





W. Phillips, That the Convention will now take up the question of plans and funds for the ensuing year.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. Met at 1-4 before 3, according to adjournment; the President in the chair.

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at Northampton, and calling herself *Soujourner Truth*. She spoke half an hour, in narrating her experiences of slavery; and though in broken dialect, yet with great power and shrewdness, and most deeply interested the Convention in the story of her wrongs.

Mr. C. Neal presented some resolutions passed at a meeting of the colored people of this city in relation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State against their equal right to the benefits of the public schools, and invoking the aid of the members of this Convention in their endeavors to obtain from the Legislature the acknowledgment and secure enjoyment of their rights.

The following Resolutions on this subject were laid before the Convention: 20. Resolved, That this Convention sympathizes with the colored citizens of Boston in their efforts for the equal school rights of their children, and as friends of Justice, Humanity and Education, we pledge to them our active co-operation.

21. Resolved, That in the evasions, sophisms, and mere verbal subtleties of the recent decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, which strips the colored citizen of Boston of his clear and undeniable rights in the public schools, we see, with regret, palpable evidence that the cruel and disgraceful prejudice against color, which contaminates almost every free American, has crept as high as the judicial Bench, and sufficed to cloud the perceptions and distort the views of those who occupy it.

22. Resolved, That though from weight of years and its aristocratic constitution, the Bench of our State may be beyond any direct public influence, we rejoice to remember that the public opinion at whose coruscating bidding it has fled its law is within our reach; and this consideration shall stir us to still more earnest and zealous efforts so to mould that sentiment as to show these chiefs of the law that there is a power in the State still able and disposed, in spite of their prejudices, to carry out the first line of our Constitution, and make them recognize every man as equal before the law.

The discussion of the general subject was continued by Wm. A. White, of Watertown, James N. Buffum, of Lynn, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, and H. C. Wright. On motion of Wendell Phillips, it was Voted, That the Convention will now proceed to take the question upon all the resolutions now before them, excepting those relating to Hon. Daniel Webster, and the Decision on the School question.

The other Resolutions were then adopted by the Convention. Adjourned to meet at 1-4 before 8, in Faneuil Hall, TUESDAY EVENING.

Faneuil Hall was crowded some time before the hour appointed to commence. At 8 o'clock, the meeting was called to order by Edmund Quincy.

Some introductory remarks were made by the President as to the duty and necessity of maintaining order. No noise, said he, intended to disturb and break up the meeting will be allowed. The city authorities and the abolitionists are agreed in this thing, that Boston shall not be as New York, and that a peaceable meeting of New England citizens shall not be broken up by a lawless mob.

Mr. Garrison first addressed the Convention, and (with some little exception) was heard with great attention. PARKER PILLSBURY spoke, amidst much noise, but was enabled to speak many important truths in the hearing of the meeting.

PLEDGES Made at the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, in behalf of the One Hundred Conventions; to be paid to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society.

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ulate him upon his escape from cruel bondage,—to thank him for the valuable information and interesting details he has given us respecting American slavery,—and to express the hope that his efforts, both in this country and in his own, to serve the cause of his enslaved brethren, may be accompanied by the Divine blessing.

Second Resolution, proposed by R. Charleston, Esq., seconded by S. Bowden, Esq.: That, feeling a warm interest in the welfare of a people allied to us by so many ties of blood, language and religion as the Americans, admiring their noble "Declaration of Independence," and heartily desiring their continued success in the promotion of the many religious, moral and benevolent objects to which they are devoted, we would entreat them to step up to the lofty standard they have raised. And though unwilling to dictate to them the precise line they should pursue under particular difficulties, we beg of them, while sending the Holy Scriptures to the distant heathen, not to withhold these life-giving records from three millions of their own countrymen; while offering an asylum and a welcome to the oppressed of other lands, not to drive back the fugitive slave to his tyrannical master; while deprecating the barbarity of the Austrians in hogging Hungarian women, to bear in remembrance the scourging of females daily practised among their own people, under the sanction of American law; and while declaring before God and man the solemn truths that: All men are born equal, and that all have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; we implore them not to make a mockery of their professions, by shortening the lives of millions in their own land, and utterly depriving them of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Third Resolution, proposed by Samuel Jackson, Esq., seconded by Samuel Tanner, Esq.: That we regard with sentiments of admiration the noble efforts of the abolitionists in America, who, seeing how the cause of religion and of human freedom, as well as the honor and best interests of their country are compromised by slavery, are laboring, amidst relentless prejudice and opposition, for the removal of this foul stain; and that we beg them to accept our respectful sympathy under their toils and their trials, and to feel assured that the people of Bristol will not relax in their exertions to afford aid and encouragement to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Fourth Resolution, proposed by Mr. J. C. Neill, seconded by Mr. William Wells Brown of the U. S.: That this meeting rejoices in the evidence of the progress of the anti-slavery feeling afforded in the diminution of the prejudices against the colored population in America, and that an address upon the subject be forwarded to the people of Massachusetts, among whom that diminution is more particularly observable.

