

REMARKS OF HENRY C. WRIGHT.

The question of fugitive slaves is one of the great questions before this meeting. The question, is it the right of a man to escape from his master, and is it the right and duty of all the friends of freedom to seek to induce the slave to escape, and protect him when he does escape?...

EXTRACT FROM A CALIFORNIA LETTER.

The following is an extract from a letter recently received by the Taunton Gazette, from Mr. R. Burt, Jr. The letter is dated Sacramento City, April 20th: 'The last steamer brings us intelligence that California is still without the pale of the Union. One thing is certain, if she is not soon admitted as a sovereign State, she never will be. Webster and other Northern doughfaces, I am pained and chagrined to see, are doing all they can to compromise the way of representing, and to keep us from the soil of the liberty-loving Pilgrims, do the bidding of our Southern tyrant-paperns?...

THE CUBA AFFAIR.

The Cuba affair has occurred at a time very opportune for the promoters of mischief. To the organs of the American press, the chief of the revolutionary movement still exists, and, in case of any mistake on the part of the Spanish government, the project will be renewed, and with a force of ten thousand men, under the auspices of eminent citizens, and assuming to act under the authority of Southern States. The late expedition, indeed, assumed to be authorized by States. There were the Kentucky regiment, and the Louisiana regiment, and the Mississippi battalion, and the Government of the State of Mississippi, lately a general officer of the United States army, and proposed as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, was the leader in the enterprise; and the Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana was a promoter of it, and the expedition was, in part, furnished with arms from the arsenal of that State. In fact, it will very probably be found before the end of the present year, that a State can find a mode, within the Union or out of the Union, within the Constitution or without the Constitution, to declare and carry on war. The troops raised and supplied for the purpose of conquering Cuba and St. Domingo can also be in readiness to promote the purposes of those who commenced the work of revolution at the Nashville Convention. The remark is made every day, by the Southern members, that the South is preparing for the worst, or, as Mr. Barnwell said the other day, she is setting her house in order. The Cuban and Texas projects will be brought to the aid of the project of revolution at home. While California, Oregon and Utah will form a government—Texas, having absorbed New Mexico—and the States on the Gulf and the Southern Atlantic, will, with Cuba, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, form a Southern confederacy. That is the shape which things may take, should the adjustment be defeated.—Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

GEN. TAYLOR AND NEW MEXICO.

An intelligent Southern whig waited upon General Taylor yesterday on this very subject of New Mexico. He told General Taylor that should he recommend the admission of New Mexico, under existing circumstances, it would be tantamount to the administration of the whip to the whole South—that if he should attempt to repel the Texans by arms, the whole South would rally to their support. And what did old Zack say? Just what might have been expected. Gen. Taylor said he owed no particular obligations to the whigs of the South, or to the whigs of the North. He was not the President of the whigs, but the President of the United States, and by God, he intended to do so, (for the old man can swear like a trooper when he has a hammer up). He had taken his position. Texas had no more claim to Santa Fe than Lopez and his pirates had to Cuba. It was the dearest pretext of a title. New Mexico was under his protection, and if it were only inhabited by Comanche Indians, he should defend it, if necessary, against all invaders of a hostile character, till Congress shall have decided what to do. He was a soldier and knew his duty, and whatever responsibility, whatever the consequences, he would fulfill his duty. That is all he said to the whig, in answer of Old Zack to the Southern whig yesterday. We did not hear him; we do not know the fact to be so; but it has the look of Old Zack, and the cut of his Buena Vista check shirt all over it. It has the odor of the fable of the Wolf and the Lamb about it, only the lamb looks a little too much like a grizzly bear, to be comfortable. Here we pause to take breath. Here is a speck of discord, trouble and tangible. Orders or no orders—special agent or no special agent, the man is black. If there have been no special orders, Gen. Taylor has been false to New Mexico, and has betrayed her into danger; if there have been any special orders of resistance by arms, war is menaced between Texas and the government, between the South and the government, and that is far enough to follow the consequences just now.—Letter of Washington corr. of the N. Y. Herald, dated July 4th.

RYNDERS AND PROF. STUART.

