THE LIBERATOR
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL,
BY
Robert F. Wallcut, General Agent.

☞ TERMS—$2 50 per annum, in advance.

☞ All remittances are to be made, and all letters relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to be addressed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

☞ Five copies will be sent to one address for $10 in advance, if payment be made in advance.

☞ Advertisements making less than a square inserted three times for 75 cts.—one square for $1 00.

☞ The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Financial Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WENDELL PHILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible only for the financial economy of the paper—not for any of its debts.]

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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

B. YERRINGTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXI. NO. 17. BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1851. WHOLE NO. 1059.

Confession of Oppression.

THE SLAVE CASE.

The legal proceedings respecting this matter close yesterday, and nothing remains but to carry the sentence of the State from which he fled. No daughter of slave for lawless resistance to the law has perished or show of forcible resistance to the law been made, and we are grudged to be able to say, that no action, however, now appears probable. The city was quiet as usual yesterday. There were a crowd of idlers about the court house, but nothing indicated any riot. The incendiary calls of the Abolitionists fell dead upon the ears of the people. They could not 'come by thousands' to prevent the execution of the law. The instigators, as was expected, fled, and did not show their heads. The attempt to raise a mob was a through and most palpable failure.

The reckless and unprincipled disorganizers who have been so long laboring to disturb the public peace, have received the most mortifying and conclusive rebuke by this miscarriage of their last grand effort. It is now certain that they have not the power to delude one in a hundred of our people into the mad design of obstructing by force a law of the United States. They will doubtless continue to talk in their usual fashion, but a constabulary will be sufficient to cut short any designs they may entertain to act in accordance with their seditious threats. The gentlemen who spoke of tearing down jails and scattering his pockets with pistols, will only be laughed at for their pains by the gasconade.

The Mayor and other city authorities have acquitted themselves of their duty in the handsomest manner during the whole of the exciting and harassing business. The military and the citizens generally, have shown the most manly and noble spirit in their determination to maintain the laws and the public peace. Boston is sound to the heart's core in her attachment to the Union and the Constitution.—*Boston Courier, April 12.*

LAW AND LIBERTY.—The country will learn with entire gratification, that all fears of a forcible resistance to the law in this city are at an end. The case of the fugitive is decided, and he has been dismissed to his own State according to the provisions of the law. Public opinion among us, though strongly, conscientiously and consistently hostile to slavery itself, yet is equally among us conservative and consistent in the support of the laws and the Constitution under which we live. Public opinion has rebuked fanaticism, sedition, and that spirit of lawless violence which would have filled our streets with tumult and bloodshed. The disturbers of the public peace have been put down by the firm countenance of the citizens, and the resolution everywhere displayed, to maintain law and order.

While we rejoice that our city has been saved from total anarchy, we feel bound to express our commiseration for a class of men who have been sore sufferers by the late proceedings. The unfortunate blacks in this quarter have been most cruelly deceived and misguided by the heartless creatures who have endeavored to incite them to deeds of riot. It is notorious that the colored population of this city, when left to themselves, are peaceable and orderly, the most harmless and quiet of those who dwell among us. The fanatical Abolitionists have not been willing to let them enjoy the benefits which they derived from this character. They have thrust themselves among those simple-minded and well-disposed people, filled their ears with falsehoods, perverted their understandings, inflamed their passions, and arrayed them with constant excitement against whites. The black race complain bitterly of their detrimers, who represented to them that all the people were on their side, and would not permit the law to be executed. In this belief, the deluded creatures were induced to commit the outrageous act in February last, which has brought such a degree of reproach on our city; and under this belief they had furnished themselves with murderous weapons for a repetition of the deed last week. They were undeceived by the timely proclamations of the authorities and the general expression of public voice against lawless violence, and now find they have gained nothing but the suffering of constant disquiet and the certainty of being objects of suspicion hereafter, by submitting to the dupes of unprincipled agitators. The case of the slave Shadrach is a striking instance of the mischief which mad Abolitionism will wantonly perpetrate. Had the law been allowed to take its course, he would probably have been remanded within twenty-four hours from the proceedings of the Circuit Court, and thus left to enjoy his life peacefully among us. Instead of this, his false friends seized him by the throat, dragged him out of the city, and compelled him to wander houseless and unprotected in a strange land, where he is now begging his bread! This case exposes a summary of the whole conduct of the Abolitionists, and exhibits a faithful picture of the effects of the course they have been pursuing ever since they took up slavery agitation as a trade. All they have done in the specious name of 'liberty' has only added to the miseries under which the degraded Africans have groaned. The worst enemies of the slave are those who are most full of outrage against common sense in the cause of humanity. It must add to the deep and powerful sympathy which we feel for the sufferers to know that they are half their misfortunes to the men who call themselves the friends of the slave. To be deceived and betrayed by those whom they trust, is not the least of the woes to which Heaven, in its mysterious dispensations, has doomed this unhappy race.—*Ibid.*

It is a matter for congratulation, that this troublesome affair, which has much occupied the public attention for the last ten days, is brought to a termination, and especially that it has terminated in a way not likely to encourage the infuriated spirits who seem to be a conspiracy to defeat the execution of the law, by repetition of similar efforts.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

☞ The calm but steady conduct of our police authorities and employees, during the late excitement, has called forth a general sentiment of respect and admiration. The man, they have behaved fearlessly and well, repaying tunts with civility, but insisting in their demeanor a resolve to uphold the laws at any peril. The temper of our military has been equally commendable.—*Boston Transcript.*

Our city is redeemed from the opprobrious epithets which have been showered against her, for the supposed inability and disinclination to yield to the laws of the Union, and the South will please accord us all the credit which is due therefor.—*Boston Herald.*

A fugitive slave that will remain here after the present time, must find no fault if he is claimed as a slave. One triumph of the law settles this point forever.—*Boston Post.*

Flags, shrouded in crape, were immediately dung out from the windows of Jim's Pagoda, where the Commonwealth is published, to the great laughter and derision of all good citizens.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

This was a proceeding which will go far to wipe out the disgrace which recently came upon Boston in the case of 'Shadrach.' When Boston takes hold of a thing in earnest, it is always put through in shape.—*Boston Times.*

We congratulate our readers that the fugitive slave case, which has for a week back so generally engrossed so much of our attention as chroniclers of passing events, has at length been brought to a conclusion which the great mass of the community will pronounce to be just.—*The pious Transcript.*

It will be seen by an article in another column, that the fugitive Sims has been delivered up, and conveyed out of the city, without bloodshed, without riot, and without even an excitement which could be called a disturbance of the peace. The peaceful termination of an exciting case is doubtless due, in part, to the judicious and efficient arrangements of the authorities, and partly to the tone of public opinion, which has emphatically condemned a resistance to the laws. There have not been wanting efforts to incite a riot. Incendiary proclamations and addresses have been scattered broadcast throughout the city and State, and exciting speeches, counselling resistance to the laws, have been made to the crowds which these documents collected and emboldened. But to the credit of our city be it said, the disorganizers were overawed, and the dignity of the laws and constituted authorities were completely maintained.

It is perhaps untimely, ere the excitement which this case has created has in a measure abated, to express an opinion in relation to the conflicting views and feelings which have been aroused in the public mind. Regarding this case as we do, however, as a test of the binding force of the Constitution and the law upon the people of Boston, we cannot but remark that pity for the fugitive who is returned to thraldom must be mingled in the minds of the orderly and well disposed, with satisfaction at the triumph of the laws. We presume that few persons who have carefully perused the proceedings and evidence, entertained a doubt that Sims was a fugitive from labor, within the meaning of the Constitution, and that he owed service to the party in whose behalf the recent proceedings were instituted. The only important point of difference of opinion was as to the propriety of delivering him up. One portion of our citizens held that the constitutional obligation to surrender fugitives conflicted with their feelings of humanity, and therefore must be disobeyed. Another portion, probably no less humane, recognised the binding force of the obligation, and saw no other alternative, in view of the incontestible evidence of the claimant, than to deliver up the fugitive.

These were the issues which were depending upon the recent excitement. They were regarded as issues, here, and were viewed in a similar light in other States. The eyes of the whole people of the United States were turned upon Boston, and much anxiety was felt and expressed to learn whether the Constitution and laws, or the doctrines and teachings of the self-assumed exponents of the 'higher law,' would prevail. An evidence of the interest which this exciting case has awakened at the South, we quote the following remarks which accompany the account of the arrest of Sims, in the Savannah News:

'This case and the proceedings connected with it were known to us during the early part of last week, but we refrain from alluding to them publicly, fearing that such an allusion might be prejudicial. The case is a very interesting one to the citizens of Savannah, and the State of Georgia, as, on its termination, they will be able to judge fairly, whether the law will or will not be complied with in Massachusetts. Every precaution was adopted here by one of our most distinguished legal gentlemen, eminent for talent and experience, were employed in securing the proper documents, so that there remains not the smallest ground on which the right of reclamation can be legally or honorably resisted.'

The issue must have been decided. The citizens of Boston have, by the surrender of Sims, proved their respect for the Constitution and their obedience to the laws. The impression will no longer prevail that Boston is the hot-bed of abolitionism, and that the laws of Congress cannot be enforced, even though they conflict, as does that for the surrender of fugitive slaves with the feeling of our citizens. Our city has shown her devotion to the Union by complying with that Constitutional compact, the maintenance of which is essential to its preservation.—*Mercantile Journal.*

In a few minutes, Sims appeared, as bright as a new dollar, escorted by the U. S. Marshal. Three cheers were then given, and he took his place among the distinguished magnates of that great and interesting occasion. The order of flight-face—march was then given by Capt. Adams and the procession moved quickly along, passing down Court and State streets, to Long wharf, at the end of which was Mr. Pearson's packet brig Acorn, all ready for sea, with a steamer alongside, to tow her into the bay—the wind strong at the time from the North, and cloudy. It was about five o'clock when she took her departure from the wharf, carrying the precious treasure which had been the innocent cause of so much excitement, to his native shores. The Acorn went off in fine style among the blessings of the congregated hundreds for her safe arrival at Savannah. Every thing was conducted in the most quiet, creditable and successful manner; there was no unnecessary noise or excitement; the few abolitionists present were quiet; and it was a proud day for lovers of law and order over the minions of misrule, anarchy, and bloodshed. And Sims himself, calm as a summer morning, appeared to look upon it in that light.

Not a voice was heard,
Not one disturbing word,
As Sims to the cabin was hurried.

Marshal Devens, Marshal Tukey, and their brave associates in arms, having taken a farewell look at the scene of their exertions—the brig on her way rejoicing, in tow of a powerful steamer—turned to the right about, and marched up Long wharf again, as quietly as though nothing had happened.—*Boston Catholic Pilot.*

BENEVOLENCE.—It is surprising to witness the benevolent feeling, mixed with excessive pity, for the fugitive slave Sims, on account of his being held in confinement in our court house with every want supplied. When we these wonderful philanthropists a month since, when a citizen, a respectable man, was incarcerated in Leverett street jail for no other reason than being unable to pay his debts? and who sickened and died within the massive walls of that jail. Did they come forward, like the Good Samaritan, and administer to the spiritual or temporal wants in the dying hour of this poor and forsaken individual? No; he was apparently not in all their thoughts. Alas! he was a white man.—*Boston Christian [!!!] Observer.*

This has the law been vindicated, however distasteful (!) it may be to nearly all our citizens.—*Boston Christian Register.*

Selections.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN SENATE, March 24, 1851.

The Joint Special Committee, to which was referred the work of the Governor's Address, have, in relation to the subject of Slavery, and to which were also referred numerous petitions from the inhabitants of the State, requesting the Legislature to instruct their Senators and to request the Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to procure a repeal of the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' and to the numerous other petitions praying the Legislature to provide further safeguards to protect the citizens in the enjoyment of their natural rights, submit the following

REPORT.

In his inaugural address, the Governor remarks that, 'in ordinary times,' we 'should omit the discussion of topics which are national in their character; but the excitement which has sprung from the institution of slavery, and the examination of questions connected with it, seem to justify some deviation from this general policy.' After alluding to the fact, that where slavery 'exists, it is regarded as a benefit, where it does not exist, it is regarded as an evil;' that the portion of this country has a pecuniary interest in its existence, equal to many hundred millions of dollars,' and that 'the other regards it as a moral, political, social and industrial evil, which dishonors labor and degrades the laborer within the sphere of its influence,' his Excellency proceeds to say, 'It may not then be inappropriate to consider how far the institution of slavery is a proper subject of legislation, and therefore of general political interest, and how far its existence and responsibility are local, and the subjects of local legislation only.'

Again, his Excellency remarks, 'A remedy for its injurious or inexpedient ones must be sought in the legislative department of the government.' And yet again: 'The provision of the Constitution on which this law [the act of September 18, 1850,] is based, enforced, is a direct command, either to Congress or the courts, to endanger the liberties of free citizens.' The committee are not quite sure that they understand the full import of the sentences last quoted, but taken in connection with a declaration on the same page, to wit, 'I cannot advise the passage of any measure calculated to increase the excitement which unhappily exists, *even though that excitement have no just foundation,*' we are led to the conclusion that his Excellency does not participate in any fear that the acts of Congress involve any consequences dangerous to the freedom of the people.

But the committee have no desire to go into a critical examination of the propositions, suggestions, or suggestions, contained in that part of the address committed to them for consideration. They prefer to examine the subject of slavery in the abstract, and make such an application of their conclusions as they deem pertinent and undeniable. They have endeavored to embody their views in as small a compass as seemed to be consistent with the magnitude of a subject which agitates the whole Commonwealth; and though they cannot indulge an expectation that all their conclusions and suggestions will meet an unanimous response from the Legislature, they yet feel a cheerful confidence in the belief that they will receive credit for uprightness of purpose, and an honest intention to perform, to the best of their ability, a duty, the execution of which they would willingly have declined.

All men owe absolute allegiance to the law of God, which is, in its nature, a universal rule of conduct for mankind, laid down by Him. It belongs to the nature of man and the nature of God, and derives its sanction and validity therefrom. It is, accordingly, the *higher law*, and so the standard of all other laws. It is the design so to promote the welfare of all mankind in general, and of each man in particular.

Human law is, in its nature, a special rule of conduct for the people by whom it is enacted, and derives its origin and acquires its sanction solely from the consent of that people who are to be governed thereby. The just design of human law is, in general, to promote the welfare of the nation for which it is made, the welfare of all and also of each. Its design, therefore, is, in especial, two fold, namely, its first and primary design is to protect the *person* in all his natural rights, with all that pertains to those rights; the secondary design is, to protect the *person property*, with all that rightly pertains thereto. These two objects comprise all the functions of human law; for the protection of the substance of manhood and the attributes thereof, of person and property, necessarily involves the protection of the right to develop both.

