

VOL. IV .--- NO. 27.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1851.

and the Bible along with you !"

ments.

Dr. Campbell then rose and said: Mr

Chairman, I am duly alive to the importance

hear," and cheers.) I do not like this reso-

ution; moreover, I am averse to amend-

ng the truth in unmistakable language .-

claim"-(cheers) - "disclaim all sympathy.

wails of millions ? Will it satisfy you simply

to "disclaim sympathy ?" Will you not de-

The

FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. JOHN THOMAS, Corresponding Editor.

ROCHESTER, JUNE 26, 1851.

[From the Eritish Banner.]

The Rev. Joseph Fletcher then rose to which no one who would obey God rather than man could consistently and righteously He thought it was their duty as a Union to speak out strongly and clearly with regard to the matter of slavery. (Hear, hear.) He urged the great importance of slave-(hear, hear)-for in Greece, at the present day, slavery had no existence. (Hear.) Yet such a state had been deemed suitable to represent the taste of America in the ninecenth century-(hear hear)-so remarkably was Jonathan blinded to the nature of the asociations which must naturally gather around such a statue as that. (Cheers.) In England, with all its faults, nothing of the character of American Slavery existed. (Hear.) It had, however, its squalor and wickedness, and many things of which they had reason to be ashamed even before Americans; let them, therefore, not take too high ground, and not indulge too freely in boasting. But they could glory that slaves could not breathe on Britain's shores. The moment they tread our shores, they are free. (Cheers.) He hoped the resolution would pass with entire unanimity. He would not enlarge, but, if necessary, he was prepared to pressed as follows by a man who, if not very defend it.

The Rev. Mr. Vardo cordially seconded the resolution, and joined the preceding speaker in urging that perfect unanimity was desirable in the highest degree.

After a few observations from Mr. Bean and Mr. Waddington

The Rev. Mr. Chickering, Secretary to the no feelings of patriotism,-of loyalty, if not been to Windzor Castle, or Greenwich, or reading when we, on the other side of the At Woolwich-he had not even been to the Ex- lantic, substitute the word "America" for hibition. (Hear.) He wanted also to see the "England?" Brethren, we too love our king, it seemed no easy matter for a Yankee in Exeter-hall, about British injustice and op-