Rynders, the renowned Apostle of the New York Mob, 'defender of the faith,' &c., is in trouble, having been accused of the vulgar offence of gambling, merely because he won a few paltry dollars in a game of cards, and left his family to suffer the consequences by being turned penniless into the streets. We suggest that this is a case which appeals strongly to the sympathy and sense of justice of Prof. Stuart. We cannot believe that he will permit his associate in the work of demolishing the abolitionists to sink under the denunciations of the fanatics for an act no where expressly condemned in the New Testament, and which was virtually approved by the saints of the Old Dispensation, who often settled important questions by 'casting lots,' which, we take it, was a practice as nearly identical with modern gambling as Patriarchal and Jewish servitude were like the Slavery of the South. The learned Professor, were we assured, would find it as easy a task to frame a Scriptural defence of Rynders as he did to accomplish the same thing for Webster; and since Moses said, 'I will give thee good work; defending our modern prophets, (profits?) he should show no partiality. Surely Isaiah is as worthy of a seat on the soft cushion of Biblical exegesis as Daniel, for he has been neither less zealous nor less courageous than the latter in the defence of 'our glorious Union,' and still more glorious Church. Webster—Rynders—Stuart! What an illustrious trio!—Ohio A. S. Eagle.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.

The colored woman Rebecca Garrett, and children, whom I noticed sometime since as being decided to be entitled to their freedom by our County Court, so that they would have to go back into Howard District, among the large slaveholders, to test the force of their freedom. It is one of the most atrocious outrages that can be conceived of, to permit a woman to leave a master in her youth, marry and act as free for a period of twenty years, and then, after all her own and her husband's labor to raise a large family of children, (in this case eleven,) to seize them and imprison them as slaves, from the mother to the infant. Yet such things are done at this time in Maryland.—Baltimore corr. of the N. Y. Tribune.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, FOR JULY. We have been accustomed, in past years, to look up to the North American as the leading journal of this country; but its tone and temper, for a year or two past, has been such as to make it more fully the organ of bigoted English Toryism, than of the American mind. It has no sympathy with the democratic idea, and is pervaded by a sneering criticism, and all free principles and all the reforms which make the spirit of our age. The literary execution of the present number is not above mediocrity, or three or four articles, the number will be pronounced dull. Art. 3, on Meteorology, and Art. 7, on Allston's new volume of Miscellaneous, are well worth reading. The reports are heavy in various degrees. The most excellent paper, however, is Art. 10, which is a long, sophistical and flippant article on the action of Congress upon the California and Territorial question. They would have appeared far more properly in a South Carolina than in a New England journal. We might expect that he who ridiculed and defamed the Hungarian movement, who sympathizes with Carlyle in his brutal views respecting the negroes of Jamaica, would advocate the surrender of Northern rights to Southern dictation, and the violation of the instincts of humanity. The article is, to our minds, all the worse for the thin professions of abhorrence to the slave institution. The sneers at Mr. Seward and Horace Mann are lamentable in the pages of the North American, though they are simply ludicrous, coming from the writer of the article.—Taunton Whig.

DEMON. The North American Review for July has an article by Mr. Francis Bowen, the editor, which follows in the wake of Barnwell Webster, Foote & Co. on the slave question. It is ostensibly a rebuke on the inaction of Congress, but the writer places the blame on the Free Soil men, who are in no wise to blame in the matter. He goes in for the reclamation of fugitive slaves; the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso in regard to the territories; and contends earnestly that the diffusion of slavery in California and Oregon is not to be objected to as slavery in California and Oregon is not to be objected to as slavery in Georgia; but he does not tell us that by carrying slavery to the former, it will be removed from the latter. The article contains sentiments which for atrocity we have rarely seen equalled, and which would disgrace Algiers, or any of the Barbary States. It is done—all done—as Mr. Webster once said of some political opponent, 'dough soul.' It is calculated for the South Carolina market, and may be the means of increasing its readers in that region; but we should suppose that Massachusetts people would be reluctant to support such sentiments.—Dedham Democrat.

Mr. Bowen, the musty hunker of the North American Review, states that slavery was abolished throughout New Mexico thirteen years ago, and that the laws of nature are unalterably opposed to its introduction. How, then, can there be any slavery in New Mexico? He says, that the laws forbidding the introduction of slavery are still in force, and then adds, that for two years the territories have been open to the introduction of slaves. These are a sample of the arguments of that miserable toady to the tyrants of the South and of Europe. If he, and all such as he, could be made to share the fate of plantation slaves, it would constitute a valid reason for the continuance of slavery.—Dedham Gazette.