In regard to the law of God, things may be distributed into three classes, namely:—first, such as are absolutely right; second, such as are absolutely wrong; and third, such as are neither absolutely right nor absolutely wrong, but morally indifferent. It is moral to do the first, immoral to do the second; to do the third is neither directly moral nor immoral, but on the ground of inexpedient.

It is plain that human law cannot alter the natural relations of things, nor make right wrong, or wrong right, or things indifferent either right or wrong. Laws, therefore, are only declaratory of the intentions of the law makers, who therein lay down a rule of conduct, which, if they have acted wisely, and right and wrong than the mariner can alter the position of the stars by which he steers his vessel. Of course, then, as it is the natural duty of men to do right and avoid the wrong, it is plain that human law is, *morally* valid and obligatory only so far as it declares the right to be the rule of conduct, and is, *morally*, void and of no obligation, when it does not declares the wrong to be the rule of conduct. Otherwise, allegiance to the law would transcend allegiance to God, which is a proposition, if not a direct, and the eternal law of the infinite God,—a proposition, which is absurd in its substance, and impious in its form. But if the human enactment violates the rights, it is so far identical with the natural law of God, and is, accordingly, valid and obligatory. Thus human laws derive all their authority and obligation from and in conformity to the natural law of God; so natural right or justice is, and ought to be, the ultimate standard-measure of all human laws in all nations, and to that standard all human laws are amenable.

The Constitution of the United States is, in its nature, a special rule of conduct, to be observed in the governing of the people by their officers, legislative, judiciary and executive; accordingly, it is a conventional and secondary measure-measure of the law made by the people. Accordingly, as it is a moral duty that all human laws be made conformable to the right,—else they are, morally, invalid and void by nature, so it is a constitutional obligation to make the laws of the United States conformable to the Constitution, otherwise, they are constitutionally invalid by agreement. Laws of the United States are therefore amenable to the Constitution.

The design of the Constitution is thus declared by the people of the United States in the preamble to that document, namely: 'To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

These words, which plainly state the design seem to be the constitutional standard-measure of all other provisions of the Constitution itself; for the end sums it as the thing, the means to obtain that end another. This design is identical with that of the law of God and of all just human law, only some of the particulars which belong to human welfare are distinctly specified in the preamble.

The Constitution then proceeds to lay down certain particular rules of conduct for the nation in organizing its ideas into institutions, and for administering those institutions. Some of these provisions or particular rules conform to the law of God, and to the *general* design of human laws and the general design of the Constitution. Some are inconsistent with all these. Your committee respectfully set forth that they are not, in their conviction, that the institution of slavery, as it existed in the confederated colonies at the adoption of the Constitution, and has ever since existed throughout its sphere, is utterly inconsistent with the natural law of God, with the general design of all just human laws, and with the special design of the Constitution as set forth in the preamble thereto, as it is notorious that this institution is, and has ever been, inconsistent with the express words of the Declaration of Independence. But your committee have no hesitation in declaring their conviction that the provisions in the Constitution, sustaining slavery, directly conflict with the natural duty which men owe to their fellow men, and with the natural allegiance which all men owe to the Divine law, yet they do not forget their obligations to the Constitution, and their allegiance to their country and the government which it has established. If these provisions sustaining slavery be complied with, and the compliance be morally penal in law, it is plain, it is distinctly stated that the compliance is rendered, not because it is *morally right*, but because it is *technically legal*; nay, technically legal while it was absolutely wrong, and contrary to the avowed design of the Constitution as set forth in the preamble. And though the citizen may, by the conventional rules of society, be excused for obedience to unjust laws though individuals may believe it patriotic to assist in carrying into effect such laws, yet those who enact them and enforce a compliance by penalties from which no citizen who violates them can hope to escape, and those also who volunteer in the execution of them, will hardly be acquitted before that Tribunal, which ultimately deals out retribution according to the law which every intelligent man feels to be divine, irrevocable and eternal.

In obedience to what the committee supposed to be expected or demanded of them, by the order referring to their consideration so much of the Governor's Address as relates to slavery, they could do no less than state these general conclusions; but of that matter they have nothing further to say, and so they beside to direct their attention to consideration of some particular provisions of the Constitution.

The Constitution provides,

I. That 'the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated.' (*Amendments Art. iv.*)

II. That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. (*Art. i. § 9 ¶ 2.*)

III. 1. 'The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.' (*Art. iii. § 2. ¶ 3.*)

2. 'In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved.' (*Amendments, Art. vii.*)

3. 'No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.' (*Amendments, Art. v.*)

IV. 'The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the superior and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.' *Art. iii. § 1.*

Your committee will now examine the Fugitive Slave Law, trying it by the several standards above referred to, both general and special.

The Fugitive Slave Law, in its nature, a special rule of conduct, to be followed in reducing to slavery certain persons alleged to have fled from it, and for punishing such as aid them, in their escape. Its design is, primarily, to reduce men to slavery; that is, to remove them from the condition of men to the condition of mere CHATTELS; and, secondarily, to punish all such as aid them to remain in the condition of men, and hinder them from being forced into the condition of mere chattels.

Your committee cannot resist the conclusion that this law, in its nature and its design, is, in general, plainly hostile to the law of God, and to the dictates of all just human law. We regard the Fugitive Slave Law, therefore, as morally,—not legally, but morally—invalid and void, and of no obligation in the conduct, no more binding on the conscience of any man than a law would be, which should command the people to enslave all the tall men or all the short men, and deliver them up on claims, to be held in bondage forever; for the committee can see no moral difference between enslaving a white man and a black one, or a fugitive and a native born slave.

But this law is also plainly at variance with the design of the Constitution, as set forth in its own language, namely, 'to form a more perfect union,' appears unconstitutional, not merely technically and in its details, but unconstitutional universally and in the highest degree, as tending to defeat the promotion of the Constitution itself. On this point, however, we will not dwell.

But the Committee regard the Fugitive Slave Law not merely unconstitutional in general, and with regard to its design, but *specially*, as compared with some of the provisions of the Constitution itself.

I. It violates the provision 'against unreasonable searches and seizures,' and thus violates their right 'to be secure in their persons;' for any man may be arrested on the affidavit of any man who declares that he is a slave, and be sent into bondage by the act of a single commissioner. We have already seen free men thus enslaved and hurried off.

II. It annuls and makes useless 'the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*.' We learn from the opinion of the Attorney General, that it does not do this in *form*, but it does in *fact*, and in the *spirit* of it.

III. It takes away 'the right of trial by jury' from the alleged fugitive, and that in a matter of the greatest importance, depriving him of liberty, which is of more value than property or life, 'without due process of law.' The fugitive is not tried by his peers or the laws of the land, but before a single commissioner, who does not, like the jury, represent the country, the people with their human sympathies towards men, and their personal duty towards God; but who is a mere official agent of government, representing only the will of the men in power, whose creature he is, and at whose caprice he may be removed.

Then, too, as if this was not enough, the trial must be conducted in 'a summary manner.' (Fugitive Slave Law, sec. 6.) The committee will not undertake to point out what 'a summary manner' is, but may submit that it is not 'due process of law'; for, without the rights that they have before said, the trial of an issue so important is not necessarily a public one, but the commissioner may try the alleged fugitive in the dollar of his house, and at midnight, allowing the miserable man no counsel to aid him, and with no witness but the slave-hunter and the officials and creatures of government. Even this is not all. For,

IV. The commissioner is not a man vested by the Constitution, as cited above (Art. iii. sec. 1,) with 'the judicial power of the United States;' he is not a 'judge,' holding office during good behavior,' but only a commissioner, removable at the pleasure of those who appointed him. Nor is this all; but the law, not content with subjecting the alleged fugitive to 'unreasonable seizure,' with depriving him, substantially, of the benefit of 'the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*,' withholding 'the right of trial by jury,' by 'due process of law,' and before the 'judicial power of the United States,' goes further, and offers a bribe to the commissioner to decide against liberty, and in favor of bondage. The act gives to the commissioner a pecuniary motive to decide against his victim, by offering him a 'fee of ten dollars' if he enslaves his victim, and only 'a fee of five dollars,' if he decides the other way! To the commissioner, this sum appears considerable, and is not a premium for legal wickedness. We are amazed that any one should deem it constitutional. It would be a parallel in legislation to provide that, in capital trials, the judges should have a hundred dollars a-piece for each man they should hang, and only fifty when the man should be acquitted, and that the jury should be paid twice as much for the men they found guilty as for those they found not guilty.

These are the chief constitutional objections which the committee have against the law; but besides these, we think it needlessly severe in other particulars against the alleged fugitive, and such as allow him the smallest shelter. It provides that if any one 'shall aid, abet, or assist such a person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant,' he shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months,' and 'shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost.' [Sec. 7. We are astonished at such penalties denounced against the act of mercy, which common humanity prompts, and religion commands.

But, leaving those and all the previous objections to the law, the committee are of opinion that Congress has no constitutional power to legislate on this matter. The power of Congress to make this law, and the provisions of 1793, are claimed to derive from the following provision of the Constitution:—'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due.' Art. iv. sec. 2. 'The duty' to put a single ambiguity;—by whom shall he 'be delivered up?' It must be, first, by the *people* acting jointly or severally; or, secondly, by the *States* to which he has escaped; or, thirdly, by the *federal government*. The Supreme Court have decided in favor of the federal government; but your committee think that the duty of delivering up constitutionally belongs to the individual States to which the fugitive may have escaped. The committee are happy to have on their side the opinion of no contemptible an 'Expounder of the Constitution' as Mr. Webster, who says, in his speech of March 7, 1850—'I always thought that the Constitution addressed itself to the legislatures of the States, or to the States themselves.' It seems to me that the import of the passage is, that the States themselves shall cause him [the fugitive] to be delivered up.'

The committee find the same opinion, in a report made by the committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, in 1837, which says—'That no general authority upon the subject of slavery, or upon a subject which shall relate to this after it has escaped, is anywhere given to the general government.' [House document, 1837, No. 51, p. 15. &c.]

Considering this law as unjust in its nature, wrong in its principle, hostile to the designs of all just human laws; deeming it in the highest degree unconstitutional, in general and in detail, we do not hesitate to declare that we consider it a most cruel and wicked statute, a law not fit to be made and not fit to be kept. It is a disgrace to the age we live in, a reproach to the name of Christian civilization and of democracy, and a foul shame to the people that professes a religion, whose great practical rule of conduct is, 'to do unto others as we wish them to do to us.' Your Committee lack time, as well as language, to express the abhorrence and loathing which they feel for this law. It is the *law of the land*, not officially declared unconstitutional. Unconstitutional as we believe it, inhuman and wicked as it unconstitutionally is, it is *still a law*, and forcible resistance to it is a legal misdemeanor. Its results are most disastrous. The innocent citizens, who have fled from slavery and found a home, and reared families among us, are forced to flee, and to seek in a monarchy an asylum from the injustice and cruelty of a republic! They flee for liberty from America to England, and the slaveholders follow them, and claim, under the slave-driver's whip, tender women from a master's lust, and new born babes from his thirst for gold. The slaveholder profanes the soil of Massachusetts, and defies her laws and people. His presence spreads terror among the colored people of our State. He is a hawk among doves—a wolf in sheep's clothing. He is the high priestess of civilization your Committee confess, that persons are found in this city, who consent to sell their professional services to be the base instruments of enslaving men;—that among them are found persons whom this Commonwealth has honored with the commission of justice of the peace, men who transport men out of our Commonwealth, in their efforts to enforce the wicked law. We confess we deem it no less a crime against nature and humanity to enslave a fugitive than to enslave a free man. We do not judgment, the *illegal* kidnapper on the coast of Africa, and the *legal* man-hunter in Boston, belong to the same class of felons. They differ, however, *specifically*. We think the native species far worse than the foreign felon, whom all Christian governments, and our own among them, have denounced as a pirate. We say this advisedly. We have studied the action, have analyzed its motives, and have examined its excuses. But where is piety? Is the mantle of charity over the shame of men, whom poverty and ignorance conduct to crime, we can find no palliation for the hideous spectacle of Christian Massachusetts, and even officers in her service, in the very city of the Pilgrims, seeking to enslave a man. Let us turn off our eyes from a spectacle so ghastly and disgraceful.

The committee deem it important to recall to the memory of the Legislature, some of the resolves that have been passed by our predecessors.

On the 5th of April, 1839, the Legislature passed a resolve, declaring 'that it is a paramount duty of Massachusetts to protect her citizens in the enjoyment and exercise of all the right to which, by virtue of their citizenship, they are entitled.'

On the 23d of March, 1840, a preamble, setting forth the moral and social as well as the political and national evils of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave-trade between the several States, and the following resolutions, were adopted:

Resolved, That Congress ought to exercise its acknowledged right to abolish the slave trade, and slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. And whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, Congress possesses the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and between the several States of the Union; and whereas, a domestic slave-trade, as unjustifiable in principle as the African slave-trade, and scarcely less cruel and inhuman in practice, is now carried on between the several States,—therefore,

Resolved, That the domestic slave trade between the several States ought to be abolished by Congress, without delay.

Resolved, 'That no new State ought to be admitted into the Union, whose Constitution shall tolerate domestic slavery.

February 27, 1847. Resolved, 'unanimously, That the Legislature of Massachusetts views the existence of human slavery within the United States as a great calamity, an immense moral and political evil, which ought to be abolished as soon as means can be properly and constitutionally attained, and that its extension should be uniformly and earnestly opposed by all good and patriotic men throughout the Union.

February 27, 1849. That slavery ought not to exist in the District of Columbia, and that it is the duty of Congress to devise the most just, practicable and expeditious means for abolishing the same.

On the 1st day of May, 1850, it was

Resolved, We hold it to be the duty of that body [Congress] to pass such laws in regard thereto (*the delivering up of fugitive slaves*) as will be sustained by the public sentiment of the Northern States, where such laws are to be enforced, and which shall especially secure to all persons held to service, surrender may be claimed as having escaped from labor and service in other States, the right of having the validity of such claim determined by a jury, in the State where such claim is made.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts, in the maintenance of the rights of the citizen, and invariable principles, expect that their officers and representatives will adhere to them at all times, on all occasions, and under all circumstances.