to get a look at the British Queen. Laugh- pression abroad and British politics at home, contribute to destroy the system of slavery. ter. As to the resolution, there was, he yet we find it not in our hearts to adopt anfear of its being carried country, even after see unanimously, at least on the ground of its if he does see her faults, and deplore them, unanimously, at least on the ground of its being too strong. ("Hear," and cheers.) In fact, after the shyness with which he had been received on account of his supposed been received on account of his supposed been received on account of his black brother for far what the resolution might sav. Laughter. The speaker continued: As descendants of what the resolution might say. Laughter. ropean despotism rejoices, and European tib-The speaker continued: As descendants of crty, as personified and carried to its utmost the Puritans, children by adoption of one point in old England, mourns, and re-Father, and united in faith to One who is not proaches, (though, indeed, he may ashamed to call us brethren, let us reason to- met by references to England's late and pargether a little in all love, and with the frank- tial conversion to the faith and practice of ness which only love permits, concerning this liberty and equality?) Does it inevitably folgreat grief of your hearts-this great distress low that he is gratified, or benefitted in any of ours-American slavery. Not as to the way, by having Slavery continually thrown thing itself, though we think you might un- at him in the ways mentioned; thrown at had been called forth by the terms which had derstand it some of you, a little better, if him at times when, if it were not for the been made use of with respect to the Chrisyou should spend a few months in the midst presence of one on the platform known and tianity of slaveholders. He would not sit of it as some of us have done, thus learning introduced as an American, the subject, fato feel more deeply its various evils, and, at vorite as it is, and possibly connected here the same time, to discriminate among those with a little 'odium politicum,' as well as with evils, and to distrust certain sweeping a great deal of true philanthropy, could not charges against slaveholding—charges which not only do not touch all their consciences, have been even dragged in, without the clap-trap being too apparent to catch a clap? but, in fact, relieve many of those con-sciences with the relief afforded even to the worst trangressor when he is on any one point thing as to some English fault; for if you untrulý, and, of course, unjustly accused. - have no sins as a people, I suppose you are Nor as to the difficulties in the way of eman-cipation, difficulties which would meet the him; never alluded to him, or to his country, South if they should earnestly set themselves to think about it, as some of them did a few British Africa, or British intemperance, takyears since; or difficulties which meet the ing care to say that British ministers and North in the way of doing anything without Christians have not even tried the experithe South in a country which has a Constitu- ment so nobly successful among us-the extion good and bad, and two parties 'quoad hoc' periment of abstinence-for example's sake, with equal claims under that Constitution- and of thus leading in a reformation which claims as palpable, if not as just or as con- ought to be in the best hands; or to British flicting, as those of the English nobility or introduction and forcing of Slavery upor the English commonality. Nor as the Amer-ican churches at the South, or those bodies of Churches which are mixed in their organ-churches which are mixed in their organizations. All question as to recognition and meekness; but if there were a little colony cheering. He knew something about this communion with such Churches, you must of such brethren on our platform (and we decide for yourselves, as we do for ourselves should be most happy to see them there, and town of Geneva, New York, and since his amongst slaveholders divers cases originating -questions, as you find and we find not al- would try to treat them as well as that awkways easy of solution. No, dear brethren, I ward, backwood, country pumpkin, brother compelled to flee in consequence of it. The only come as a New England Congregation-alist, though I think that I know the breth-sen and aburches three the New Composition is their calamity, and this kind, and those Commissioners received they feel it to be such; ender or an aburches three the such attacks upon them we should have some ren and churches through New England, and of those coughings and scrapings, if not that they know enough of me to trust me to those cries of "Time, time !" which must be claimed is not actually reduced to slavery to others, and to work their own escape from speak partly for them. I come to the Con-gregational Union of England and Wales— "lengthy" or otherwise objectionable brethren prove his legal right to claim him. If they property in their fellow-creatures. But, Sir, gregational Union of England and Wales— "lengthy" or otherwise objectionable brethren the body of which, through that beloved when "on their legs." One more supposition. brother, your late lamented Secretary, whom You have a mother ; she has a strange pro-I every day more regret not seeing among pensity for shoplifting. It is known; lamented good citizens were compelled to assist slave-you, as I learn more of his excellencies, I by her friends, trumpeted by others. You holders, or their agent, if they had not sufhave heretofore, as Secretary of our own are suspected of connivance, but being ex- ficient power. If a person claimed was resbody, had the pleasure of communicating,— to make a few suggestions as to our terms of have tried to reform her, and have paid what was 1,000 dollars, although, perhaps, his worth to make a few suggestions as to our terms of intercourse, perhaps I ought to say the ques-tion of that intercourse, and as to what Christian fidelity, love, and courtesy require of you, if you decide to hold intercourse with any American Christian body, I speak, then, of Churches where there is no slavery,— Churches which have, by their State bodies, stinctive movement of the hand for protec-Churches which have, by their State bodies, stinctive movement of the hand for protecand many of them by counties or separately, borne testimony in various terms against sla-very as our great national peril, reproach, and many of them by counties or separately, borne testimony in various terms against sla-very as our great national peril, reproach, and the name for protee-winds, or now inclement the weather, should a wretched fugitive mother, with a babe at her breast, stand perishing at the door of an American citizen, if he followed the common very as our great national peril, reproach, temper? Is it promotive of good fellowship? and sin,-Churches whose ministers and True, you are not "sent to Coventry," but opposed to slavery. Except those men, and I am sorry to find English morais and poli-tics, as well as American tempered with by among yourselves, just let us know it-let me know it, and I pledge myself that you tics, as well as American, tampered with by such so-called Reformers,-men of a malignant philanthropy,-appearing to hate the shall not be troubled any more. Observe, all tery or Satan himself, and who are better leased to make out the Church in favor of the start of society which could be and the start of the start of society which could be and the start of the start o Church more vory or Satan himself, and who are better feelings concerning slavery, or their open, Slavery, than to recognize and use her influ-ence against it. Now, dear brethren, I sub-wit is all bit is the line and your Anglo Saxon tongue the bit is all bit is the line and your Saxon minds, in the line and your Saxon minds, in the line and your Saxon minds, is and print as strongly as your Saxon minds, is and print as strongly as your Saxon tongue the submit it, in all kindness, and with all confidence in your kindness, of which I have already Mr. Roebuck and Sir Harry Smith-speak to had we already was given against him, and the slaveholders had much proof, whether such churches and the South, speak to the North-being first their delegates ought not to be held free of stree of your facts, and then sure of your facts, and then sure of your facts. their delegates ought not to be held free of your Christian custom-house inspection. With clean bill of health at your ecclesiasti-cal quarrantine, bearing prima facia evidence as to soundness in practice as in faith, and having an "inalienable right" to go out and in among you as unsuspected, unpointed at, un-muzzled, unreproached, and unfettered visit-ors to a country as free as their own New England, and to Churches which if not rol. England, and to Churches which if not pil- fingers, without either a surgeon or an assist- great excitement in America. The President to those he held, I would take that man to my

