro were loaded up in a place, to the Sheriff of Washington county. They were travelling through that county together, when apprehended. Upon being questioned, the white man gave his name as William H. Johnson, and said he had stolen the negro from a gentleman named Matthews, living near the Upper Peach Tree, in Wilcox county. He further stated, that he engaged the last two to enter the county of Wilcox, and was on his way to Texas.—Grove Hill (Clarke Co.) Herald. The interesting individual mentioned above, was marched into our town last week, chained to the negro he had stolen. We gave a description of him in our last paper. The Grand Jury, then in session, found a true bill against him, to which he pleaded guilty on Thursday morning last. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Latest New Orleans Murder.—The painter, Anthony De Lisle, has made confession that the robbery of the house of Mr. Chevillon, at New Orleans, was planned by himself, his brother Louis, and Jean Adam. He engaged the last two to enter the county of Wilcox, and was on his way to Texas.—Grove Hill (Clarke Co.) Herald. The interesting individual mentioned above, was marched into our town last week, chained to the negro he had stolen. We gave a description of him in our last paper. The Grand Jury, then in session, found a true bill against him, to which he pleaded guilty on Thursday morning last. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Murders in Platte.—A man, named Williams, has been committed to the Platte county jail, to await his trial for the murder of Mr. Alfred Spencer, whom he shot near his own house a short time since. A man, named Burgess, a citizen of Platte, was also found murdered, a few days since. The knife, with which the deed was committed, was lying near him.

Affray and Death.—In an affray at the county seat of Bullitt county, Ky., May 23, between Samuel N. Smith and Ward Philips, the latter was so badly wounded that he died the following morning. The difficulty grew out of an election for police judge, which was progressing that day. Ward struck Smith with a chair, when the latter inflicted a mortal wound with a small knife. Smith was tried, and once acquitted. The next day both good citizens, and had always before been quiet and peaceable men.

Savannah, April 30.—Fatal Affray.—We learn that a fracas occurred on Friday last in Ware county, between two brothers named Murray, and three individuals named John Fallwood, Edward Cox, and Miller. Fallwood was killed outright, and Cox and Miller were both seriously wounded. One of the brothers has been arrested, but the other managed to escape.

Killed by a Slave.—William P. Jackson, a young man of 19, an overseer in a tobacco factory at Richmond, on Wednesday evening last attempted to chastise a slave for disobedience; a scuffle ensued, and the slave struck him a severe blow on the forehead with a heavy iron poker. He did not mind it at first, but on Thursday he was taken ill, and remained in much pain until Saturday, when death relieved him of his torture.

Baltimore, March 25.—Nancy Hupford, recently acquitted of poisoning her husband, was not been arrested, on Wednesday evening last, at Princess Anne, on Wednesday, and put under \$10,000 bail to prevent them from fighting a duel. Judge Spencer gave the information that led to their arrest.

Baltimore, May 13.—This morning, on the corner of Fayette and Calvert streets, Mr. Seague, a merchant of this city, leveled a double-barrelled rifle at the breast of a young man, named James, who was in the street with his daughter, and a few weeks since had married a lady. One barrel shattered the stock of a revolver in the breast pocket of Mr. Seague, and the other grazed his breast, and passed through his right arm. The seduction has been the town talk for several days, and the rencontre has been generally anticipated.

Mr. Seague, who on Thursday shot Creamer, for the abduction of his daughter, has not been arrested. Public feeling is strong against Creamer, and a League avows his intention of pursuing him till he accomplishes his death.

Samuel A. Smith was shot dead in Amelia Co., Va., recently, by A. L. Tucker, Smith's brother-in-law, and told him to shoot, when Tucker took him at his word. Both were sons of respectable parents, but intemperate.

James Burroughs, an old citizen of Marksville, Louisiana, was murdered by a slave a short time since.

Another murder has been committed in New Orleans, a man named Diction having been stabbed by Mr. Foyle, an engineer in his employ.



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