Two of the Reviews for the present month, the Democratic and North American, contain proslavery articles suited to the meridian of South Carolina, and admirably adapted to commend them to circulation among the members of the Southern Nashville Convention. The article in the Democratic Review is little else than a silly riddle for the introduction of 'Abylo Folly,' and 'Disunion' in the North American. The article in the North American is a piece of elaborate wickedness of the Webster stamp, in which the blame of the waste of time in Congress is laid precisely where it ought not to be—upon the opponents, instead of the friends, of the omnibus compromise.—Essex Co. Freeman.

THE CASE OF PROF. WEBSTER.

There have been one or two hearings before the Committee of the Council, upon the petition accompanying the confession of this criminal, which we published last week. The effect of the confession is mainly neutralized by the statements of a petition signed by the prisoner, and presented to the Governor soon after the conviction, in which he asserts his complete innocence of the crime, in the most solemn manner. He states that he will not be likely to have any weight with the Committee, further than they are corroborated by other testimony, or are consistent with reason and probability. The Committee were not fully prepared to believe the statement that Dr. Parkman was suddenly killed by a single blow upon the head with the stump of a grape-vine, and medical testimony was called upon that point; but as usual in such cases, it amounted to nothing. Some thought death might have been so produced, and some thought not. A petition for commutation was handed in, signed by two of the leading citizens of Cambridge, and particularly by those connected with the College. It was signed by many of that class who approve of hanging in general, but who oppose hanging men who have been lecturers upon chemistry and college professors. It was signed by persons who, like the criminal himself, when at liberty, would scold the idea of petitioning for the commutation of the sentence of the Prisoners, and who, as such, are as born in an atmosphere of crime, and in a measure educated to its commission. It was presented by Francis Bowen, who is best known to the public as the defender of the tyrants of the Old World and the tyrant slaveholders of the New—man who usually takes the part of the kings and the executioners, while he asperses the conduct and the character of the Kossovitze, Mazzini, Douglass, and other heroic champions of human right. The petition itself bears the character of the parties who drew it up and signed it. It proves them unused to the performance of such duties, and but feebly disguises that hostility to the quality of mercy which has characterized the conduct and lives of many of them up to this period. The petitioners declare in substance, that they do not believe the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree. Of course, then, they believe him to be guilty only of the crime of homicide in the second degree. If, then, why do they petition that the severity of the law may be increased in his case? They ask that he may be imprisoned for life, while the penalty affixed by the law for the crime of which they believe him guilty, is 'imprisonment in the State-prison not more than twenty years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than three years.' We are to increase these circumstances now, because now is the time, but not because we are to look to the objects of the petitioners. We rejoice that anything could have the effect to bring them forward in behalf of suffering or even guilty humanity. If they would not, many of them, turn on their heels to bring to light the mitigating circumstances which unquestionably exist, to a greater or less extent, in the case of Pearson, we would not deprive them of the credit of hating to the cries of innocence and of obeying the calls of mercy in a case of greater celebrity, it may do them and the public good to be exercised in such a manner. It may serve as a means of shedding light upon the thick darkness which has settled like night upon the public mind in relation to crime and its punishment.

John W. Webster was a man who would argue, the day long, that the terror of capital punishment was the only effectual preventive of murder; and since his lips are closed, other defenders of the gallows seem ambitious to wear his mantle. Since Webster killed Dr. Parkman, and determined to assert his innocence, his life has, of course, been a continuous and unbroken lie; and his petition for pardon, on the ground of his innocence, betrays no greater falsehood than every act of his daily life. A man may lie constantly, for years, in the maintenance of his innocence, and yet, when the hour of confession comes, he may tell the truth. Such may be the case of Professor Webster.—Dedham Gazette.

SUICIDE OF A SLAVE. Just before the arrival in this city of the mail boat yesterday, a colored man was discovered on board under circumstances which induced the captain to believe that he was a runaway slave. He was taken on board, and the captain, being confirmed in his suspicions, and had him conveyed across the river in the yawl to Kentucky to be lodged in jail, until the owner should be found. Before the hands could make fast the boat to the Covington wharf, the negro, after declaring that he would die sooner than return to his master, jumped overboard and was drowned.—Cincinnati Commercial, 18th.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders! BOSTON, JULY 19, 1850.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST. ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The Board of Managers of the MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY having voted that they would celebrate the approaching Anniversary of West India Emancipation by a public meeting in the city of WORCESTER, the Committee of Arrangements would give notice, that the use of the beautiful and spacious CITY HALL of Worcester has been granted for that occasion; and on behalf of the Society, and for the sake of the three million slaves of this country, whose emancipation is still delayed and scornfully refused, they would invite all the true sons and daughters not of Massachusetts alone, but of New England, to assemble on that day in WORCESTER, and renew the demand for that Emancipation in the name of Justice, of Humanity, and of God.