The committee have made careful inquiries as to what remedies for the present evils are in the power of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and what means we have for protecting the rights of our citizens against invasion by persons acting under the authority of the Fugitive Slave Law. In 1842, the Supreme Court of the United States, in the 'Prigg case,' declared that the Fugitive Slave Law of Congress, and has the exclusive right, to prescribe the remedies in its own judicial tribunals, to limit the time as well as the mode of redress, and to deny jurisdiction over cases, *which its own policy and its own institutions either* PROHIBIT OR DISCOUNTENANCE. And again, in the same case, say 'the States cannot be compelled to enforce them [the provisions for the surrender of fugitives from labor;] and it might well be doubted whether Congress could, under the power of interpretation, to insist that the States are bound to provide means to carry into effect the duties of the national government nowhere delegated or intended to be by the Constitution.' And again, the court says, alluding to the powers in the act of 1793, conferred upon State magistrates,—'Are the authorities to be compelled to execute duties, while a difference of opinion has existed, and may exist still, on the point in different States, whether State magistrates are bound to act under it; none is entertained by this court, that State magistrates may, if they choose, exercise that authority, UNLESS PROHIBITED BY STATE LEGISLATION.' (Prigg, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 16 Peters, R. 614, 615, 622.)

'This decision not only frees the individual States from all responsibility in the matter; but expressly gives the power of the States to prohibit all action by its officers under the acts of Congress. According, to Judge Chamberlain, in 1837, the 'Latimer case' and the statute well known as the 'Latimer law,' and made it penal for any of her officers to aid in the capture or detention of persons claimed to be a fugitive slave. The use of our jails for the detention of such fugitives was also forbidden, under severe penalties. But as that statute requires some action of a judicial character, and a further legislation seems also desirable to meet the present emergency; and as the institution of slavery is recommended as an appropriate subject for the consideration of the Legislature, in His Excellency the Governor, the committee recommend the enactment of the accompanying Bill, and that passed by the Senate and Preamble and Resolves. For the Committee,

JOS. T. BUCKINGHAM, *Chairman.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred & Fifty-One.

RESOLVES CONCERNING SLAVERY.

Resolved, That Massachusetts affirms anew her hostility to slavery, and her devotion to the Union; that, inspired by these cherished sentiments, she longs for harmony among the different parts of the confederacy, and desires, but also cannot conceal the conviction, that this can be finally and permanently secured only by the overthrow of slavery, so far as it is a question of constitutional duty, everywhere within the jurisdiction of the national government; that the free States may be relieved from all responsibility for slavery, and the Union, instead of a curse, shall become national, and slavery, instead of freedom, become sectional.

Resolved, That Massachusetts protests against the Fugitive Slave Law as alien to the spirit of the Constitution, destructive of rights secured by that Constitution, at variance with Christian civilization, and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of this Commonwealth; that such a law will naturally fail to secure the support in the Commonwealth intended, and that the Union, which, any law must sooner or later become a dead letter.

Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolves to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be by them laid before their respective houses.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

☞ 'Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the property of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves, not as persons, but as merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Dedham Gazette.

THEODORE PARKER'S FAST-DAY SERMON.

In the midst of the excitement attendant upon the trial and return of Sims, the Fugitive Slave, this Sermon was preached at the Music Hall, in Boston. The occasion and the preacher naturally led us to expect an outpouring of indignant and scathing eloquence, reproaching to those whose people have been murdered and saddened by the deeds of inhuman depravity and unutterable baseness, which have accrued to Boston, and a portion of the creatures who have polluted its soil, an immortality of infamy and infamy. But the effort of Mr. Parker surpassed even the highest expectations. He has carved with instruments of keener edge and harder metal, and painted pictures with bloodier and more terrible colors than ever before. George T. Curtis, the minion and tool of the slaveholders, set up at mid-day in the blazing sun, with his naked flesh stuck full of poisoned arrows, and his vile blood oozing from every wound, writhing amid the jeers and taunts of an outraged populace, ready and eager to tear him limb from limb, would not present a picture more terribly real and abhorrent to the senses, than he does as he appears in the following destroying and consuming sentences which we extract from this discourse. Could he exchange the sensations and heart of the Kidnapper for the more civilized and humanized affections and dispositions of the hyena, he would gaze but a moment in the mirror which is thus held up to him, and then take himself forever from the sight and contempt of mankind. The whole sermon is published in the weekly Commonwealth, and it contains matter and argument enough to convert everybody, worth converting, in the Commonwealth. The following portrait will answer both for Hallet and Curtis. The memories of these miscreants will be preserved as long as the sentiments of detestation and scorn shall occupy a place in the human breast.

'Last Thanksgiving day, I said it would be difficult to find a magistrate in Boston to take the oblium of sending a fugitive back to slavery. I believed, after all, men had some conscience, although they talked about its being a dog to deliver up a man to bondage. Pardon me, my countrymen! I rated you too high! Pardon me, town of Boston, that I thought your citizens all men! Pardon me, lawyers, that I thought you had all been born of woman! Pardon me, ruffians, who will for hire! I thought you had some animal mercy left, even in your bosoms! Pardon me, United States Commissioners, Marshals, and the like, I thought you all had some shame! Pardon me, my hearers, for such mistakes. One Commissioner was found to furnish the warrant! Pardon me, I did not know that he was a Commissioner; if I had, I never should have said it!

Spirits of Tyrants, I look down to you! Shade of Cain, thou great first murderer, forgive me that I forgot your power, and did not remember that you were parent of so long a line! And you, my brethren, if hereafter I tell you that there is any limit of meanness or wickedness which a Yankee will not jump over, distrust me, and remind me of this day, and I will take it back!

Let us look at the public conduct of any Commissioner who will send an innocent man from Boston into slavery. I would speak of all men christbly; for I know how easy it is to err, or to sin. I can look charitably on thieves, prowling about in darkness—on rumsellers, whom poverty compels to crime—on harlots, who do the deed of shame that holy woman's soul abhors and revolts; I can pity the pirate, who scours the seas doing his fiendish crimes—he is tempted, made desperate, by a gradual training in wickedness. The man born at the South owning slaves, who goes to Africa, and sells adulterated rum in exchange for men to sell at Cuba—I cannot understand the consciousness of such a man; yet I can admit that by birth and by breeding he has become imbruted, he knows no better. Nay, even that he may perhaps justify his conduct to himself.—I say I think his sin is not so dreadful as that of a Commissioner in Boston, who sends a man into slavery. A man commits a murder, inflamed by jealousy, goaded by desire of great gain, excited by fear, stung by malice, or poisoned by revenge, and his a horrid deed. But to send a man into slavery is worse than to murder him. I would rather be slain than enslaved. To do this, inflamed by no jealousy, goaded by no desire of great gain—only ten dollars—excited by no fear, stung by no malice, poisoned by no revenge—I cannot comprehend that in any man, not even in a hyena; beasts that rave for blood do not kill for lifeless gold, but for food, their flesh. Forgive me, oh! ye wolves and hyenas, that I bring you into such company. I can only understand it in *hell!*

When a man bred in Massachusetts, whose Constitution declares that 'all men are born free and equal,' within sight of Faneuil Hall, with all its sacred memories; within two hours of Plymouth Rock; within a single hour of Concord and Lexington; in sight of Bunker Hill—when he will do such a deed, it seems to me that there is a depth of crime long enough to prepare a man for such a pitch of depravity; I should think he must have been begotten in sin, and conceived in iniquity, and born with a dog's head on his shoulders, that the concentration of the villany of a whole generation of scoundrels would hardly be enough to fit a man for a deed like this!

You know the story of Sims. He crept on board a Boston vessel at Savannah. Perhaps he had heard of Boston, nay, even of Faneuil Hall, of the old Cradle of Liberty, and thought this was a Christian town, at least, man, and hoped here to enjoy the liberty of a man. When the ship came to Boston, his first words were—' Are we up there?' He was seized by a man who at the Court House boasted of his cruelty towards him, who held him by the throat, and kept him down, seeking to kidnap and carry him back into slavery. He escaped!

But a few weeks pass by, the man-stealers are here; the Commissioner issues his warrant; the Marshal served it in the night. Last Thursday night—when citizens beats of peace, slept by not from the light of Heaven, prowl through the woods—these ruffians of the law seized on their brother man. They lie to the bystanders, and seize him as a false pretence. These in fearful visions, they hold him fast.—Can you understand his feeling? Let us pass by that. His trial? Shall I speak of that? He has been dragged into the court house in his life, and has not seen a judge! A jury? No. Only a Commissioner! Oh justice! Oh Republican America! Is this the liberty of Massachusetts?

Where shall I find a parallel with men who will do such a deed; do it in Boston? I will open the graves and bring up the hideous tyrants from the dead. Come, brood of monsters! let me bring you from the deep damnation of the graves wherein your hated memories continue for all time their never ending rot. Come, birds of evil omen, come, hyenas, vultures, carrion crows, and see the spectacle: come see the meeting of congenial souls! I will disturb, disquiet, and bring up the greatest monsters of the human race! Tremble not, women; tremble not, children; tremble not, men! They are all dead; they cannot harm you now!

Come hither, Herod the wicked. Thou that didst seek after that young child's life, and destroyed the innocents! Let me look on thy face! No; go! Thou wert a Heathen! Go lie with the innocents thou hast massacred. Thou art too good for this company!

Come, Nero! Thou awful Roman Emperor!—No—thou wast drunk with power; schooled in Roman depravity. Thou hadst, besides, the example of thy fiendish gods. Go and wait another day. I will seek a worse man.

Come hither, St. Dominic! come Torquemada!—father of the Inquisition! Ye, the inventors, seek for your equal here! No; pass by! You are no companions for such men as these! You were the servants of Christ! Poor wretches! Poor souls! Go to, and get you gone. Another time I may have work for you—not now; lie there and preserve to rot. You are not yet quite worthless enough for this companions. Go, get ye gone, lest the sun turn back at the sight of ye.

Come up, then heap of wickedness—George Jeffries!—why hands deep dyed in the blood of thy murdered fellow-men! Ah, I know thee, awful and accursed shade! Two hundred years after thy death man hate thee still, and not without cause! Let me look upon thee! I know thy history. Pause, and be still, while I tell it to these men.

Brothers, George Jeffries 'began in the sedition line.' 'There was no job too wicked, too bad, that he would not resort to, to get on.' He was of bold aspect, and cared not for the countenance of any man.' 'He became the avowed and unblushing slave of the court, and the bitter persecutor and unappeasable enemy of the principles he had before supported.' 'He was universally insolent and overbearing.' 'As a Judge, he did not consider the decencies of his post, nor did he so much as affect to be impartial as became a Judge.' He was a Commissioner in 1683. You know of those 'bloody assizes' which he held, and how he sent to execution three hundred and twenty persons in a single circuit. 'The whole country was strewed with the heads and limbs of his victims.' Yet a man wrote that 'a little more Jeffreys would have made the king complete.' He was the worst of the English Judges. 'There was no measure, however illegal, to the execution of which he did not cheerfully and recklessly abandon himself.' 'During the Stuart reigns, England was cursed by a succession of ruffians in ermine, who, for the sake of Court favor, arrested the principles of law, the liberties of the people, and the duties of humanity, but they were all greatly outstripped by Jeffries.'

Such is his history.

Come, shade of a judicial butcher! Two hundred years thy name has been pilloried in the infamy of the world, and thy memory is gibbetted before mankind! Let us see how thou wilt compare with those who kidnap men in Boston. Go, seek company! Seek out Hallet, Curtis, claim thy kindred! Seek out thy bed! Go, tell them that the memory of the wicked shall rot—that there is a God; an Eternity. Jeffries, pass by! Come, thou! Where thou slave ship, appeal for judgment against him that made him a slave, to Him that made him a man. What! does thou shudder? Thou turn back? Thou not thy kindred? Why dost thou turn pale—as when the crowd clutched at thy life, in London street? 'Tis true, George Jeffries, and these are not thy kin. Forgive me that I thought so. Go and then on such a fiend, or bid thee seek companionship with such—with hunters of the slave! Thou wert not base enough! It was left for these to do that treachery.—Again I say, pardon me for sending thee to keep company with such men! Thou only smote at men guilty of crime, and thou wert even accused only of birth! Thou wouldst not send men into bondage for two pounds! I will not rank thee with men who in Boston, for ten dollars, would enslave a negro man!

Rest still, Herod! Be quiet, Nero! Sleep, St. Dominic, and sleep, Torquemada, in your fiery jail! Sleep, Jeffries, beneath the slime of the church, which seeks, with Christian charity, to hide your hated bones!

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOSTON, April 11, 1851.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER:

DEAR SIR—There is a general desire among your fellow-citizens, in Boston and its vicinity, irrespective of party attachments, or party considerations, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded, by your visit among them, to express their deep feeling of respect for your public services; and particularly it is their wish to give expression to their deep feeling of obligation for the powerful and unanswerable argument which you have brought to the defence of the union of these States, when that union has been so assailed by misguided and reckless men in different sections of the country, to excite the most painful apprehensions for its continued blessings, and even for its very existence.

For the purpose of acquiring this general desire, the undersigned respectfully invite you to meet your fellow-citizens in Faneuil Hall, at such time before your return to Washington, as may best comport with your convenience.

We are, with great consideration,

Your fellow-citizens,

[Signed by] George G. Smith, Asa Swallow, Henry Crocker, Rufus Choate, and others.

☞ Faneuil Hall having been closed against Mr. Webster and his friends by the Board of Aldermen, Mr. W. wrote the following reply to the invitation:

MARSHFIELD, April 15, 1851.

To Messrs. George C. Smith, Caleb Eddy, Asa Swallow, Uriel Crocker, and others:

Gentlemen—I have received your letter of the 11th of this month, and had fully made up my mind to comply with your invitation; for, although I have entertained no purpose of discussing further, at present, the political questions which have so recently agitated the country, yet I could not deny myself the pleasure of meeting you and your fellow-citizens for mutual congratulation, on the escape, I hope, from dangers which, one year ago, so seriously threatened the very existence of our national institutions; and even the permanency of the peace of the country, of the country, of feelings of good will and reciprocal regard.

But the newspapers of this afternoon inform me that the Board of Aldermen have refused your request for the use of Faneuil Hall. I care nothing for this personally, except that it deprives me of the pleasure of meeting my fellow-citizens. If I supposed the general voice of the people of Boston approved this proceeding, it would, I confess, cause me the deepest regret. But if the question denying your the Hall has been adopted, if I mistake not, by the same Board which has practically refused to join with the other citizens of Boston in extending to me the hospitalities of the city to President Fillmore.

Gentlemen, for nearly thirty years I have been in the service of the country, by the choice of the people of Boston and the Legislature of Massachusetts. My public conduct, through the whole of that long period, is not unknown, and I cheerfully leave it to the judgment of the country, now and hereafter.