those men, or to be in due time reproached also, shall hail us, with others, as the holy and abused for not going far enough in decry-ing and disowning both eivil government and Peace, the God of liberty and of Love, they

CONGREGATIONAL INION IN ENGLAND, AND AMERICAN SLAVERY. AMERICAN SLAVE panied by an unusual amount of excitement; tearing down its pillars and dividing its spoils. the expression of concurrence here, approba-But while Mr. Chickering thus disclaimed all tion there, was constant and emphatic. move a resolution denouncing the system of occasion or feeling of personal sensitiveness fact that the speaker was a stranger, and that Slavery as a whole, and the Fugitive Slave on the subject of slavery, he gave a graphic he conceived himself to be somewhat injured, law in particular, which he deemed "a law and good-natured sketch of certain things was not without its effect on the English connected with his otherwise most gratifying reception among us; the examination by a Sub-Committee; the subsequent captious bearing and objects, was so replete with point, questionings of one or two individuals at the good-natured sarcasm, and dry humor, as dinner, among the very pleasant and pleas-antly-met catechising which Mr. Chickering, somewhat characteristic, implying a small hear.) He thought it very singular that an autil another meeting before partly another minister, whose peculiar position he greatly commiserated, while he felt a singular revulcountry, to show either that he was not an owner and a breeder of slaves, or the wholly vile and God-forsaken. Mr. Chickering con-tinued: Now, dear brethren, to whom I dare to say all this, because it is true, and because (Mr. Binney) did not at all blink his feelings you are true, true men, true Britons, true Christians,—if, on reflection, you will say that this course is in good taste, I can only reply, "de gustibus non est disputandum." If it is British courtesy, I must think that we Yan-which Mr. Chickering had been treated by

kees are not on the very lowest form in the some brethren who were FORTITER IN MODO. school of good manners. If it is Christian, I have not so learned Christ; and if it is re-garded as likely to strengthen our abhor-rence of this terrible sin and curse of our ountry, or to make a strong and useful imvirtually in existence before, but it could not pression on any straggling pro-slavery men at be carried into effect; owing to a want of prethe North, or on pro-slavery Churches at the cision in the authorities to whom it was en-

trusted. No one man, or class of men, liked to run in the face of public opinion. Now, the officers whose duty it was to enforce wise, always meant well :-- " There is a great this enactment were clearly stated--all the deal of human nature in mankind." But it United States officers throughout the Union, may be said, as it has been said, that, if a even including the officers in the Customs. man is sound, these public thrusts will do him no harm, and, if he is not, they may do him good. They may not harm his body would utterly defeat the object it was intend-be by diluting the waters of justice, but by or his conscience ; but has he no feelings?ed to accomplish. As yet only one had been sent back; they accompanied him down to Congregational Union of Maine, (U. S.,) sta-ted, as an evidence of his interest in their proceedings, the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was and whet he had only three days more to remain in London, and was and whet he had only three days more to remain in London, and was and whet he had only three days more to remain in London, and was and the had only three days more to remain in London, and was and the had only three days more to remain in London, and was and the had only three days more to remain in London, and was and the had only three the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was the fact, that he had only three the fact, that he had only three days more to remain in London, and was the fact, the had only three the went back to the South, he would prove the fact, the something worse than that. (Hear.) The slaveholders would find, that, when they caught one of these fugitives, they had caught a Tartar. (Laughter and cheers.) Queen; but it did not seem as if he could; country, especially when away from it; and caught a Tartar. (Laughter and cheers.) for, although a cat was permitted to look at a though we say hard things at home, as you do There had not been anything done since he could remember which would so largely (Cheers.) The Rev. W. Owen then proposed