Let early, extensive, and general preparation be made for a meeting which shall surpass all that have gone before. It should be remembered that Worcester is peculiarly easy of access, by rail-road, not only from other parts of the State, but from Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont; and it is hoped and earnestly desired that a numerous delegation will be present from each of those States.

The Committee of Arrangements, chosen by the Managers of the Mass. A. S. Society, are as follows: FRANCIS JACKSON of Boston, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Leicester, JOSEPH T. EVERETT of Princeton, BENJAMIN P. RICE, LEANDER EATON, JOSEPH A. HOWLAND, and MARTIN STOWELL of Worcester; and ALFRED WYMAN of Westminister. The meeting will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. The most able and distinguished advocates of the Anti-Slavery cause are engaged to be present. For the Committee, SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

THE SEVENTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be held in Boston, commencing on Thursday, the 19th of December, 1850.

It is entirely unnecessary for the undersigned to enlarge upon the importance of this undertaking, the force and solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon and continue it, or the encouraging success that has from year to year crowned the effort. The patient labor of years has not been in vain. The strongholds of apathy and indifference, ever the most hopeless, have been stormed and carried. The mind of the whole country is aroused to its utmost activity, and He who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the over-ruling of it to the carrying forward of His own gracious purposes, enables us to see, in the changing schemes and cowardly combinations of political parties, the hitherto undreamed of treason of eminent Northern statesmen, the increased confusion, violence, not to say madness, of the Southern slave-masters, those elements of human weakness and passion from which, when conflicting on so grand a scale as at present, evolve the great changes which are the way-marks of History.

Hardly could it occur to the most ignorant and thoughtless mind, that the abolition of American slavery could take place but by an agitation that should convulse the whole nation. The indications that accompany all great changes must be seen here; 'upon the earth, distresses of nations, with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.'

Under these circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of entire and abstract truth is needed as never before. Amid the clamor of combinations, compromises, propositions and expedients, the trumpet of the abolitionists should give forth no uncertain sound. As the sole depositaries of those truths which alone can save this nation, how deeply should they feel the importance of the position they occupy! It is left to them to declare by words, and by the corresponding actions that alone give words significance, that the distinction between right and wrong is eternal and immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verities, whose teachings it is neither safe nor wise to question. Hence follows the simple confession of faith that serves as cloud and fire through the most proslavery wilderness. Slavery is, under all circumstances, a sin; Immediate Emancipation, in all cases, a duty; and according as the sympathies of every man and woman in this great nation are with the slave or the master, must each individual character be judged—in the eyes of man now, at a higher tribunal hereafter.

To aid in the promulgation of this testimony are the funds of the Bazaar devoted, and for its help we appeal to all of every class, creed and condition. We feel entitled to the sympathy, and, as far as ability may extend, to the aid of every human creature, inasmuch as it is for that inalienable human right that underlies all others, the right of personal ownership, that we are contending. On this occasion, any impassioned appeal would be superfluous. The motives to exertion reside in the hearts and arouse the consciences of all whose circumstances enable them to co-operate with us, that the success of this year's Bazaar may be in some measure commensurate with the importance of the decisions now at issue.

- ANNE WARREN WESTON. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. FRANCES MARY ROBBINS. ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. SARAH S. RUSSELL. SARAH B. SHAW. LYDIA D. PARKER. MARY MAY. SARAH R. MAY. MARIA LOWELL. EVELINA A. S. SMITH. HELEN E. GARRISON. CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. THANKFUL SOUTHWICK. SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ABBY B. FRANCIS. LOUISA LORING. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. SUSAN C. CABOT. CAROLINE WESTON. CATHERINE SARGENT. HENRIETTA SARGENT. HANNAH TUFTS. ANN R. BRAMHALL. MARY WILLEY. ELIZABETH GAY. ELIZA F. EDDY. HARRIET M. PALMER. HARRIET B. HALL.