Since the commencement of March of last year, I have done something, and hazarded much, to uphold the Constitution of the United States, and to maintain interests of the most vital importance to the citizens of Boston. And I shall do more, and hazard more, whenever I shall think it indispensably necessary that more be done or more be hazarded. I shall perform, with unflinching perseverance, and to the end, MY DUTY TO MY WHOLE COUNTRY; nor do I, in the highest degree, fear the result. Folly and fanaticism may have their hour. They may not only affect the minds of individuals, but they may also sway, for a time, the judgments, of greater or less dignity. But their reign is destined to be short, even where, for the moment, it seems most triumphant. The City of Massachusetts is not disposed to a course of political conduct, such as would reproach our ancestors, destroy our own prosperity, and expose us to the derision of the civilized world. No such future is before us. Far otherwise. Patriotism, the union of all good men, fidelity to the Constitution in all its provisions, and that intelligence which has hitherto enabled the people of this City to see, and to appreciate their own political blessings, as well as what is due to their own history and character, will, I think, keep the ship in safety, and the feelings of love of country, and of respect and veneration for its institutions.

I am, gentlemen, with the most sincere regard, your obliged friend, and very obedient servant,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Hon. Edward Everett was invited to preside at the meeting, but was obliged, on account of his health, to decline that invitation. The Hon. Rufus Choate was then requested to preside, and, had the meeting taken place, he would have addressed Mr. Webster in the name of the assembly.

We are authorized to publish the following letter from Mr. Everett:—

CAMBRIDGE, 16th April, 1851.

DEAR SIR—I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting proposed to be held tomorrow, to express the feelings of Boston. Long the citizens of Boston have been in the habit of testifying their respect to him, there never was a time, in my recollection, when the citizens were entitled to the assurance of their confidence and gratitude, whether we consider the importance of the services rendered by him during the last year, or the weight of the responsibility assumed by him in their performance. On former occasions, when he has most efficiently contributed to the prosperity of the Union in times of impending danger, he acted with the unanimous approbation of his immediate constituents; a comparatively easy task. On the present occasion, he has acted with equal wisdom and firmness, in times more dangerous, and amidst the most deplorable divisions of opinion at home, on subjects directly involving the stability of the government and the peace of the country. Called by the President of the United States, at this momentous juncture, to the post of the highest responsibility, he has not hesitated to throw himself into the breach, and to sacrifice a portion of his hardly-earned and well-deserved popularity, to the public good.

I have had occasion, heretofore, to express the political course of Mr. Webster, as long as I have had any knowledge of affairs. For ten years we were together in Congress, and at all other times I have had great personal opportunities to be well acquainted with his views and principles on all public questions, and with his ends and objects as a public man. I have had, in every instance, agreed with him as to individual opinions and measures, but I have never differed from him without some distrust of my own judgment. This, however, I will say, that from the character of Independence in the present day, the country has never been served,—no, not in its best days and by its best men,—with greater ability, with truer fidelity, or with purer patriotism than by Mr. Webster.

It requires but little ingenuity, in difficult times, and in reference to a subject on which the republican Constitution are at variance with public sentiment, to urge objections against any practicable line of policy. That the measures of the last Congress, in reference to the subject which is shaking the Union to its foundation, were not in all points what Mr. Webster desired to have them, is not to be denied. The fault, I fear, is in the mind of all good citizens, to acquiesce in those measures after they became, and while they continue, the law of the land. I speak not directly to this point, however, that it is in no small degree owing to the manner in which Mr. Webster has performed his duty, in the responsible position and the unique circumstances in which he has been placed, that the Union of the Union at the South have been able to stand their ground against those who seek its dissolution, and that blind zeal, at the North, in the North, is forcible resistance to the law of the land.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that persons have arisen, and are rising, at the South, and at the North, are straining toward a dissolution of the Union. The number of persons desiring this object is not, I believe, at present, so small, and not very large at the South, except in one State, but there is a very considerable number, I fear, in both sections of the country, who reason upon the same grounds, principles as the secessionists, but intending,—perhaps unconsciously,—to the same result. Where the same measure is pursued by different means, and directly opposite reasons, we commonly say that the views of one or the other are sure to be realized.

In the present case, I deem it certain that the expectations of both parties will, in the event of a separation of the States, be wofully disappointed. Nothing short of a civil war, in the way of security from anti-slavery agitation; it will gave new violence and strength. Nothing will be gained at the North, in reference to the existence and extension of slavery, but much lost in vigilance and vigilance, and will seek to spread itself in the direction of Cuba and Mexico, with an energy of purpose not yet manifested. I do not, however, see any softening influences on both sides, which flow from the kindly union of North and South in one body politic, and which have contributed, and will yet contribute, to our uninterrupted prosperity, will be at once blasted. Every existing grievance, complained of at the South and at the North, will be immeasurably augmented—and embittered—by the severing, in all, of the bonds of union, crimes and sufferings of civil war. Regarding these as the sure results of a dissolution of the Union, I feel the deepest interest in the exertions of Mr. Webster, and in the patriotic men of both parties who have acted with him, for their recent strenuous efforts to avert this calamity.

I remain, dear sir, with great respect,

Your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

To Hon. Nathan Hale, Boston.

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER,

In front of the Revere House, Boston, April 22, 1851.

Fellow-Citizens of Boston:—You rather take me by surprise this morning—but it is a very agreeable surprise to me. I am greatly pleased to see your cheerful and smiling faces, as much so as to see the cheerful face of that luminary which shines now in the heavens above us. If you are hail as glad to see me as I am to meet you, there is a great quantity of human happiness and good feeling at this moment in Bowdoin Square.

Gentlemen,—a long and violent convulsion of the elements has just passed over us, and the heavens, skies, again smile upon us. There is often an analogy between occurrences in the natural and political world. Sometimes political disturbances, like a storm, bringing after them sunshine, joy and gladness.—May it be so now! I greet you as citizens of Boston and Massachusetts, with the warmth of a friend. I present to you my warmest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me from the days of my early manhood, when I came from the North to plead before your courts, and to seek for my fortunes, for good or for evil, to the end of my life.

I am not vain enough to suppose that I have rendered any very important services to you during my day and generation. But if I may suppose that I have rendered any service—however little or however trivial,—I must say that I have received warm and unwavering friendship and support of the people of Boston.

I shall, ere long, follow your fathers and my fathers to one's last home. But while I live and breathe, —while I have language or thought,—while my heart beats or my tongue moves, I shall feel and speak of Boston as one of my best friends, as entertaining the intent to question their right to plunder, starve, lacerate, imbrute and murder their victims *ad libitum*, —denounce and ridicule the doctrine that the negroes are entitled to equal human rights, and therefore ought to be liberated,—and they will be liberal in their hospitality, (the hospitality of those who subsist by plunder,) and courteous in their manners; but let them know or suspect that you regard the slave as 'a man and a brother,' that you hold his right to unconditional and immediate emancipation to be absolute, and their anger instantly burns to the lowest hell,' and they become transformed into demons. You had better trust yourselves among wolves and panthers than in their company. You can no more live among them than you can dwell in devouring fire. Let once you succeed from their location and presence, as Lot fled from Sodom, 'without look back behind,'—otherwise, a cost of tar and feathers, cruel lacerations, hopeless imprisonment, or a prompt suspension by the neck to the nearest lamp-post or tree, is your inevitable doom. Their cowardice, villany, and diabolical spirit, are equal to their assumed, conscious arrogance, and the damning guilt which stains their souls in turning the rational creatures of God into chattels personal! It is not true that 'they know not what they do': they know all about it. They know that they are utterly without excuse; that they have neither reason nor argument, neither principle nor expediency, neither sense nor instinct, neither honesty nor policy, neither truth nor justice, on their side; hence, as substitutes for these, they employ threats, curses, lies, slanders, mobs and tumults, backed up by the bowie knife, the rifle, the noose, and all the other infernal accompaniments of the Lynch code. 'Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood. They hatch cockatrice's eggs; and he that eateth of them dieth.'

The cause of Mr. Chaplin is too well known to our readers to need a minute statement of the facts in his connection. While temporarily residing at Washington, in August, 1849, he was induced, from motives of the purest philanthropy, on leaving that city, to take into his private carriage two young men, slaves, (one belonging to Mr. Mason of Virginia, the other to Stephens of Georgia, Members of Congress, though of this fact Mr. Chaplin was at that time ignorant,) on an earnest appeal being made to him, that thus they might obtain that dearest boon on earth, LIBERTY. As he was passing in the city, under cover of night, he was intercepted by an organized gang of ruffians, at the head of whom was one John H. Goddard, by birth a Rhode Islander, who was bred a shoemaker, but who, finding honest handicraft industry not respectable in a slaveholding community, contrived to get himself employed as a bum-bailiff and watchman, and by dint of a persevering spirit of servility has risen to be captain of the night-watch, and one of the police magistrates. All Northern men who visit Washington are warranted against this very dangerous person. He is employed as a bum-bailiff and cockade on his hat, and a knavish, treacherous smile on his face; and is a cold-blooded, cunning creature, exactly the Uriah Heep of Dickens's David Copperfield. If Goddard had set expressly for his portrait, the likeness could not have been more complete.

Mr. Chaplin was knocked from his seat by a heavy club, thrown to the ground and trampled upon, barely escaping with his life. He was then bound with cords, and forthwith committed to jail, where he remained until he could give bail to the amount of $5000; at which time, instead of being released, he was treacherously delivered into the arbitrary requisition from the Governor of Maryland, to be tried in that State for what he had done in the District of Columbia!! He was hurried to the jail at Rockville,—bail being required to the enormous amount of $10,000,—and was compelled until he could raise that sum in cash, to be paid at the moment he was allowed to leave his cell. In the whole city of Baltimore, not one wealthy and respectable man was found willing or had the courage to become his bail, though the money was ready to be deposited in his hands! As a last resort, application was made to the successor of the notorious slave-trader, Hope H. Slatter; and he readily consented to become bail for Mr. Chaplin! 'Satan, no doubt, it is quietly added,' stepped aside himself for any opportunity that might offer to go bail for one archangel Michael, especially if it so happened that all the priests, deacons and church-members had first been asked, and had declined.' Fortunately, the services of this slave-trafficker were rendered unnecessary by another arrangement. Yet after the payment of his bonuses of $25,000, to prevent his being lynched before he could get out of Maryland, it was necessary that Mr. Chaplin should travel *incog.*, and in the stealthiest manner. Thus, after an imprisonment of six weeks at Washington, and a month in the jail at Rockville, he was delivered out of the hands of the Philistines, and 'by a great price,' which generous and sympathizing friends have been willing to pay, rather than that he should perish. And still the slaveholding bloodhounds are not satisfied; for it is said that Mr. Chaplin is to be immediately arrested on a fugitive from justice, (!) and that the vast sum extorted from him in the name of bail is to be spent in attempting to recover possession of his body! Such is the diabolism of slavery. And remember that these things are done in the middle of the nineteenth century, and among a people claiming Christ as their Leader and Savior!

As to the act for which Mr. Chaplin has been punished so cruelly—for which the friends of the slave have been plundered to such an extent—who will say it was not a kind and benevolent act, and worthy of all commendation, never indirectly as a matter of personal safety? Who that prays,

'That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me'—

who that holds to the precept, 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them'—who that believes in the golden and impartial injunction, 'Remember them that are in bonds as bound with them'—will condemn him for desiring to save from desecration the image of God, and uninjuriously seeking to deliver the spoiled out of the hands of the oppressor? Yet, all over the country—by the presses of the North as well as those of the South—he has been ridiculed as a fanatic, branded as a madman, anathematized as a villain, and indicted as a felon of the deepest dye!

And who is William L. Chaplin? If the testimony of abolitionists is not to be received, surely that of one like the Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, (Mass.) who has never identified himself with them, and of whose church Mr. Chaplin was formerly a leading member, ought not to be rejected. This testimonial was voluntarily furnished by Mr. Todd himself, in his article published in the New York Evangelist of October 30, 1850, on the occasion of President Fillmore's visit:

'We speak of him,' says Mr. Todd, 'as we know him years ago. He is the son of a most venerable and perfect Puritan minister,—the Rev. Dr. Chaplin, formerly of Groton. His grandfather, Col. Prescott, was a commander at the battle of Bunker Hill. Finely edulted, with a natural grace and eloquence, Mr. Chaplin is one of the most popular men we ever listened. But this is not what we would say. We say, fearlessly, that he has one of the noblest, most self-sacrificing, most generous, most true hearts in man bosom. We never saw a selfish act performed by him. The impulses of his nature are strong, lofty and generous.—I'll go, I'll go,' exclaimed, crestfallen, he took upon him as a son which has broken away from the laws of the land, and through the tenderness of his nature to throw its light and beams into December, and could not wait for the spring to return, ere he made flowers to grow among the sere-banks.'

What must be the abhorrence of the people among whom such a man, for such a deed, is every where held up to popular scorn and detestation? 'Shall I not visit for these things?' saith the Lord. Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this?'

We commend this pamphlet for the candor, truthfulness and simplicity of its statements, for its startling facts and thrilling disclosures. It is accompanied with a fine lithographic portrait of Mr. Chaplin, is very neatly printed, and merits the widest circulation.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

We mentioned in our last number, that Faneuil Hall had been closed against Daniel Webster and his supporters, as it had previously been against the opponents of the Fugitive Slave Bill, by the Board of Aldermen. Of course, indignation was kindled, at this act of impartial justice, in the breasts of all Dunkerdom. At a subsequent meeting of the Common Council, composed of the veriest lickspittles of Cottonocracy and Slavery—

The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Otis Kimball, and adopted by the Council:—

'Whereas, Faneuil Hall has been consecrated and dedicated to the use of the inhabitants of Boston, upon all suitable occasions; and whereas, the executive committee of the City Council, the Mayor of Mayor and Aldermen of the city; and whereas, this branch of the Government has learned with great surprise that the Board of Aldermen have taken upon the respectful petitions of the citizens of Boston, for the use of said Hall, for the reception of the Hon. Mr. Webster, and whereas, the Board of Aldermen have thus drawn from their action in the case—they feel bound upon to assert and maintain the right of this Board independent action upon all such petitions, and upon questions properly brought before them; and whereas, in the interest and self-respect, must protest against any legislation, which, if carried by one branch, of the City Government, would be, in the irregular, and calculated to excite feelings and prejudices that must inevitably lead to disturbance, proper and harmonious action of the two departments of the City Government, and to productive of consequences injurious to the public interest.

Resolved, That this Board concur with the Common Council in the action of the committee to tender to the Hon. Daniel Webster, in the name of the City Council, an invitation to meet and address his fellow citizens at such time as may be agreed upon; and that the use of Faneuil Hall be granted for the above purpose.