FREDERICK DOUGLASS' PAPER. REPERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. Self, except, indeed, those, and they are brethren, especially of all the western Chris-tians, hail you as helpers in the cause of hu-man rights the world over. And Europe, REPERICK DOUGLASS, Editor. themselves with the men and measures al-ready referred to, and either to become like Asia, Africa, and America, with Australia hundreds of such men as his friend Mr. "The "That this Assembly, while most anxiou Chickering-men who were faithful to the to reciprocate sentiments of fraternal regard cause of liberty. It was no small matter to and unity towards the Pastors and Churches

be an abolitionist in America; they were in danger, in some parts, of going to bed at night, and "getting up in the morning with their heads off"—just as likely as not. (Great laughter.) The mention of America, made some of the brethren who came over here their solemn and indignant protest against stand rather straight; but he was troubled Slavery as still existing among the American stand rather straight; but he was troubled with no particular patriotism for that "great" country. He loved liberty, and where there was most of it, there he was the happiest. The speaker then adverted, in no measured terms, to the clerical defenders of the atro-sing endergy of the strong the strong the speaker the strong the s cious system, mentioning the name of Dr. Slave Law recently passed by the American Gardner Spring, and his impious reference to Legislature; inasmuch as they cannot but "prayer" in connection with the subject, when he said, that "if by one prayer he could being, in the language of the eminent patriot $\frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for the urged the great importance of there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on this subject.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there being entire unanimity on the subject in the discovery of such a nature as to warrant exceptions being made to the general rule.} \\ \frac{\log 2}{\log 2} \text{ for there is and feet, being east the figure free of the subject in the sub$ mony to the altered tone of feeling towards the part of all who reverence the authority

REV. DR. PENNINGTON.

[From the Independent.]

of the hint you gave the audience on the subject of time, but time is nothing where est most of your readers to know that the chattel personal" generally called Rev. Dr. the liberties of the world and the rights of three million of men are concerned. (Hear.) Pennington, is in a fair way of becoming a The business which is to come on afterwards

is but as the dust in the balance as compared with this. Sir, our concern is with humanity ham, of Hagerstown, Md., by whom he was -with men of whom that (pointing to the educated a blacksmith, though an important Rev. Mr. Garnet) is a specimen. ("Hear, branch of his education was forgotten-that of teaching him his letters. At the age of We are a Union, and whatever is done should be the subject of unanimous de-cision. Its moral weight will depend upon ter certified to me in writing, which I now have in my possession, and which we may regard as his diploma, that at this time, "Jim was a first-rate blacksmith, and well worth a thousand dollars."

preserving them in their purity, and declar-Now, Sir, I must say, that I deem that which constitutes the very essence of the resolution proposed by the sub-committee to illustrate meaning of our friend-it is soft as zephyr breezes. Forsooth, you only "dis-Very gentle language this! Is it the lan-guage which ought to blend with the clanking of chains, the groans of the oppressed, the

precate-will you not denounce the inhuman onor to humanity-with dogs, horses, oxen. those studies which he has ever since pursued

WHOLE NO. 183.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The subscribers, members of the National Committee of the Liberty Party, do hereby give notice, that a National Convention of the said Party will be held in the City of Buf-falo, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th Daniel Webster is a wonderful man, but and 18th days, of next September.