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

EP C. V. BOND has just finished, for a gentleman in New York, what we think a very successful portrait of WENDELL PHILLIPS. His rooms are No. 3 Amory Hall, open between 1 and 2 o'clock, for any who may wish to look at his work before he leaves the city. We are confident that the numerous friends of Mr. Phillips will award great credit to the artist for this very successful effort.

CONVENTION IN PAWTUCKET.

One of the series of the Anti-Slavery Conventions now in progress through New England was held in Pawtucket, in Pawtucket, R. I., on Saturday and Sunday last, comprising four consecutive meetings. The attendance was unexpectedly large, the interest manifested most gratifying, and the reception of the speakers all that could be desired. Daniel Mitchell, of Pawtucket, was chosen Chairman, and Elizabeth B. Chase, of Valley Falls, Secretary. The utmost freedom of discussion was proffered to all present. The following resolutions were offered by W. L. Garrison, of Boston:

- 1. Resolved, That the guilt of this nation, in stripping three millions of people of all the rights of human nature, herding them with cattle and swine, and dooming their posterity to the same dreadful fate, is measureless; its hypocrisy unparalleled; its impety beyond the power of language to describe. 2. Resolved, That if the commands of Jesus, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Whoever you would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' be obligatory upon all people, then it is our duty to think, speak, judge and act, in regard to the awful condition of the Southern slave population, and the atrocious conduct of their tyrannical masters, as we should if we were wearing the yoke and clanking the fetters of slavery. 3. Resolved, That slavery, like idolatry, murder, pollution, and other abominations, is among the works of the devil to be destroyed; therefore it is as illogical and immoral to talk of an innocent case of slaveholding, as it is to defend the worshipping of idols or the commission of any other sin, in any particular instance. 4. Resolved, That if one man may justifiably hold another in bondage as a chattel slave, on any pretext, then is the Declaration of Independence an impudent and lying instrument, and ought to be treated as such; and all laws, in all countries, which for ever make it a heinous crime to enslave a human being, are immoral and tyrannical, and deserve no obedience whatever. 5. Resolved, That the immediate abandonment of whatever is a malum in se is the imperative duty of all who are guilty of the sin, be the consequences what they may—the loss of property, individual suffering, the peril of life, or martyrdom itself; therefore, reducing a man to the condition of a thing being a sin of the deepest dye, the command of God, 'Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof,' ought to be instantly obeyed. 6. Resolved, That to be in religious fellowship and political partnership with slaveholders, is to recognize them as Christians and republicans,—to the scandal of the Christian faith, the mockery of all the principles of republicanism, and the fullest participation in all the crimes and horrors of the slave system. 7. Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is to be branded and treated as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' by all who fear God and regard man, because of its slaveholding compromises, by virtue of which, (according to the solemn declaration of John Quincy Adams,) 'the preservation, propagation and perpetuation of slavery are made the vital and animating spirit of the national government.' 8. Resolved, That a Union under whose fostering influences slavery has extended itself till it covers 400,000 square miles of territory—till its victims are counted by millions instead of thousands—till it has secured absolute mastery over Church and State, and makes them both its obedient vassals; and in one half of which, neither personal security nor the liberty of the press or of speech is allowed; is a Union to be dashed in pieces as a potter's vessel is broken. 9. Resolved, That Professor Stuart, of Andover, in his recent work, entitled 'Conscience and the Constitution,' has shown by his treatment of the slavery question that his moral 'constitution' is a wreck, and his 'conscience' seared as with a hot iron. 'How dark the spirit that enslaves! Yet darker still than that, He who amid the light still craves Apologies, and a that! For a that, and a that, Small evil ends, and a that, In crimes which are of darkest hue, And fouler deeds, and a that.'

10. Resolved, That every religious organization which admits those who enslave their fellow-creatures to its embrace as the disciples of Christ, is exactly described in the language of Scripture—'a cage of unclean birds, and the synagogue of Satan.' 11. Resolved, That if (according to the declaration of the Rev. Albert Barnes) 'there is no power out of the Church that could sustain slavery one hour, were it not sustained in the Church, then the friends of the slave are justified in boldly impeaching, openly rebuking, and utterly repudiating such a Church, in the name of Christ, the Redeemer. 12. Resolved, That in the anti-slavery movement, Christ is to this nation 'a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence'—as of old, accused of sedition and blasphemy, hated by the chief priests and buffeted by the rabble—yet still 'the power of God and the wisdom of God unto them which are called.'