The resolutions were adopted without debate, by a unanimous vote; and Aldermen Jewell, Swallow and Smith were joined to the Council Committee.

Aldermen Rogers, Hall submitted the following preamble and resolution:—

Whereas, A recent vote of this Board, denying the use of Faneuil Hall to sundry persons, has called forth resolutions of regret by one branch of the City Council, and,

Whereas, This Board confidently believed that upon a careful consideration of the subject, in connection with votes previously passed, and the contingencies possibly to arise therefrom, in the granting of said petition, those who most loudly condemned the action of this Board, referred to, would most strongly commend and sustain in it a firm and decisive adherence to the impartiality of this Board; and therefore, to avoid all future misapprehension in regard to applications for the use of Faneuil Hall, be it

Resolved, That this Board will invariably grant the use of Faneuil Hall, under the established regulations, to any incorporated tax-paying citizens of Boston, for any public meeting, except such as, in the opinion of the Mayor and Aldermen, may be for unlawful purposes, or inconsistent with good morals; and that at any such meetings, ample police force be detailed for the maintenance of strict order at such meetings, provided, however, that the parties, or any number of them, to whom the use of the Hall may be granted, shall give satisfactory security for the payment for the expense for such police force as the Board may deem necessary.

This paper was read for the information of the Board, and by general consent lies over for action at the next meeting.

Alderman Rogers here submitted the following preamble and resolution in relation to the expected visit of the President of the United States to Boston:

Whereas, it has been publicly intimated that this Board has declined to join with the Common Council in offering the hospitalities of the City to President FILLMORE; and whereas, the action of the Board in this matter has been drawn from the other Board upon this subject, took place at a time when the members of this Board were unaware of an intimation from a responsible source, that the parties, or any part of the President to visit this part of the country, and had in view subsequent and final action when such intent and purpose, if it should be apparent; but the same, through some inadvertence and the press of other important duties upon the time and attention of the Board, has been accidentally delayed. Therefore—

Resolved, That the Mayor and Aldermen, as a conservative body, feel bound to be governed and yield to the other branch in feelings of regard and respect for MILLARD FILLMORE, the President of the United States, and have joined with the other Board in action to visit New England was made known to them, they have been, and are, willing and desirous to afford him a proper and hospitable consideration; and joined with the Common Council in inviting him, in the name of the citizens, to the city of Boston, at such time as may be agreed upon by the two Boards.

Ordered, That this Board unanimously concur in the order of March 5th last, and that the same be hereby joined to the Common Council committee appointed by the Common Council in reference to the same.

These resolutions were also passed by a unanimous vote, and without discussion.

A SATIRICAL HIT.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen (says the Commonwealth) on Monday evening, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That with a deep sense that we are shipped down, we lay ourselves at the feet of the ILLUSTRIOUS INDIVIDUAL whom we have effaced, and respectfully request him to sail upon us, and we shall ever be pleased to use for the same.

An Act concerning calling out the Militia:

During any session of the Legislature, or Executive Council, or whenever the Governor of the Commonwealth, or the Mayor of the said city to call out the militia is suspended, and vested in the Commander-in-Chief.

On motion of Mr. De Witt, 1000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

GRACE AFTER MEAT.

The abolitionists have often had occasion to complain of Daniel Webster, but they do not refuse to acknowledge his real merits. It was a pleasant sight and see the gratitude which he expressed in Bowdoin Square on Tuesday last, for what the people of Boston had done for him. He thanked them for the reception in the handsomest manner; and was so far from taking umbrage at the slight recently thrown upon him by one branch of the city government, that he plainly intimated his readiness to accept, and his expectation of receiving, further favors of the same sort. His words were—

'I present to you my warmest gratitude for what you and your fathers have done for me; . . . . . 'What shall I say? I have been long in your debt; I am unable to the support you and your fathers have given me. I am not unmindful; not ungrateful. I find you in my heart. I have found you in the past, and as I have found you in the present, I *shall continue to find you*, for what remains to me of life.' C. E. W.

CORRECTION. In the following sentence of Ralph Emerson's letter, (Lib. April 18th,) the word 'feasibility' should have been printed 'sensibility,' and the whole read as follows:—'I find it a subject of country throng of curious persons to hear him, but very few were found so poor as to do him reverence.' The cheers were faint and few; and as for the speech, it amounted until we could give bail to the amount of

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, APRIL 25, 1851.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

By the 8th article of the Constitution, it is provided, that 'the annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct.' Hitherto, since the formation of the Society, the annual meeting has been uniformly held in the city of New York, and usually in the Broadway Tabernacle. So absolute, however, is the sway of the Slave Power in that city, and such the fear of mobocratic excesses, (stimulated by 'THE UNION COMMITTEE' on the one hand, and the lawless REVERENDS and their crew on the other), that no meeting-house or hall, in that great city, can be procured either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the Society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brooklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Leaving these cities to the historical infamy which awaits them, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the urgent request of the friends of impartial liberty in Western New York, hereby give notice that the Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at STRACUSE, (N. Y.,) on WEDNESDAY, MAY 7th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.—at which time and place they earnestly invite a full attendance of its members and friends, believing that the crisis is such, in the conviction of every intelligent mind, both as to the preservation of our own liberties and the emancipation of the millions in our land groaning in the fetters of slavery, so to render needless any special appeal.

It is with great pleasure the Committee announce, that their distinguished and eloquent coadjutor, GEO. THOMPSON, M. P., has promised to give his attendance, and participate in the proceedings. The Rev. THEODORE PARKER, of Boston, has also signified his intention to be with us on the occasion, if practicable, as well as other able advocates of 'LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.' A series of meetings, of the most interesting and stirring character, may be confidently expected. Much relevance to the cause, in the readiness and determination of the friends of the cause at the West to improve this opportunity to commune with their brethren from the East.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, *President*
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, *Secretaries.*

SLAVERY DIABOLICAL.

The Case of William L. Chaplin; being an Appeal to all Reputers of Law and Justice against the cruel and oppressive Treatment to which, under color of Legal Proceedings, he has been subjected in the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland. Boston: Published by the Chaplin Committee. 1851.

This pamphlet is one of the important historical publications of these eventful times. It should be as widely circulated in this country as there are hearts to be touched or heads to be enlightened. Calmly as it is written, a perusal of the facts and statements therein are enough

'To stir a fever in the blood of age,
And make the young blood leap as free as steel.'

The circumstances attending the arrest, imprisonment, and subsequent deliverance of Mr. Chaplin out of the hands of bloody-minded men in the District of Columbia and in Maryland, by the payment of bail to the enormous amount of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, (a sum unprecedented in the criminal jurisprudence of the world,) are unsurpassed in the history of this man-stealing republic. They demonstrate the fact, that slaveholding judges and courts, in all cases touching the question of slavery, are capable of perpetrating deeds the most lawless, inhuman, tyrannical, and damnable, that can be found in the chandlize of their fellow-creatures, and hold them as property, unite with the depravity of fiends the fecrocity of hyenas; all which is instantly manifested whenever they can lay their murderous hands on any one imbued with a spirit of sympathy towards their wretched victims. The pamphlet is intended, in the intent to question their right to plunder, starve, lacerate, imbrute and murder their victims *ad libitum*, —denounce and ridicule the doctrine that the negroes are entitled to equal human rights, and therefore ought to be liberated,—and they will be liberal in their hospitality, (the hospitality of those who subsist by plunder,) and courteous in their manners; but let them know or suspect that you regard the slave as 'a man and a brother,' that you hold his right to unconditional and immediate emancipation to be absolute, and their anger instantly burns to the lowest hell,' and they become transformed into demons. You had better trust yourselves among wolves and panthers than in their company. You can no more live among them than you can dwell in devouring fire. Let once you succeed from their location and presence, as Lot fled from Sodom, 'without look back behind,'—otherwise, a cost of tar and feathers, cruel lacerations, hopeless imprisonment, or a prompt suspension by the neck to the nearest lamp-post or tree, is your inevitable doom. Their cowardice, villany, and diabolical spirit, are equal to their assumed, conscious arrogance, and the damning guilt which stains their souls in turning the rational creatures of God into chattels personal! It is not true that 'they know not what they do': they know all about it. They know that they are utterly without excuse; that they have neither reason nor argument, neither principle nor expediency, neither sense nor instinct, neither honesty nor policy, neither truth nor justice, on their side; hence, as substitutes for these, they employ threats, curses, lies, slanders, mobs and tumults, backed up by the bowie knife, the rifle, the noose, and all the other infernal accompaniments of the Lynch code. 'Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood. They hatch cockatrice's eggs; and he that eateth of them dieth.'

The case of Mr. Chaplin is too well known to our readers to need a minute statement of the facts in his connection. While temporarily residing at Washington, in August, 1849, he was induced, from motives of the purest philanthropy, on leaving that city, to take into his private carriage two young men, slaves, (one belonging to Mr. Mason of Virginia, the other to Stephens of Georgia, Members of Congress, though of this fact Mr. Chaplin was at that time ignorant,) on an earnest appeal being made to him, that thus they might obtain that dearest boon on earth, LIBERTY. As he was passing in the city, under cover of night, he was intercepted by an organized gang of ruffians, at the head of whom was one John H. Goddard, by birth a Rhode Islander, who was bred a shoemaker, but who, finding honest handicraft industry not respectable in a slaveholding community, contrived to get himself employed as a bum-bailiff and watchman, and by dint of a persevering spirit of servility has risen to be captain of the night-watch, and one of the police magistrates. All Northern men who visit Washington are warranted against this very dangerous person. He is employed as a bum-bailiff and cockade on his hat, and a knavish, treacherous smile on his face; and is a cold-blooded, cunning creature, exactly the Uriah Heep of Dickens's David Copperfield. If Goddard had set expressly for his portrait, the likeness could not have been more complete.

Mr. Chaplin was knocked from his seat by a heavy club, thrown to the ground and trampled upon, barely escaping with his life. He was then bound with cords, and forthwith committed to jail, where he remained until he could give bail to the amount of $5000; at which time, instead of being released, he was treacherously delivered into the arbitrary requisition from the Governor of Maryland, to be tried in that State for what he had done in the District of Columbia!! He was hurried to the jail at Rockville,—bail being required to the enormous amount of $10,000,—and was compelled until he could raise that sum in cash, to be paid at the moment he was allowed to leave his cell. In the whole city of Baltimore, not one wealthy and respectable man was found willing or had the courage to become his bail, though the money was ready to be deposited in his hands! As a last resort, application was made to the successor of the notorious slave-trader, Hope H. Slatter; and he readily consented to become bail for Mr. Chaplin! 'Satan, no doubt,' it is quietly added, 'stepped aside himself for any opportunity that might offer to go bail for one archangel Michael, especially if it so happened that all the priests, deacons and church-members had first been asked, and had declined.' Fortunately, the services of this slave-trafficker were rendered unnecessary by another arrangement. Yet after the payment of his bonuses of $25,000, to prevent his being lynched before he could get out of Maryland, it was necessary that

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE VS. THE U. S. CONSTITUTION.

Glorious Fourth July, 1776. Extracts from the Declaration of American Independence.

Glorious Fourth July, 1788. Extracts from the Constitution of the U. S.

WICKED LAWS OF A WICKED NATION.

Article 1, sec. 2, clause 3:

1. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, *and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.* The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every 30,000; but each State shall have at least one representative.

Art. 1, sec. 8. Powers of U. S. Congress:

2. 'To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.'

3. *'To execute the laws of the Union, and to make all laws* which shall be necessary and proper *to carry into execution all powers vested in this Constitution* in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.'

4. 'To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.'

Art. 1, sec. 9. On the contemplated abolition of the Slave Trade:

5. 'The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808; but *a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.*'

Art. 4, sec. 2. Fugitive Slaves:

6. 'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.'

Section 3:

7. 'Nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the U. S., or of any particular State.'

Section 4:

8. 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against *domestic violence.*'

Art. 5. On Amending the Constitution:

9. 'The Congress, whenever *two-thirds of both Houses* shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a Convention for *proposing* amendments, which in either case, shall be voted, to all intents and purposes, a part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, that no amendments which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the clauses (see extract) 1st and 4th in the 9th section of the First Article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.'

Article 6th:

10. 'This Constitution, and the laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and all the judges in every State are bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.'

11. 'The Senators and Representatives before-mentioned, and the member of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution.'

10. The adoption of this Constitution was opposed by many of the friends of freedom, on the ground that it gave too great power to the General Government, and would thereby prove subversive of the liberties of the people. In 1787, it was agreed to by eleven of the States; in 1789, the twelfth, viz., Virginia, signed it, and it was then put in operation. Rhode Island, the 13th and last State, signed it in 1790, and since then it has been supreme over all the States of this great Union.

[Extracted from 'Outlines of General History,' by Charles Kendall Gardner, A. M. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1848.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THESE TWO DOCUMENTS.

The villany of this boasted Constitution is exceeded only by its hypocrisy and baseness. Here is its Preamble, from reading which, simple people would imagine that its authors were going to carry out the principles of all its purity:—'We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.' And, conscious that they were doing grievous wrong to their (*formerly under the British rule*) slaves, you do not meet with the word *slave*, black, man, negro or African, in any part of the infamous document; every thing relating to the slave is worded in the most cunning and crafty manner, and at the same time in such a way that there appears no method of ever escaping from its inhuman provisions. The Constitution, nevertheless, as a whole, was undoubtedly drawn up with great care, and its provisions are all admirably adapted to carry out *all the objects the framers of it intended* to carry out, good and bad, and in smooth working, for the last half-century, proves its practical excellence, as an instrument for the government of a great people. But, notwithstanding this, if the friends of freedom were ever to erase those foul articles from it that I have named, I do not think, from the strong proof we show, that the slave-owners would give the value of the paper they are printed upon for all the rest.