It is expected, that the Convention will even he cannot prove an exception to the ominate candidates for President, and Vice impossibility of serving two masters. The President of the United States. But this will consume only a small share of its time. The Convention will, doubtless, be principally occu-

The Constitutional Unionists in Georgia talk much of Northern conservatism and unionism, and no words are too honied in guardiant the administration of Civil Governwhich to praise the sublime patriotism of their model Unionists. Mr. Webster is con-viduals, be just-impartially and universally fessedly their leader-the very incarnation of just.

patriotism—and his advocacy of the Compro-mise is considered, in itself, evidence that it i, as Mr. Cobb declares it, "WISE, LIBERAL AND of members, have so much as a kind word

It would abate somewhat of the preten- for it. Even reformers hate and ridicule it. ions of Mr. Webster to be a counsellor and They hate it, because its uncompromising sions of Mr. Webster to be a counsellor and guide to Southern men, if the Compromise presses in Georgia would publish his speeches in which his real views on slavery, and his views of coulining and Gramptog the share power, are freely given. They will be found in his Buffalo speech. But we have seen no where in the compromise press of Georgia a word of denunciation or of dissent to the abolition sentiments of that speechemor do "Ompibus Party," or the "Party of nineteen abolition sentiments of that speech-nor do "Omnibus Party," or the "Party of nineteen

The abolitionist is impatient with the Liberty Party, because it will not consent to be a The Anti-Slavery Standard, however, the mere abolition party; and the land-reformer organ of the abolitionists, publishes the is impatient with it, because it will not conpeech in full. The abolitionists evidently sent to be a mere land-reform party. The ind comfort in that speech, especially in that free-trader expects no good from the Liberty Party, so long as it concerns itself with any other evil than tariffs; and the temperance

very exists in the Southern States, and that Congress had not the power to act upon it. at anything else than to carry Civil Government against dram-shops. The Liberty Party, as well as any other

dence, that some remedy may be found for political party, would like to increase its numbers. But, it dare not increase them, and it Who knows how soon the Abolitionists and such model Union compromise men as Mr. has no heart to increase them, by abandon-Webster-yea, the great Daniel himself- ing its great and distinctive principle. This may be lovingly concocting some plan by is, that Civil Government must be just, equally which Congress may be enabled to act upon just, ever just, toward all classes of its subit? "Where there is a will, there is a way." | jects. Civil Govenment, whilst it must suffer none of its subjects to be robbed of their narian federalism, are not often at a loss for | liberty, must suffer none of them to be robbed modes of giving powers to Congress not of their land. It is no less true, that land is dreamed of in the school of strict construcbirthright of all. Indeed, the chief reason The declaration put forth by Mr. Webster, why millions are robbed of their liberty, and on the part of the North, that no new slave brought under the yoke of slavery, is that States shall ever be admitted into the Union, they had, already, been robbed of their land,

is another significant sign. It is another one which was the indispensable protection of of the fruits of Southern submissionism to their liberty. Civil Government, whilst it must protect its subjects in their natural right the Compromise. Mr. Webster has seen the South robbed of to buy and sell freely wherever they please, that "it was a first-rate place to emigrate after, are the Southern people to have a ing is more absolutely due from it than to share in any territory beyond that they now protect woman in their enjoyment of her natural right to control her own property, and