The principal speakers on the occasion were Charles C. Burleigh, Parker Pillsbury, and W. L. Garrison. The religious and political aspects of the GREAT QUESTION were presented in a most graphic and impressive manner, and in no form did opposition manifest itself, either to the principles or the sentiments advocated; on the contrary, it was evident that the appeals that were made went directly to the understandings, consciences and hearts of those who were present. Mrs. Redlon, of Providence, spoke pertinently in regard to the hardening effects of slavery on the conscience of the slaveholder, with particular reference to the case of the late President Taylor, who, when dying, could affirm—'I am prepared—I have done my duty—notwithstanding he was holding two hundred human beings in the galling fetters of chattel slavery, and had been trained to deeds of blood all his life-time. We have seldom heard our friends Burleigh and Pillsbury speak to greater acceptance, or with more ability. A collection of upwards of sixteen dollars was taken to defray the expenses of the Convention, and 'help the cause along.'

On Sunday evenings, by invitation of the anti-slavery friends in Providence, we lectured to a large audience in Mechanics' Hall, in that city, and had no reason to be dissatisfied either with the attention given, or the manner in which the views we presented were responded to by those present. Nothing is more apparent in every direction in New England, than that the tide of anti-slavery feeling is constantly rising, and that a new impulse has been given to our glorious cause.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER FOR JULY.

The Examiner for July has the following articles: The Christ of the Gospels and St. Paul, by Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D.; Agassiz's Tour to Lake Superior, by Mr. George B. Emerson; Bakerswell on a Future State, by Rev. Ephraim Peabody, D. D.; Miracles, by Edward Wigglesworth; Miss Martineau, by Mr. C. C. Smith; Erasmus, by Rev. Charles T. Brooks; Wordsworth, the Christian Poet, by Rev. Artemas B. Muzzey; The Diversity of Origin of the Human Races, by Professor Louis Agassiz. Crosby & Nichols, 111 Washington Street.

To CORRESPONDENTS. M. M. B. Many thanks. S. M. H. We gladly accept his proposition, and shall highly appreciate his contributions to our columns. H. C. W. Letter on 'Independence Day' next week. G. E. C. We like the spirit and execution of your poetical effusion so well as to desire further favors.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

No amount of homage paid to the past is a more noble education of virtue. On the contrary, the more profusely it is bestowed, the more clearly it will be seen that it is spurious. Nothing is easier, nothing more common, than to honor 'Abraham, Isaac and Jacob'—to eulogize the deeds of Jesus and his apostles—to eulogize harder, nothing more rare, than to walk in their steps and imitate their example—to live, in our daily lives, as they did in theirs, without reputation, hated, despised, persecuted, for righteousness' sake. Hated, speaking, I care not how highly any one praises the dead, or how great may be his veneration for Luther or Calvin, for Whitefield or Wesley, for Penn or Fox, for Jesus or Paul, for David or Moses. As, in some times, all this costs nothing, and is every where received, it gives me no assurance of any just appreciation of the character of those intrepid reformers on the part of the economist. The cowardly and time-serving, the hypocritical and pharisaical, are always prompt to appear as the special champions of all departed, virtuous, canonized worth. The best persons in the world, who ought to profess admiration of the bold disserter, the upright benefactor, the righteous agitator, the heaven-inspired fanatic of the past, are they who dread to be found in a minority, who are ever consulting the vane of public opinion, who shrink from grappling with public opinion, who tremble at the thought of perilling their reputation, and whose aim it is to pass through life without the slightest connection with anything that is extravagant or fanatical. Heaven save me from the folly of descending about the merits and sacrifices of the dead, unless my own life bear some little resemblance to theirs, in many respects of some little respectability, in cheerful readiness to endure reproach, in bold aggression upon systematic wrong, in standing against principles, and powers, and agencies, wickedness in high places, in consecrating my life upon the altar of a common humanity. 'By their fruits shall ye know them,' said the great Father of old—not by their words.

'Tis as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle shill. Of a legendary virtue carved upon our fathers' graves. Worshippers of light anced make the present light. Was the Mayflower launched by cowards, steered by men behind their times? Turn those tracks toward Past or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime!