Americans! after all the boastings you have made about your liberties and victories over British tyranny, what is now your condition in the North? Is not your country, as well as the South, hunting-ground for Southern man-stealers? and does not your Constitution bind you all to become kidnappers and kidnappers' assistants? Are not your free citizens put in prison when they visit the South? Dare any of you who have fled from the enemies to slavery visit a slave State? Much boasting is made of the happy state of the slaves. Why, then, did Sims run away from Savannah? The kidnappers told the reason, in court, in Boston. They said in evidence, that he lived with and supported his mother, who is free, with the money he had left of his wages after his owner, Potter, had been paid $10.00 per month—$130 *per year—out of his wages.* This is Southern slavery; but it is no less than a gigantic and cowardly robbery of three millions of defenceless, unarmed, peaceable and industrious laboring men, of the fat legal profession of the writers of their laws. *The South Sea Island cannibal kills his human victim's body only*, and roasts and eats it at once. *Your Southern cannibal slaveholder kills the mind, and soul, and every thing human, in his victim, and keeps the chattel alive, and eats the fruits of its labor* all his life. And what is the spirit of a man of love of liberty remain in him, and he attempt to run away from his tormentor, *the savage hunts him in the woods*, with horse, gun, bowie knife, and bloodhound, *and if he overtake, he will capture or kill him!*

What right have you Englishmen to interfere in our peculiar institutions? Is not your country, with a population of 800,000 of my emancipated black West Indian fellow-countrymen, whose wages have, in consequence of your slavery, been reduced to $2.00 per week, and still they cannot compete with your Southern sugar growers, whose slaves, fed with a stress of Indian corn and a little salt pork or a few herrings, and clothed with a coarse calico jacket and trowsers, without any wages, do not cost their masters more than the weekly sum of fifty cents—about half as much as is paid by London Parish Boards for the support of pauper children. *This is my answer.*

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Toronto, April 7, 1851.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.

Respecting the constitutional provision for the return of fugitive slaves, there is, it may be said, but one opinion in the free States. *Morally* considered, it is viewed by nearly all as unjust, cruel and oppressive, at war with the laws of God and humanity. It is a compact on the part of the free States to do that which they acknowledge is wrong, and which, if it was proposed to them to do of their own free will, they would unhesitatingly refuse. No such provision could now become a part of the Constitution, because no such compact would now be made. But as it makes a part and parcel of the Constitution, and is a compact into which they have entered, they feel, many of them, that they are under an obligation to abide by it, and carry it into execution, however odious it may be in principle and revolting in practice. They consider that they are *politically* bound by it, however *morally* wrong it was ever to have made it.

I will now endeavor to show the reader that the Constitution is not binding upon the free States, and that they would be justified, *politically as well as morally*, in treating it as *null and void*. I consider the Constitution of the U. S., (and in this I am borne out by the opinion of the Supreme Court of Mass., in the case referred to above,) as a compact or *treaty* between the States who are parties to it, and the provision relating to fugitive slaves is *virtually* a treaty between the slave States and the free States. There is, it is true, this difference between the compact or treaty and a treaty with a foreign power, that in the former case, there is a provision contained in it for its alteration or amendment, by consent of three quarters of the States. But as it regards the provision relating to fugitive slaves, it may be considered a compact or *treaty* between the free and the slave States, to which this provision for its amendment will not practically apply; since the slave States, numbering more than a fourth part of the whole number, will not consent to any amendment annulling or altering the provision relating to fugitive slaves. In respect to this, therefore, it bears a strong resemblance to a treaty between foreign nations, where there are two parties to it, which cannot be abrogated without the consent of both parties, unless on some ground which is considered applicable to treaties, and a just ground for annulling them.

Now, in respect to treaties between foreign powers, it is maintained by writers upon the law of nations, that one ground for annulling them and considering them void, is that they are made 'for an unjust and dishonest purpose.'

Vattel (p. 195) says:—'For the same reason—the want of sufficient power—a treaty concluded for an *unjust and dishonest* purpose is absolutely *null and void* —nobody having a right to engage to do things *contrary to the law of nature.* Thus an offensive alliance made for the purpose of plundering a nation from whom no injury is received, may, or ought, rather, to be broken.'

This remark will certainly apply to the provision in the Constitution respecting fugitive slaves, for if ever there was an 'unjust or dishonest purpose' to be effected, it is by the execution of this article of the Constitution. It is a stipulation 'contrary to the law of nature,' it is returning men to a state of slavery and bondage. And if ever there was an 'alliance' for the purpose of 'plundering' a race from whom 'no injury is received,' it is this 'alliance' between the free and the slave States, to hold fugitive slaves may be returned to their masters, by whom they can be 'plundered' of all the wages which are rightfully belonging to them, as well as of their liberty, and of every description.

It may be contended, that at the time the Constitution was made, there were not prevailing the same views concerning the unchristian wickedness of slavery, as there are at the present time among the free States. At that time, it may be said that they did not consider that they were doing any thing wrong in becoming parties to such a compact; and such being the case, they had a right to bind themselves by it, and can still be held justly subject to it. But it seems to me, if this were the case, it would not be a valid defence for the obligation still continuing, when they have become satisfied that it was wrong ever to have assumed it, and when, if it now proposed to them for the first time, they would consider themselves under the highest moral obligation to refuse to become parties to it. As soon as a nation or a State becomes satisfied that they have entered into a treaty obligation to do that which they never had a moral right to do, they are at once released from their obligation; as it is this conviction, which is a just ground for such a release, whether existing at the time the treaty was made, or at any subsequent time. Unless this were the case, a wrong said an injury which a nation knew and felt to be such, might be perpetuated through all future time, because the other party, who might consider itself benefited by it, refused to absolve them from the obligation.

Seventy years ago, the African slave trade was considered a fair and honorable trade, and that any nation had a right to engage in it. It was then, and for a time a treaty had been made between England and this country, that the vessels of either nation engaged in this trade should be protected by the national vessels of the other—that they should have the right of searching the ports of the other nation, and if any slaves should be found on board of them should be secured in the custody of their owners, and if any of them should make their escape, they should be returned to their owners. And suppose, at the present time, when entirely different views prevail upon this subject, we were to treat the trade in slaves, which is now by us as flagitious and diabolical, that a remonstrance should be made by us to England against longer being bound by such a treaty, and England should refuse to absolve us from this obligation. Under these circumstances, I ask, would the treaty be considered as still binding upon us? Should we be bound to do our part towards perpetuating a crime and an evil of such an enormous character, because we had entered into a stipulation to do it, at a time when we viewed it in a very different light? There is one ground, I think, on which we can now, any longer to execute the treaty. There is no public tribunal to which we can appeal to decide whether the treaty is of such a character that it ought to be enforced. The only one is 'our own national conscience and sense of duty to determine that little was left of his wages after his owner, Potter, had been paid $10.00 per month—$130 *per year—out of his wages.* This is Southern slavery; but it is no less than a gigantic and cowardly robbery of three millions of defenceless, unarmed, peaceable and industrious laboring men, of the fat legal profession of the writers of their laws. *The South Sea Island cannibal kills his human victim's body only*, and roasts and eats it at once. *Your Southern cannibal slaveholder kills the mind, and soul, and every thing human, in his victim, and keeps the chattel alive, and eats the fruits of its labor* all his life. And what is the spirit of a man of love of liberty remain in him, and he attempt to run away from his tormentor, *the savage hunts him in the woods*, with horse, gun, bowie knife, and bloodhound, *and if he overtake, he will capture or kill him!*

What right have you Englishmen to interfere in our peculiar institutions? Is not your country, with a population of 800,000 of my emancipated black West Indian fellow-countrymen, whose wages have, in consequence of your slavery, been reduced to $2.00 per week, and still they cannot compete with your Southern sugar growers, whose slaves, fed with a stress of Indian corn and a little salt pork or a few herrings, and clothed with a coarse calico jacket and trowsers, without any wages, do not cost their masters more than the weekly sum of fifty cents—about half as much as is paid by London Parish Boards for the support of pauper children. *This is my answer.*

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Toronto, April 7, 1851.

CONVENTION AT ABINGTON.

ABINGTON, April 6, 1851.

To-day, [Sunday,] at the usual hours of meeting, an anti-slavery Convention was held in the Town Hall in this place. A large audience collected at an early hour, and without doubt the spacious hall would have been crowded to its utmost capacity, if the weather had been favorable.

The meeting was called to order by Lewis Ford of Abington, and Briggs Arnold was chosen President, and A. J. Grover, Secretary.

On motion of E. Sprague,

Voted, That a Committee of Finance be appointed to take up a collection during the meeting. Edward E. Bennett and Lewis Ford were accordingly chosen.

Samuel May, Jr., then made a few remarks, setting forth the importance of extra anti-slavery exertion at the present crisis. He said that the temple of justice had been put in chains, and enraged men, called out by slave-catchers, were quartered in Faneuil Hall; that the united strength of the State and nation had been concentrated upon a poor friendless colored boy, for the purpose of dragging him back to chains and slavery, and to stop the mouths of all who would dare to utter a word against the unparalleled meanness. He then read the following request, which he said had been sent as far as practicable throughout the State.

[The request here alluded to was that of Sims for prayers in the churches, which has been already published in the Liberator.]

Mr. May said that this meeting was the true church, if we really desired the deliverance of the captive, and, in compliance with the request, offered an earnest and solemn prayer in his behalf, in which we are sure every heart united.

Rev. Lewis Ford, of Abington next made a pointed and powerful appeal to the meeting to rescue, by some means or other, the unfortunate victim from the hands of the piratical villains into which he had been betrayed.

Parker Pillsbury next addressed the meeting. He said, that he did not agree with some opinions which had been expressed in favor of physical resistance to the laws. He contrasted the state of the public mind at the present time with what it was when the tea was thrown overboard in Boston harbor! He said that the announcement of the arrival of a vessel laden with tea wrapped the whole country in flame, and open rebellion and revolution were the result. If such an event could be supposed to take place now, it would not be known by one in ten of the people, and would not cause so much excitement as the announcement, by Kimball of the Museum, that a mummy had been imported from Egypt. Mr. P. went on in an eloquent and convincing speech, setting forth, in his peculiar style, the abject spirit and position of the Northern States, and Massachusetts in particular, to the Fugitive Slave Law. He then submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we are daily more and more convinced of the necessity of bold, energetic and untiring moral agitation as the only means to rid ourselves from the infamous and immoral obligations now imposed upon us to participate in delivering fugitive slaves back into bondage, and we hereby express and record our determination never to falter nor faint in our work until slaveholders and slave hunters, with all their brood of inferior devils, from the ravening Commissioners to the prowling Marshals and their deputies, shall be as hateful and abominable to the people as are all the plagues of Egypt, all the woes of pestilence, the miseries of famine, the terrors of death, and the horrors of hell.

2. Resolved, That the great ecclesiastic and denominational conclaves and conferences of the country are in league with the government, notwithstanding their pretensions and wickedness are unparalleled in the history of nations. Therefore,

3. Resolved, That any church or minister, whose connection with any of these bodies, at a time like the present, is not severed forthwith, should be shunned on our part, as no longer to execute the treaty. There is no public tribunal to which we can appeal to decide whether the treaty is of such a character that it ought to be enforced. The only one is 'our own national conscience and sense of duty to determine whether it was wrong ever to have made it.' Suppose a treaty containing such a stipulation, or the unnumbered and horrible evils which would flow from its execution. The necessity of the case, and the paramount interests of humanity, it seems to me, should settle the question, and we should refuse longer to be bound by it.

So in regard to the *treaty* which has been made between the free and the slave States respecting fugitive slaves, by the constitutional provision upon this subject, I consider that the free States, or any one of them, as a State, would have the right to refuse, on the provision of the Constitution 'as *null and void*, and no longer binding upon them; and for the same reason as in the former case—that it is a crime and an evil no longer to be borne, and that there is no other way in which they can be removed.

W. S. A.

ESSEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.

A Quarterly Meeting of this Society was held at Haverhill, commencing on Saturday evening, April 12th, at 7 o'clock, in the Town Hall, in the Afternoon in the chair.

Joseph Merrill, of Danvers, was chosen Secretary pro tem. J. D. P. Harmon and Benjamin Greenleaf, committee on finance; Isaac T. Gardner, B. Emerson and Eliza J. Kenny, committee on business.

The President opened the meeting with a few brief and pertinent remarks.

Mr. Garrison expressed his regret at finding himself unable to address the assembly, in consequence of extreme hoarseness. He read the 94th Psalm, as specially applicable to this nation and the Fugitive Slave Bill, but was too indisposed to take any part in the subsequent proceedings, much to the disappointment of many present.

Parker Pillsbury next took the stand, and spoke for more than an hour in his usual bold and uncompromising manner, being frequently applauded during his remarks.

The President related a number of interesting facts and anecdotes pertinent to the times; after which, the meeting adjourned to Sunday morning, 10 o'clock.

SUNDAY—MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was opened by reading a portion of Scripture by the President.

The business committee reported the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That the best observance of 'the Lord's Day' is to be engaged in the work of the Lord in undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free.

2. Resolved, That the enslavement of three millions of rational, accountable human beings in this country, in view of its religious and political professions, is the most extraordinary, revolting and horrible spectacle ever presented to the world.

3. Resolved, That they who attempt to reconcile slavery with Christianity are the foulest libellers of Christ, and the worst enemies of his religion.

4. Resolved, That in view of the multitude of their religious observances, and of the terrible oppression of which they are guilty, the language of Jehovah to the American people is even more applicable than it was to the Jewish nation in the days of Isaiah:—'To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto me? When ye come to appear before me, who hath required this at your hand, to tread my courts? Your sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with: it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting: your appointed feasts my soul hateth; they are a trouble unto me: I am weary to bear them. When ye make many prayers, I will not hear: your hands are full of blood. Wash you, make you clean; put away the evil of your doings. Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow.'

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Pillsbury in a very effective manner; after which, it adjourned to 2 1-2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met according to adjournment. After singing and the reading of a portion of Scripture, addresses were delivered by J. N. Buffum, Parker Pillsbury and George W. Lee. Adjourned to 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION. The meeting was opened by a brief but very interesting speech from the President.

The business committee reported the following resolutions:

5. Resolved, That we will obey the Fugitive Slave Law when we are prepared to deny the God who has made us, to reject the Savior who has died for us, to blaspheme the Spirit that sanctifies us; and when we are ready to trample the Declaration of Independence under our feet, to have our hearts turned into stone, and to be transformed in spirit into wolves and hyenas; and not until then.

6. Resolved, That we laugh its penalties to scorn, while we hold its victims in its limbs, and at the point of the sword dragged back to the prison-house of the hell of Southern slavery.

8. Resolved, That Boston is not Massachusetts; and that the Commonwealth disowns with indignation and abhorrence the damning deed so recently perpetrated in her name.

9. Resolved, That while the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, having first barred and bolted the doors of Faneuil Hall against the friends of freedom, have manifested some impartiality, in their dread of excitement, in closing their doors against the admirers of Daniel Webster; they nevertheless deserve to be held up to public reprobation for having denied the right of the people to assemble in the Old Cradle of Liberty, at any time, in matters pertaining to the laws and government of the country.

10. Resolved, That Webster has had great influence in furtherance of the evil designs of the Slave Power, and in seducing the people of the North into an entire surrender of their own rights and interests, Daniel Webster has placed himself among the Arnolds and Judases of his race.