system that catalogues such men as that-an with inexpressible gratitude. Here he began Georgia compromisers, impolitic to object to sophical and foolish in setting itself against his opinions. So far from it, those who would all, and simultar agains warn the people of the tendency of this sort wrongs, strikingly illustrates both the fact war upon one of his vices, and by keeping himself indifferent, for the time being, to his other vices. Nay, they must do far worse than this. They must bid him positively encourage and and uphold all his other vices, except the one he is battling with. We are authorized to say so, for the reason, that they vote not only for a candidate, who, whilst escomplexion, has one of his upper teeth out, pousing their favorite reform, is indifferent to all other reforms, but, oftentimes also, for a candidate, who is positively and most effec-tively hostile to all other reformers. Will the candidate wield his office for the slave? then will abolitionists vote for him, notwithstanding he will wield it against the landless, against free-trade, and against oppressed woman. Will the candidate use his official influence to restore to the landless their share of the land ?- then, however oppressively that influence will be exerted in all other directions, land reformers will, nevertheless. vote for him. Surely, the philosophy of those, who would prosecute one reform at a time, and neglect every other, until that one is crowned with success-nay, who would, knowingly and positively, strengthen every other wrong, whilst busy in overthrowing one wrong-is not the philosophy of reason nor religion. God's blessing cannot be on philosohy, which is so entirely at war with His impartial rectiand ever : and he requires his children to be How blessed and how speedy would be the revolution, were all the wise and good men of this land to come together, under the name of the Liberty Party, or some other name, with the high, and holy, and never-to-bebroken purpose of voting for no man for civil persons should not be redressed, at the expense of neglecting the wrongs, and, still less, SLAVERY IN DELAWARE.—The last annual report of the Delaware Anti-Slavery Society, rights of any other class of persons ! says: For more than half a century slavery in Delaware has been steadily on the decline. We said, that we do not expect to see a large Convention. But we, nevertheless, do expect to see a good one. We expect to see the other counties. In 1840, Sussex county whose policy is that of human cunning, inhad 1,637 slaves ; in 1850, 1,591 ; a decrease stead of Heavenly wisdom,-the policy of a plorable condition of our superlatively guilty country. This Convention would be needful, were it only for the purpose of having it considered what attitude we should take and maintain toward the diabolical Fugitive Slave Law, and toward the political and ecclesiastical monsters, who are its most responsible authors and upholders. But, this law is only one of many high crimes against God and man, which will claim the attention of the Convention. The political disabilities of wo--[N. Y. Tribune. BOSTON COMMONWEALTH.—This journal ap-Boston Commonwealth.—This journal ap-For such a Con-THOMAS WHITE. JOSEPH R. JOHNSON, G. JOHNSON, N. Y. S. R. WARD, Mass. J. H. COLLINS, Illinois

slavery from the Bible; now they said, "Go on, Dr. Stuart; go on, Dr. Spring! Yes, what you say is quite true; the Bible does sanction it; and we, therefore, reject you

MESSRS. EDITORS :- It will probably inter-

Dr. P. was born the slave of Frisbie Tilg-At least, anti-slavery ingenuity and latituditwenty-one, he was regularly graduated in dream the "peculiar institution," and his late mas-

At this age, feeling a desire to see something of the world before he decided where Mr. Webster has seen the South robbed of to buy and sell freely wherever they please, to settle, he one night took hasty leave, and all the territory, and that she has submitted must also protect their lives and dwellings struck for the North Star; and finding, after to it-and seen a party among us, denouncing against the manufacture of maniacs by dram. careful observation, that he could locate him-self more advantageously elsewhere, he has of remonstrance to it. Well may he feel the duty of Civil Government, than to defend never returned to the "paternal roof." His emboldened, now, to speak of the future, as the present generation from being compelled experience of the "Institution" satisfied him of the past, and declare that never, here-

After his escape he found protection and hold. assistance in a Quaker family in Pennsylva-na, with whorh he remained some time, and Cobb, is a compromise man, and a Union whose kindness he has since remembered man, it is, we presume, considered by the

we remember even to have seen those por-tions of that most obnoxious speech in their The

find comfort in that speech, especially in that sentence which says-"Gentlemen, I regret extremely that sla-But it may be, in the dispensation of Provi-

alist :

THE EXPOUNDER AND THE SOUTH.

Daniel Webster's speech at Buffalo, in

which he talked on all sides of the Slavery

question, anti-slavery and pro-slavery, has

called down upon him the lash of his South-

ern masters with very little mixture of mercy.

following is from the Georgia Constitution-

be often had done very great damage to religion in down with slaveholders at the table of Him who was the Great Emancipator of Mankind -(loud applause)—at the table of Him whose soft phraseologies, to abjure mitigated sentireligion was designed to make all men, black ments, and to declare the truth in its own or white, stand erect, free, and independent.

South, I can only wonder at your temporory

(Renewed cheering.) He would as soon sit down with an impure person as with one who had hand and part in this business of slaveholding. The speaker concluded by reading for sanctity, declared that if one praver an extract from Albert Barnes, to the effect, was their duty to do against it, no system could exist in the face of the tide of public tion. Such a man should percent that the matter was in the hands of the opinion which would be thus raised against mine. The man who will thus talk-the His amendment was then read, and it man who would not breathe a prayer to melt went to exclude all persons implicated, di- the fetters of millions, if by that prayer he rectly or indirectly, in the matter of slavery, from Christian fellowship. The Rev. J. Kennedy, of Stepney, in a few