New occasions teach new duties; Time makes ancient good uncouth; They must upward, still, and onward, who would keep abreast of Truth; Lo, before us gleam our camps; fires! we ourselves must illumine; Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea. Nor attempt the Fates' and peer with the Past's blood-rusted key.

THE INFANTIAN CITIZEN. This weekly journal, which has been published for two years past at Syracuse, N. Y., and edited by Rev. SAMUEL WARD, the able and eloquent undoubted advocate of the emancipation of slaves of every shade of complexion, has been removed to this city, and appeared last week enlarged, handsomely printed, and in every way much improved. The price is \$10 a year, in advance. Its special object is 'to aid in the great work of elevating the colored people, and uplifting them to self-elevation.' We trust it will never falter nor compromise.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. On the 18th of July we have placed, without any abridgment, the speech recently delivered by this fearless and accomplished statesman in the U. S. Senate, on the California question. It is an admirable effort—unanswerable in reasoning, impressive in dignity, excellent in rhetorical taste, and strong in moral feeling. Every portion of it will be read with equal and absorbing interest.

The Cecilia Glee Book: A Collection of Original Songs, Glee, and Secular Choruses; originally selected from German, Italian and English Authors, in Two Parts. The Poetry of this First Part written and translated by J. E. A. Smith. The Poetry of Part Second by Burns, Scott, Bly, J. C. Johnson and others. Music arranged (with piano-Forte Accompaniment) for the use of Societies, Schools, Choirs, and the Social Circle. By Edward L. White, Editor of 'Modern Harp,' 'Opera Chorus Book,' 'Troyens Lull,' Boston Melodeon, &c., &c., and Editor of 'Bay State Collection,' 'Instructions in Through Song,' 'Choir Chorus Book,' &c., &c. Boston: Published by Wilkins, Carter & Co. 1850.

We understand the art of printing much better than we do the science of music, though we are better pleased with the concord of sweet words than ourselves. The typographical execution of this book, therefore, we are able to pronounce excellent. The musical characters are set, the type fair and legible, the paper clean and white. As to the merits of the work, in other particulars, we recognize many pieces of sterling worth, and in their praise the editors say—'An examination of its pages will show choice selections from every style, including the easiest four-part songs, the always favorite popular air, the rich German and the sterling English Glee, up to the more difficult Opera Choruses. Care has been taken to have the words of unexceptionable character; and, to accomplish this end, considerable expense has been incurred in procuring words expressly for the work.'

In the death of Mrs. H. C. ARDEN, of Westfield, (see obituary notice), the cause of Humanity, Progress, of Reform, in its most comprehensive spirit and widest scope, has lost an untiring and efficient advocate. In the elevation and enthusiasm of her own sex, in particular, she took a very deep interest, and was well qualified both to teach and lead. What is the death of a hundred military slaveholding Presidents, compared to a loss like hers!

ABOLITIONISTS are cautioned respecting a young colored woman named EMILY, who has visited New York, Leicester, Mass., and other places, soliciting aid, professing to have been assisted by prominent abolitionists in different places, as a fugitive. Her stories are untrue, and she doubts an impostor.

Editors of Anti-Slavery papers will please copy.—Anti-Slavery Standard.

This Emily is an impertinent and most crafty impostor, 'and no mistake.' She has been traveling a long period, in New England and out of it, every where awakening sympathy, and getting liberal contributions in money and clothing, and frequently deceiving even the very best. She has a number of letters from various well known abolitionists, among them one from Mrs. Drake of Leicester. She was in Bath, Me., a few days since, having had from this city on a charge of theft. Beware of her!

Boston Directory for 1850.—This well-known, accurate and useful publication, edited by George Adams, is published in a new and enlarged volume of 400 pages, of the usual size, and is handsomely printed. The present number contains 2,463 more names than the last annual issue, the total number in 840 being 260,000. The whole number of alterations in this number is 32,545, a fact which shows a most extraordinary increase of population. Besides the Directory to the residents of the inhabitants, the present volume contains, as usual, a complete directory to the churches, public institutions, business firms, &c., &c. Among the new matter in this Directory is a list of the wards as recently located, and an article on the number of streets. The latter is well worthy of attention of those who have experienced the disadvantages attendant upon the present irregular plan of numbering almost at random. The Directory should have a place in every store in the city.—Massachusetts Journal.