Mr. Pillsbury followed in a speech replete with argument, wit and eloquence.

A. W. Merrill, of Groveland, a member of the Free Soil party, next addressed the meeting at some length, in a very candid manner. He took some few exceptions to Mr. Pillsbury's remarks, but on the general subject he was sound and hard with us.

After a short reply from the President, Mr. Pillsbury addressed the meeting until 10 1-2 o'clock, when it was voted, unanimously, to adopt the foregoing resolutions. Voted to adjourn.

This meeting was one of uncommon interest. Although the night was dark and stormy, the spacious hall was crowded. While Mr. Pillsbury was speaking, an expounder and defender of the lower law, who probably graduated from some of the numerous groggshops of Haverhill, hurled a large stone with which violence in through the window upon the platform. The instrument fastened the door securely outside, so as to have time to escape before any one could go out in pursuit. Accustomed as we have been to this *lower law logic*, the outrage had no influence whatever upon the meeting. Then a cry was made outside of Fire! but this too had only a momentary effect, and that a momentary one. The meeting continued with an unabated interest up to the late hour when it adjourned, and then closed in an orderly and quiet manner.

JAMES N. BUFFUM, *President.*

JOSEPH MERRILL, *Sec'y pro tem.*

ESSEX CO., April 20, 1851.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

WORCESTER COUNTY. The friends of the anti-slavery cause throughout the county, and especially in the South Division, are reminded of the meeting at Worcester on Saturday and Sunday next. Let it be worthy of the noblest and holiest of causes.

FRIEND GARRISON—In the report of the Convention at Bridgwater on Fast Day, it is said twenty-nine dollars were collected for the cause. That did not include twenty dollars handed me by N. Tillinghast, Esq., which will be acknowledged by the Treasurer in due time.

Yours, truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

Departure of Fugitive Slaves.—The New Bedford Mercury says:—'We are pleased to announce that a very large number of fugitive slaves, aided by many of our most wealthy and respectable citizens, have left for Canada, during the past week, and that many more are in the way of departure. The utmost sympathy and liberality prevails towards this class of our population.'

PEACE CONGRESS AT LONDON.

The American Peace Congress Committee have made arrangements to carry all persons who may wish to attend the Peace Congress, in the new ship Sarah Cowles, to sail from Boston June 5th. The S. C. is a new ship of eleven hundred tons, clipper built, and made expressly for this excursion. Her accommodations and fare will be equal to any first class ships, and no pains will be spared to secure the comfort of our friends who may wish to go. The ship will remain at Southampton forty days, and then return. Persons wishing to go will apply to our Secretary, E. W. Jackson, Boston, for cabin or steerage, or, by sending him twenty dollars, he will secure the best chance that may remain unoccupied.

Fare out and back—In State Room, $105; in Cabin, $85.

By order of the A. P. C. Committee,

AMASA WALKER, *Chairman.*

Boston, April 4th, 1851.

TERRIBLE STORM.

The most severe storm that Boston has known for half a century, at this season of the year, commenced on Tuesday of last week, and continued throughout the week with scarcely intermission. The immense quantity of rain fell—the tide rose to an unprecedented height, covering many of the wharves and streets—and the power of the wind was tremendous. The damage to property in this city and the towns adjoining the coast was immense.

DESTRUCTION OF MINOT'S LEDGE LIGHT-HOUSE.

The fears which had been entertained concerning the fate of this structure were realized on Thursday, Mrs. Bennett arrived in the city on Friday with the tidings that it had gone. The last time that the light was seen standing was at about half-past 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The Light was seen during Wednesday night. About 4 o'clock Thursday morning, Mr. Bennett was on the beach, and discovered, strewed all around, fragments of the building. Parts of the residence room and of the lantern itself were seen on the beach, and also portions of the bedding, Mr. Bennett's clothing, &c. One of Bennett's Life Buoys came on shore, having the appearance of having been used by one of the unfortunate men, who were in the Light House. He had lashed it to his back, but the waves probably washed him out of it.—Mr. Bennett's absence was caused by his being ordered up to the city by Collector Greeley, to purchase a new boat, and on his return, Tuesday afternoon, found the sea so high that he could not get on board the Light. After being unable to get on board, Mr. Bennett repaired to his house on White Head, opposite the Ledges, from which place he could plainly see with fragments of the wreck—some of which Mr. Bennett brought to the city, and deposited at the Custom House.

Joseph Wilson and Joseph Antonio were the assistant keepers in the Light House, and have doubtless perished. Wilson was about 20 years of age; Antonio was 25, and former, by kept a boarding house in Cohasset. They were both true and faithful men.

The underwriters of Boston promptly decided that a Light Ship should be moored as near the site of the Light House as practicable, as a guide to vessels inward bound that may run to make the Minots. On Friday a suitable vessel was to be stationed there, until something more permanent can be erected.

News from Cohasset yesterday mentions that the Light was seen burning as late as 10 *o'clock Wednesday*, and that the fog bell was ringing with unusual violence. Yesterday morning, the rock upon which the Light House stood was seen. *Not a vestige of the structure remained—not even a pillar is standing to mark the spot where it was located.* It was noticed some months since that the north part of the rock was split, so that it was thought the tide would flow in. The steamer R. B. Forbes is to cruise off the Ledge till a Light-boat is stationed there.

Another Fatal Shipwreck.—A letter states that a Baltic schooner, sailing between Boston, came on shore at Truro, on Friday, with decks stove, mast gone, the body of a man on board, 7 barrels of flour, and 7 barrels of molasses, supposed to be the property of sar, and some Boston daily newspapers. This was the schooner Eagle, of and for Yarmouth, N. S. which, and based on the letter of John H. Collins, Esq., a highly respectable merchant, of the firm of Kettell, Collins, & Co., Long Wharf, was a passenger from and from the violence of the gale, there can be little hope that any one on board was saved. There were ten passengers, four women, two boys and six men. The body found dead on board was probably that of Mr. William Baston, a passenger, who was sick, and probably unable to make his escape.

Energy of Character.—E. Douglass Taylor, an Alabama negro, has within a few years earned and paid for his own freedom thirteen hundred dollars, and for the freedom of his wife three hundred and fifty more.—He is a licensed preacher of the Methodist Church, and has a strong letter of recommendation from Bishop Capers, of South Carolina.

☞ At New Orleans, a Mrs. Doran was burning a compound of tobacco, sulphur and onion seed, and holding her face over it for the toothache, when she inhaled too much of it, and expired instantly.

Cheap Travelling.—The Ohio Journal states that tickets are now offered from Cincinnati to Buffalo, via Columbus and Cleveland, for $10. After the 15th inst., the time between Cincinnati and New York city will be *forty-six* hours.

A Sign.—At a legal town-meeting of the people of Fall River, Mass., the Representatives of that town in the Legislature were instructed, on the 12th inst., to vote against the repeal of the Liquor Law. It passed by a vote of 233 to 84. This, for a strong Whig town, is doing well.

Excited.—Hon. R. B. Rhett, of S. C., has withdrawn his son from Harvard University, on account of the anti-slavery agitation.

☞ A fire in Nevada City a few weeks since destroyed one hundred and fifty houses, involving a loss of $1,000,000. The fire raged from 1 till 7 1-2 o'clock, Wednesday morning. The flames were only stayed by having no more material to devour. One life was lost. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

☞ When the news of the return of Sims reached Marlboro', the parish bell was tolled *seventy-five* times, to indicate that independence had ceased to exist.

Three Experiments of Living.—The Higher law—the Hire law—and the Hyer law. Having rejected the first, Mr. Webster and his son have taken to the two latter.—*Commonwealth.*

☞ The New Haven Register says that P. T. Barnum has bought an estate in Pennsylvania, to which he is transferring his 'museum,' his splendid dwelling in Connecticut, is for sale at one-third less than cost, and if not sold before the 19th of June, will be sold at auction.

☞ Booth, a fugitive slave barber in Lowell, and Henry Jenkins, dizto, in Worcester, have recently been bought of their Southern owners by the subscription of their friends in the two cities. One cost $700, the other $800.

Another Fugitive Slave Freed.—We learn that on Saturday, free papers for a fugitive slave, who is employed in a merchant's counting room in this city, were received from his owners in Norfolk, and placed in his possession. He is, therefore, now a freeman.—*Boston Journal.*

A Nuisance.—The Grand Jury of Georgetown District, for the spring term of the Court, present as a nuisance all those transient persons from the non-slaveholding States who come into this district in the winter for the purpose of trading, shad-fishing and duck-shooting—we believe them to be injurious to all classes of our population, and respectfully solicit the intervention of the Legislature in the matter.

☞ It is estimated that the damage sustained in this State by the late great storm will amount to at least a million and a half of dollars—of which Boston suffers nearly a million.

☞ Mr. John Dickens, the father of Charles Dickens, died on the 31st of March last.

☞ Mr. Rushton, the eminent police magistrate of Liverpool, is dead.

Arrival of the Pacific.—The U. S. Mail Steamship Pacific, from Liverpool, at 2 P. M., April 9th, reached her dock at Canal street at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, having made the passage in *nine days and twenty hours*; or, allowing five hours for difference of latitude, in ten days and one hour. This is the quickest trip ever made between the two ports.

TREASURER'S REPORT

Of Money received for the Mass. Anti-Slavery Fund.

From Francis Jackson, to redeem pledge,	$200 00
Do. do., to redeem pledge, made 1851,	100 00
Wm. Jenkins, for duty paid,	20 00
Richard Clapp, Dorchester, to redeem do,	20 00
John Rolfe, Weymouth, do. do.	5 00
Wm. A. Hall, N. York, to redeem do. in part,	10 00
Samuel May, Jr., for collections,	3 55
Wm. A. Hall, N. York, to redeem pledge in part,	10 00
friends in Southboro',	6 00
Robert S. Crosby, Boston,	1 00
Harriet E. May, Plymouth, to redeem pledge,	5 00
E. W. Twing, Springfield, do. do.	4 00
Hiram Gilmore, Lynn, to redeem pledge,	1 00
Parker Pillsbury, for collections:	
In West Windsor, Vt., 3d, Bellingham 2 50,	$4 75
In Northboro' 88c, Millville 2 45,	3 33
In Marlboro' 7 20, Bolton 1 78,	4 98
In Feltonville 5 50, Acton 2,	8 50
In Bedford,	1 75
From Elbridge Gerry, Stoneham,	2 00
Reuben Locke, do,	1 40
In Plymouth,	1 00
In South Weymouth,	2 22
In Hingham,	3 15
In South Scituate,	5 50
In Weymouth,	5 45
Of Lydia Lafayor,	1 50—$ 53

S. PHILBRICK,

Treasurer Mass. A. S. Society.

AID FOR CHAPLIN.

The Chaplin Committee are anxious to refund the money to those friends who volunteered loans to effect his liberation, have engaged Lorenzo Moody to collect funds for this purpose, and he will lecture on Slavery, and take contributions for the object, in

Pawtucket,	Sunday,	April 27.
North Attleboro',	Wednesday,	" 30.
Mansfield,	Thursday,	May 1.
Norton,	Friday,	" 2.
Taunton,	Sunday,	" 4.
Fairhaven,	Wednesday,	" 7.
Nantucket,	Sat. and Sunday,	10 and 11.

Friends in the above places are requested to make all needful arrangements for the meetings.

ABINGTON MEETING.

Antoinette L. Brown will preach next Sunday, forenoon and afternoon, in the Town Hall, Rev. Mr. Brown will, also, speak in the evening, on some reformatory subject.

ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS.

WORCESTER, (Worcester Co.)

Saturday evening and Sunday, April 26 and 27.

☞ This Convention will be held in the City Hall, in connection with the Worcester Co. (South) Anti-Slavery Society. *See notice.*

WESTMINSTER, (Worcester Co.)

Saturday and Sunday, May 3 and 4.

☞ This Convention will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Worcester County (North) Anti-Slavery Society, and will be attended by Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and other speakers.

WEST DUXBURY, (Plymouth Co.)

Sunday, May 4.

☞ This meeting will be held in Bosworth's Hall, and will be attended by Nath'l. H. Whiting, Lucy Stone, and others.

SCITUATE, (Plymouth Co.)

Saturday Evening and Sunday, May 10 and 11.

☞ This meeting will be held in the Town Hall, and will be attended by C. C. Burleigh, Lucy Stone, and others.

LUCY STONE,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Boughboro',	Friday,	April	25.
Pembroke,	Saturday,	May	3.
West Duxbury,	Sunday,	"	4.
South Abington,	Wednesday,	"	7.
South Weymouth,	Thursday,	"	8.
Hingham,	Friday,	"	9.
Scituate,	Sunday,	"	11.
Halifax,	Tuesday,	"	13.
"	Wednesday,	"	14.
Plympton,	Friday,	"	16.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY NOTICE.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society will hold a meeting on Sunday, May 4, at 1 o'clock. The meeting will probably be held in Bosworth's Hall, West Duxbury. See next week's Liberator.] Lucy Stone, N. H. Whiting, and others will make addresses.

BOURNE SPOONER, *President.*

H. H. BRIGHAM, *Sec'y.*

Abington, April 22.

WORCESTER COUNTY, NORTH DIVISION.

The annual meeting of the Worcester County (North Division) Anti-Slavery Society will take place at Westminster on Saturday and Sunday, (May 3d and 4th,) commencing on Saturday P. M.

Friends of freedom! men and women of Worcester North! Need one word be said to induce you to give your attendance at this convention? While the national government is doing all in its power to uphold the monstrous evil of slavery by infamous legislation; and the national religion stands, with outstretched arms, eager to encourage and sanctify such legislation; while, by it, the slaveholding tyrant is not only *permitted*, but *encouraged* to pursue his victim, and, even upon the soil of New England, reclaim and re-enslave him; while we are subjected to fines and imprisonment for feeding and clothing the hungry, thirsty, naked and destitute stranger, whom in Christian charity we have taken in; while a man is threatened with personal violence, if he ventures to plead, in behalf of the oppressed, that, being by accident of birth a native of another land, he has a heart to feel for and plead for the oppressed, and a right in our soil, and the moral courage to denounce the system, (although fostered by the national governments,) out of which this oppression and all its enactments passed to sustain it; while all this and more is true of us and our land, shall one word be needed to induce us to be out in our power to stand this terrible evil, and hasten the day of universal freedom!

The names of speakers will be given in a future number of the Liberator.