could effect it,—I hope, Sir, that man will pray no more. (Cheers.) [The speaker then read the resolution, with certain sentences which he proposed to incorporate with words, seconded the amendment. it, and which clearly commanded the uni-The Rev. H. H. Garnet, a colored minister. versal sympathy of the assembly, and went on to say, as to the subject of fellowship :] I wish to be understood, while I am by no means insensible to the fact, that there are enactment; he had a little church in the absence, no fewer than 17 out of 250 had been in Providential circumstances - individuals who are amiable, tender, pious-these are this is the exception, and not the rule; and we are not to resolve for the exception, but ten dollars ! ("Hear," and "Shame !") for the rule. We are bound to draw a line, which, as a rule, shall exclude from our fellowship all men holding property in men, and still more, men who defend their right to do was 1,000 dollars, although, perhaps, his worth so. (Cheers.) You have heard the testimony borne by Mr. Garnet to the effect of American citizen, if he followed the common dictates of humanity, fed, clothed, and lodged her the United States officer if he knew it. her, and this morning set her on my own beast, and by this time she is, I hope, far on her way to the land of freedom !" "Oh, ered, that if the language was dreadful, and to hate the shall not be troubled any more. Observe, all her way to the land of freedom " "Oh, ered, that if the language was dreadful, and hate sla- this has nothing to do with your opinions and you did, did you? Well, then I am a United altogether unwarrantable, still there must be Let us pass a resolution of a general nature, which will comprise slaveholders and their or to a country as free as their own New England, and to Churches which if not pil-grin, may bear, at least, that other name which we humbly boast,—Puritan. Now, then, if things ought, who humbly boast,—Puritan. Now, then, if things ought, show has to be taken if more the region of the heart shall need, not that the right has not yet wholly prevailed, even in Broad-street Chapel and Exeter-halt. Few Congregational ministers and Churches, then, your sonal sensitiveness on this subject than my. sonal sensitiveness on this subject than my.

amendment in a brief speech. He came not goods and chattels, and as an article of barter with unremitting ardor and industry, and but, just in proportion as they rearry were the senate, and the spectra and alarm the pious, they would be sensible, to the power there is everything to arouse and alarm the of Church discipline. He thought this talk friends of humanity; and when we add to His history during the past half of the time about the spirituality of some slaveholders this that the most eminent men, men best is known to the public. known in Europe-the men who have visited About the year 1844, Mr. P. disclosed to me the fact that he was a fugitive from sla-America. There were those present who had England, trod our shores, mingled in our heard language from Abolitionists almost amounting to blasphemy, but that language your Tyngs, your Springs, your Stuarts, your very. He did it under the most solemn in-

junction of secrecy, and told me at the time Coxes,- when we find these men coming that he had never before divulged the fact to forth to plead, not for the oppressed, but the any living person, except his quaker friends oppressor, and to stretch the broad shield of in Pennsylvania-not even to his wife, so great was his fear that, by some misadven-Christianity over deeds the most inhuman,ture, the fact would get abroad and expose him to danger. It was withheld from his wife, however, mainly to save her from disappropriate language. (Cheers.) Sir, when quieting fears. He informed me that in his heard the statement which has recently. studies, in his domestic life, and in the disamong many others, reached me across the charge of his parochial duties, he was con-Atlantic, that one man who has been famed stantly burdened with harassing apprehen-sions of being seized and carried back to could set the fettered free he would not offer slavery. it ! I felt a recoil which I cannot express. I

The name which he bore was an assumed one: that of the chattel was James Pembroke, or more commonly, the "household "JIM. He disclosed the fact to me that I might attempt a negotiation with his master for the purchase of his freedom. I accordingly wrote to Mr. Tilghman to ascertain on what terms he would manumit him, taking care to give him no intimation of his present name, or of his residence. Mr. T. soon after wrote me that "with regard to the ungrateful servant of whom" I had written him-as servants were then very high in the market—he could not take less than five hundred dollars; adding in a postscript, "Jim is a first-rate blacksmith, and worth \$1,000." As Mr. P. could not raise so large a sum, and as it was an exorbitant price for "a bird in the bush," he decided to pursue the negotiations no farther. Mr. Tilghman died soon after.