Fifth Resolution, proposed by Rev. G. Armstrong, D. A., seconded by Mr. Samuel Capper: That, while duly appreciating the services rendered by Mr. Thomas Carlyle, by the exercise of his great intellectual powers, in the advancement of just thoughts on subjects historical, literary and social, intimately connected with the welfare and civilization of mankind, this meeting desires to express, in the most emphatic terms, its reprobation of the lamentable perversion of these powers in the tone and sentiments of an article in Fraser's Magazine for December, 1849, attributed to that gentleman's pen; in which the labor of the black population is sought to be enforced at the discretion of the white oppressor, and in which the relative position, capacities, and rights of the two races are placed in a light which could not fail to be as warmly welcomed by every slave-driver in America, as they cannot but excite the astonishment and disgust of every true well-wisher of his species.

Resolved, further, That it is with no less emphatic satisfaction this meeting would record its grateful approval of the prompt, manly and conclusive reply to the aforementioned production, inserted in the same journal for January, 1850,—by a pen well practised in the highest subjects of philosophical and social interest, and never more opportunely or effectively employed than in destroying the sophistry of an attempt to promote the interests of the slaveholding portion of human society, which has been justly characterized in published documents as "a true work of the devil."

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the colored man to judge for himself, whether he shall train or not. I want no opprobrium thrown upon him on account of his complexion. So with regard to women. I want the women to have the right to vote, and I call upon them to demand it perseveringly until they possess it. When they have obtained it, it will be for them to say whether they will exercise it or not. Byron, in his apostrophe to the Greeks, exclaims: "Hereditary bondmen! know ye not, Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!" So I say to the women of America, you are not to rely upon those who have taken away your rights, in order to obtain them, but you must rely upon yourselves; and in that case, the victory is certain at no distant day.

I wish I could see one-half of the members of Congress women. I wish I could see one-half of the members of our Legislature women. They are entitled to this, I am quite sure—I think I hazard nothing in saying—that the legislature of our country would be far different from what it is. I think the outrageous scenes which are witnessed on the floor of Congress, at Washington, would for ever be banished; for it is a fact cognizable by the whole earth, that men always behave in the presence of women better than when women are absent, as I presume the women behave a great deal better in the presence of men, than when the men are absent. [Much merriment.] But there is a philosophical reason for this, particularly as it respects legislation. We cannot have too much intellect, nor have too much humanity mingled in our national councils; and I say, we are robbing ourselves of all this by disfranchising one-half of the population. No man can show any good reason why women should not have her political rights in this country. She will have them sooner or later here, in France, in England, and in all civilized countries. It is only a question of time.

I know that there are a great many women who are sensitive on this subject; who are satisfied with their present condition; who declare that they are happy and lack nothing; with plenty to eat and drink, and plenty to wear, they deem themselves well off, and they do not see a necessity for any stir on this subject. Then there are others who are alarmed when they see any of their number going forward to address a public assembly. They shiver not a little. They are afraid that she will make a fool of herself—as if men never made fools of themselves!

I remember when I first entered the anti-slavery cause, what extreme diffidence our colored brethren manifested in respect to their own advancement. It was with the greatest difficulty we could induce a man of them to stand up and address a public assembly. In the first place, he was aware of the prejudice he had to encounter. Then he feared that he might fail, and so injuriously affect the cause he wished to promote. But observe the change that has taken place within the last ten years! Who are among our ablest speakers? Who are the best qualified to address the public mind on the subject of slavery? Your fugitive slaves—your Douglasses, Browns and Bibbs—who are astonishing all with the cogency of their words and the power of their reasoning. So it will be with women. She may fail at first, but her efforts will be crowned with equal success.

I have only to say, I bid you God-speed, women of Massachusetts and New England, in this good work! Whenever your convention shall meet and wherever it shall go, I shall endeavor to be there, to forward so good, so glorious a movement.

H. C. Wright moved that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed by the Chair. The following persons were chosen—Miss H. B. Hunt of Boston, Eliza J. Kenney of Salem, Lucy Stone of West Brookfield, Abby Kelley Foster of Roxbury, Paulina W. Davis of Providence, Dora Taft of Worcester, and Eliza H. Taft of Dedham. The meeting then adjourned. A large number were in attendance, and deep interest was evidently felt in the subject.

The Committee of Arrangements met, and voted that a Woman's Rights Convention should be held, in Worcester, Mass., on the 16th and 17th of October next. Lucy Stone and Paulina Wright Davis were appointed a Committee of Correspondence, and also to prepare a Call for the Convention.