The passage of the late Fugitive Slave Law found Mr. P. in Scotland; and the arto others, and to work their own escape from rests of fugitives under it, of which he received frequent intelligence, filled him with new apprehensions as to his own fate on his return to New York-then immediately contemplated-particularly as he had made the fact public in England that he was a fugitive slave. In these circumstances, he wrote to me for my advice as to the risk he should to correspond with me on the subject. This since that time been negotiating with the ad-ministrator of Mr. Tilghman, until at last an man." He is not yet completely one. The title to him still rests with me, and it remains and down the whole length of Main street, to

see how it seems to be a slaveholder-espe-cially to own a Doctor of Divinity. Possibly must have an exception, let it be left with each individual to make the exception in the during the walk I may change my mind and think it best to send him to a sugar planta-tion. JOHN HOOKER.

mass, and, since every rule

THE HELL OF SLAVERY.

[From the Georgia Constitutionalist, June 14.] Forty dollars reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery in any convenient Jail, of TWO NEGROES, the property of

the subscriber, a man and a woman. The man's name is AUSTIN, very dark five feet eight or ten inches high, and weighs near two hundred pounds. The woman's name is PHILLIS, copper

colored, chunky, and about 22 years of age. The fellow ran away about two years ago, and was for nine months in Augusta, Ga., hiring his time to different persons. It is probable he is now in that place, as when ast heard from, he was making his way in that direction. Half the above reward will be given for

the delivery of either of the above negroes. JOHN A. EICHLEBERGER.

FOR SALE .- A first rate man cook will be sold, if early application is made. He is 25 years old, Virginia raised, of good temper, character unimpeachable, and strictly temperate. He understands all kinds of Meat and Pastry Cooking, both in American and French style. I challenge any one to produce his superior as to neatness and despatch. He understands putting up Pickles tude and his universal love. He is not against of all kinds, Preserves and Sweetmeats. An excellent hand to make Ginger Pop, Soda and Mead, Lemon and Spruce Beer, Ice and ever: and he requires his children to be Cream, Custard Pies, &c. In short he is master of his profession. Apply to A. WILSON, Hamburg, S. C. How bl

P. S.-I also have just received from Virginia direct, a small lot of choice NEGROES. consisting of Sempstresses, House Servants, Wagoners, Field Hands, &c., all of which I will sell at prices to correspond with the office, but such as hold that Civil Governtimes, and will keep constantly on hand a good supply of Negroes for sale upon accom-modating terms. A. W. hersons should not be redressed, at the ex-nersons should not be redressed, at the exmodating terms.

incur by returning; and I advised him to In 1790, when the first census was taken, the incur by returning; and I advised him to remain where he was for the present. Soon after, some friends in the village of Dunse, in Berwickshire, determined to take the mat-ter in hand, and raise the necessary funds to secure his freedom, whatever might be the amount required, and appointed a committee the mount required and appointed a committee the transmittee the mount to the problem the transmittee Sussex county has 1,591. The slaves decrease of reason and religion, do infinitely more was some four or five months ago, and I have faster in Newcastle county than in either of good service than a party however numerous, arrangement was made for his purchase for of only three per cent. in ten years. New-the sum of \$150. The administrator having castle county had in 1840, 541 slaves; in stead of Heavenry Wisdom,—the policy of a stead of the policy, which trustingly identierty, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. I remarked at the opening of my letter, that Dr. P. was in "a fair way of becoming a ticularly free labor is gradually but surely driving out slave labor, and as a natural consequence, a spirit of improvement and progress is awakening; the current of its population, heretofore backward, is reversed, and however, defer the execution of this instru-ment for half an hour, till I have walked up a more thriving condition of things generally betoken the commencement of a better time. -[N. Y. Tribune.

peared on Monday under a new arrangement. F. W. Bird. Esa who for some time nast has other solution intoxicating drinks; these and tinnk it best to send him to a sugar planta-tion. JOHN HOOKER. P. S.-I have returned from my walk. The deed is executed. Jim Pembroke is merged into Rev. Dr. Pennington. The slave is free—the chattel is a man. I spoke of half an hour's walk. I must

E. RUBERTS, Ohio.