It is to be hoped that all persons, far and near, who are interested in the subject, will be represented in some form at the Convention, and help to make the occasion worthy of the object. LUCY STONE, Secretary.

Grand Temperance Demonstration.—Active measures are in progress, we hear, for a grand demonstration in this city on the 11th inst., by the fraternality of Temperance, under the auspices of the Order of the Sons. Invitations have been extended to all the Societies in the United States, as well as the British Provinces, and it is confidently expected that a gathering of some fifteen or twenty thousand will be present. This celebration is to show the material of the Order of the Sons, whose National Division commences its annual session at that time in this city. The time of procession will be formed on the Common and adjoining malls, and at ten or eleven o'clock take up its line of march through the principal streets. At 3 P. M., a grand mass meeting will come off upon the Common, to be addressed from different stands by the ablest teachers in the country. Among those expected to be present are Senator Houston, Henry Ward Beecher, Philip S. White, Samuel F. Cary, Horace Greeley, Governor Briggs, Gough, Kellogg, Bungay, Hawkins, and many others. It is thought there will be the greatest demonstration of the kind ever seen in Boston.

The Cuban Invasion.—The Charleston papers give detailed accounts of the Cuban expedition, furnished by invaders themselves. It appears that from 35 to 40 of the invaders are killed and missing, and the Spaniards estimated loss is 200. The Americans wounded are Col. West, of the Louisiana regiment, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the Kentucky regiment, slightly; Gen. Gonzalez, do. do., slightly; Capt. Logan, do. do., mortally, (since dead); Capt. Smith, do. do., slightly; Lieut. Jones, of the Louisiana regiment, slightly; Lieut. of the general staff, slightly; Col. O'Hara, of the general staff, mortally, (since dead); Col. of the general staff, missing; Major Hawkins, of the Kentucky regiment, seriously. Fourth District.—All the towns are heard from. It gives for Mr. Thompson, 4661; for Mr. Palfrey, 4770; scattering, 805. Mr. Palfrey lacks 501 votes of an election.

Death of Manager Polby.—William Polby, long known as an actor and theatrical manager, and conductor of the National Theatre; died in Boston at one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, last week. He was among the last of those actors whose names were familiar to the theatre-goers of Boston, twenty-five or thirty years ago.

An attempted assassination of the King of Prussia has created a great sensation throughout Europe. The attempt was made at Potsdam, by a sergeant of artillery, who fired a pistol at his Majesty, and inflicted a wound in his arm.

Melancholy Affair.—We learn from the Montreal Herald that during a heavy gale on Monday night on Lake St. Peter, a number of rafts were broken up, and some 12 or 15 persons lost their lives.

In Philadelphia, on Sunday, there were several Bremen's fights, and a watchman named Neil Mooney was deliberately shot with a pistol, and it is feared fatally wounded. [Since dead.] A frightful Steamboat Accident occurred at the Quarantine below St. Louis on Tuesday evening last. The steamer St. Louis, burst two of the flues of her boilers. She had the usual freight of immigrants, passengers, and crew, twenty-five in all, and was wrecked, about half of them scalded mortally. Some were drowned, and one or two cabin passengers were lost. The cause of the accident was unknown.

Sad Casualty.—Monday night, 2d instant, about 10 o'clock, the house of Wm. Albee, Jr., of Whitneyville, Me., took fire, and was wholly consumed, with four children, from two years to seven years old.

Madame Tussaud, at whose wonderful wax figures Punch has levelled so many shafts, died in London recently.

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

BUNICE R. DAVIS, President. SUSAN GARRISON, Secretary. MEETINGS FOR THE PRISONER AT NANTUCKET. Providence permitting, John M. Spear will spend Sunday, 16th instant, with his friends at Nantucket, and will preach to them, in the Unitarian Church, on the Duty of Christians to the Prisoner.

While the apathy of the public generally to the condition of the Prisoner is manifested all around us, our good friends the SPENCERS continue their labors unabated in his behalf. Reformers, even, are too prone to "rest on their Spencers" for the discharge of the duty which "the sighing of the prisoner" imposes upon them.—NOTICE. All letters and communications for the subscriber should be addressed to him at Leicester, (Mass.), until further notice. SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

ERRATA. In the "Cradle Hymn," published in our 21st number, in the 2d line of the 6th verse, "hours" should be "homes." In the 1st line of the 9th verse, "when" should be "where." DIED.—In Augusta, Me., suddenly, Miss Rebecca Stewart, colored, aged about 55; she was brought up in the family of Gov. Davis of this State. At Augusta she carried on the business of a barber, and was much respected, and has left many friends.