JOSHUA T. EVERETT, *President.*

JOHN A. MIRICK, *Sec'ry.*

WORCESTER CO. (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society, for the choice of officers and other business, (unavoidably postponed from the regular time,) will be held in Worcester, in the City Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 26, and continuing on Sunday, day and evening.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles C. Burleigh, Stephen S. Foster, Lucy Stone, and other speakers, will attend.

The members and friends of the Society are requested to give a punctual attendance.

EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, *President.*

JOHN H. CRAWE, *Secretary.*

THE SLAVE 'PERRY'—HIS FREE PAPERS.

The slave known by the name of Perry Wilson, formerly owned by Charles Perry, of Norfolk, Virginia, which place he left in 1847 or 1848, and when last heard from was at the Parker House, New Bedford, is informed that his free papers are now in the hands of John Ellis Gray Loring, 27 State street, or at G. W. Sleeper's 130 Washington street.

The parties would confer a great favor on the said Perry by giving an insertion to the substance of the above.

CANTON.

Parker Pillsbury, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will speak in NORTH CANTON, on Saturday and Sunday evenings, April 26 and 27.

NOTICE.

☞ Chas. Spear will deliver an address in the Universalist Church in Weymouth, next Sunday, (Rev. O. A. Skinner's,) next Sunday evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock, on his Mission to England.

DIED.

DIED—At Brooklyn, Conn., on the evening of the 16th of April, after a protracted illness of severe suffering, Mrs. Betsy Spalding, wife of Bela P. Spalding, aged 66.

'Dear as thou wast, and justly dear,
We would not weep for thee;
One thought shall check the starting tear,
It is—that thou art free.'

POETRY.

For the Liberator.

LINES,

ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR OF LYNN, MASS.,

On occasion of his pronouncing (at a large public meeting) the Fugitive Slave Law to be 'inhuman, unjust, and not fit to be obeyed.'

A law 'inhuman'—bravely spoken,
Mayor of Lynn, that timely word!
Loud it speaks thy fearless purpose,
O'er the broad Atlantic heard.

A law 'unjust,' again thou speakest
Like a soul of noble mould,
Loving more his country's honor
Than her mines of glittering gold.

Oh! how is that honor tarnished,
By her law 'gainst brothers made!
Thou didst well to scorn and stamp it,
One 'not fit to be obeyed.'

Righteous edict! May its echo
Through the great republic sound,
Till her pitying sons and daughters,
Freedom's altar gathering round,

Shall, in deep-toned thrilling accents,
(Seeking strength from God on high,)
Shout 'Repeal!' till guilty Congress
Sees its guilty law must die.

Die—but, oh! its life has kindled
Ten-fold zeal in Freedom's cause,
And its death shall teach the nations,
'Good men suffer not bad laws.'

Mayor of Lynn! thy honest conscience,
Tampering not with coward fear,
Wins from *us* a prouder title—
'Man of God,' we hail thee here.

A BRITISH ABOLITIONIST,
And an Abstainer from slave-grown Produce.

London, April 4, 1851.

From the Toronto (Canada West) Globe.

THE FLIGHT.

A POEM,

Delivered at a meeting of the Canadian Anti-Slavery Society, on Wednesday, April 9.

BY GEO. W. PUTNAM.

By flowing stream, through swamp and wood,
The fleeing bondmen keep their way,
At midnight, on the travelled road,
In covert creeping through the day;
And fiercely hurrying on their path,
Come hound and hunter in their wrath.

Up through the glade the bondmen come,
Fast up the rough hill-side—
God help them! for they run on foot,
And their pursuers ride!
The heavens are ringing to their cry,
As they struggle on in agony.

And now, along the wintry plain,
They keep their ground ahead;
And see! the footprints which they leave
Upon the ground are red!
Thus with the vintage of the vein
Sealing their hatred of the chain.

Press on! the human bloodhounds now
Are close upon their track!
The Politicians hunting
With the howling Altar pack!
And the poor wretches feel their breath
Around them, like the mists of death.

Bear on! the glancing waters now
Are rolling in their sight;
And Freedom's angel beckons,
While she walks the crests of white,
And points them where the rainbow sign
Marks Slavery's bound, and Freedom's line!

See! on the rocky battlement,
Above the mountain gorge,
Waves the red cross of England,
The banner of St. George!
God hold them up!—one moment more,
Their feet shall tread the Briton's shore!

The Canadian has heard their cry,
And his boat is on the strand;
His cheering shout is on the gale,
As he gives a brother's hand.
Ho! launch away! Ontario's waves
Bear up in pride the rescued slaves!

They're safe!—hurra!—the stream is crossed,
And up the cliff they spring;
And in the teeth of Tyranny
Their broken shackles fling!
And loud upon the winds is heard
The shriek of Freedom's baffled bird!

Crest-fallen Priest! go howling back!
And, by the darkened altar's side,
Tell of the arm which interposed,
And crushed Oppression's pride;
And learn, amid the clank of chains,
Not Satan, but JEHOVAH reigns!

Go, leprous Politician, home,
With cheek and lip with passion pale;
Tell how the prey escaped your grasp,
When close upon their trail;
And reap a sure and just reward—
The scorn of man, and curse of God.

Poured out by God for centuries,
From the hollow of his hand,
Hark! how the waters thunder,
Upon the quivering strand!
And earth, amazed, along the height
Reads the vast record of His might.

He piled the rocky barrier
As a rampart for the slave;
Affrighted at His awful voice,
Back rolls Oppression's wave;
The tyrant drops his iron rod
Before the majesty of God!

Here shall the panting bondman stand,
Breathe Freedom's vital air, and live!
Take gladly, at the Briton's hand,
The boon the Yankee dare not give;
Safe from the Eagle's talons be,
Beneath the Lion's shadow—FREE!

And the Canadian hath sworn
The blue lake's waters ne'er shall feel
The tyrant's chain, or o'er its breast
Shall sweep the slaver's keel,
Or once beneath his monarch's throne
Shall fetter clank or bondman groan.

The boatman down St. Lawrence wave,
With Freedom's songs his voyage beguiles,
Awaking with her stirring lays
The echoes of the 'thousand isles.'
Help for the bondman! how the call
Rings from the lakes to Montreal!

And on it passes, echoing still,
Where pine-clad cliffs in darkness frown,
Startling the slumbering city where
The heights of Abraham look down,
And rolls along the rapids deep,
Where, 'midst the foam, the batteaux sweep.

The anthem of Niagara
Peals on, o'er mountain, lake and dell;
And Montmorenci's gentler tone,
And voice of Chaudiere answer well,
And Fundy's waters, deep and strong,
To the broad ocean bear the song.

O, God be thanked! that to the slave
There is one place of refuge given,
One spot where Freedom's foot may rest,
Before Oppression driven;
And ever may His lightnings clear
Her path along the broad frontier!

The Liberator.

MEETINGS IN SACO AND BIDDEFORD, MAINE.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

By invitation, I paid a flying visit last week to the flourishing towns of Saco and Biddeford, lying on opposite banks of Saco River, and both constituting one large manufacturing village, of about 16,000 inhabitants. The corporation stock, to great extent, is owned in Boston; and consequently, the sympathy for the Union and the Fugitive Slave Law beats in harmony with State and Milk streets.

The Boston capitalists are making the State of Maine a sort of *work-shop*, or '*back-store*,' of which their own city is the '*sales-room*.' And the Lords of the Loom, like the Lords of the Lash, are beginning to regard those under them as of small account, only as they can coin their sweat-drops into ten, twenty, or forty per cent. dividends. The Lords of the Lash say that the Northern laborers are meaner and more despicable than their own slaves. The Lords of the Loom, by a prudent silence, seem to admit it. *The question is n't settled yet.*

On Saturday evening, I addressed a very full audience in Central Hall, on the Biddeford side. The Hall is very spacious, being a hundred and twelve feet long, and it was almost full. The hoarse and husky voice of Cotton was heard in two or three faint shrieks for the Constitution and Daniel Webster, called for by some of the leading men in the town, and very faintly responded to by a few boys; except which, our meeting proceeded in perfect good order to the close. Some of our most radical sentiments were applauded to the echo by the multitude who listened to them.

On Sunday evening, I was to lecture on the Saco side. Subject—The Fugitive Slave Law. But on Sunday morning, I was waited upon at my hotel by the Chief of the Police, and informed that my meeting would probably be broken up by a mob, and that he did not think the whole police force would be able to prevent it. And besides, he said, my subject was *political*, and not suited to the Sabbath; and the police could not, therefore, act with their usual efficiency. And further, that the License Law had been recently enforced pretty sternly, and that all the rumsellers and their friends and abettors were much enraged, and might take this opportunity to revenge themselves. And still further, that a Musical Concert was advertised to be given on the previous evening, which the police and town authorities had forbidden—(agreeably to statute, as they said)—after the arrangements had been made, on account of its being *Saturday evening*, and near to 'HOLY TIME;' and that those concerned in the proposed concert would doubtless unite with the rum-loving party, and, altogether, it would be impossible for me to hold my meeting. And so, they wished it deferred for the present.

I replied to all these difficulties easily enough, and told the officer that if the audience should be like the one of the previous evening, we should have no need of police to preserve order; and besides, that we generally relied upon the candor and magnanimity of the people, rather than on force; and that the police were quite as often on the side of the mob as on that of the meeting. I told him, finally, that I would consider further, and give him my answer at half past twelve o'clock.

After consultation and reflection, I decided to hold the meeting, and so notified the Captain of the Police. I suspected, all the while, that there was a determination (*not on the part of the rumsellers*) to prevent me from speaking on that evening. Soon after informing the authorities of my decision, our friend Pierce received a note from the agent of the Hall, in which he said,—'The Selectmen and Police of this place have requested me not to allow Cutt's Hall to be opened this evening, *as they do not consider the subject a proper one for Sunday.*'

I now felt certain that all this talk about a mob by the Concert men and the rumsellers was a pretence; and as for the *Sunday scruples* of this devout policeman and his friends, my idea is, that to speak the truth honestly and openly, *and not slanderously charge upon others designs of a mob*, when the real opposition is in very different quarters, is quite as important as keeping the Sunday evening away from the cries and the claims of our millions of slaves.

In the afternoon, I called upon the persons who were to give the concert, and told them that the Chief of the Police had informed me that he suspected they had united, or might unite, with the rumsellers and rum drinkers of the place, to break up my lecture in the evening. They seemed greatly surprised after their concert had been prevented, that the authorities should thus add insult to injury, by representing them as capable of such meanness. They said the arrangements had been made for their concert at an expense of thirty dollars, and then it was prevented by the authorities of the town; and that for the authorities then to insinuate that they were base enough to revenge themselves in that way, was, in their opinion, (and mine too,) a most singular proceeding. So far was this from the truth, they had not even heard that there was to be such a meeting, until after the infamous aspersion had been cast upon them.

But the best of the story remains to be told. Soon after we had been refused the Hall, one of our friends informed the Free Will Baptist minister—a true friend of the slave—that our meeting was likely to fail, and gave him the reasons. With a bold readiness and generosity worthy of all praise, he said, 'Go into our meeting-house.' Forthwith we issued notice to that effect.

In the evening, as we entered the street on which the meeting-house stands, we met crowds of people coming away—as if we might again have been shut out. But when we came on to the steps, around which very many were standing, we were told that the house had been so excessively crowded for more than half an hour, that the doors had been locked to prevent any more from attempting to enter.

The house is one of the largest in which I ever spoke—the largest, I think, except a few in the cities, where we sometimes hold our anniversaries; and it was crowded in every part. Instead of a riot or tumult, it is no more than justice to say, that I never saw so large a multitude observe such perfect order. The clergyman who officiates there, at the opening, very mildly requested that we might have no cheering, or other unnecessary noise of any kind; and never was a wish more fully gratified.

Our meeting was a most signal triumph of truth and right. I am persuaded that it was a Boston influence, and not the rumsellers nor their friends, that most wished us to be broken up. The people of Maine begin to see that Boston capital has put its iron heel upon them. I see in the Portland, and other papers, numerous and loud complaints already about it. Let them beware of that Kingdom of Kidnappers. Kidnapping and Cotton—the one for the sake of the other, and both for sordid love of gold—these are the watchwords. Let the people of Maine, and the inland country all around, be warned, or a worse than the fate of the manufacturing districts of Great Britain awaits them.

Yours from the battle-field,
PARKER PILLSBURY.

A PROPHETIC WARNING TO AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS. NO. II.

OHIO, March 20, 1851.

DEAR GARRISON:

I have spoken of the approaching downfall of the American Republic. Under the inspiration of truth, I say, the AMERICAN UNION SHALL BE DISSOLVED. To my mind, that event, so essential to the 'establishment of justice,' 'the security of liberty,' 'the promotion of the general welfare,' is a present reality—as truly so as is the present existence of the Republic. I think and speak of it as a fact, and not as a contingency. The Federal Union *shall* be dissolved; the Federal Government *shall* be blotted out; the American Republic *shall* be subverted. Of this national fabric, which, from its foundation to its topstone, is cemented together by the blood and tears of the slaves, 'not one stone shall be left upon another.' I have the same authority for saying this that Jesus had for saying it of the blood-stained temple of oppression—the 'den of thieves' in Jerusalem. This Republic is a den of thieves—a mere apology and protection for robbers and murderers. It is a lair for pirates, where they crouch down and rest in peace and security after their marauding expeditions against Humanity. This den of thieves shall be broken up; this lair of pirates shall be destroyed.

Not only is the great and longed-for event vividly present to my mind, but also its results. I have alluded to some things that are to precede it. It will be preceded by a war of words, waged in the churches, in the markets, in the halls of legislation, in the courts, in the steamboat and railway cars, in the public assembly, and in all places of public resort. There thought will strive with thought, prejudice with prejudice, feeling with feeling, reason with reason, soul with soul. But other scenes and contests will follow that event.

A Northern and a Southern, a non-slaveholding and a slaveholding confederacy will be formed; the one for the protection of liberty, the other for the protection of slavery. In the former, there will be no slaves nor slaveholders; the latter will consist solely of these two classes. 'No union with slaveholders' will be the watchword of the former; 'Slavery for ever, as the only basis of Republican institutions,' will be the watchword of the other. The Bible of the North will be an anti-slavery Bible; the Bible of the South a pro-slavery one. The God of the North will be the almighty, ever-present friend of freedom; the God of the South will be an 'almighty slave-trader.'

These two confederacies being formed, as they will be, at no distant day, the terrible fact will be seen and felt by slaveholders, that they are surrounded by three millions of deadly enemies, who are stimulated by hatred and revenge, engendered by hourly, unnumbered and unutterable wrongs, to imbrue their hands in the blood of their oppressors. They will be obliged to meet and recognize these enemies in their bedrooms, their nurseries, and in all the scenes of social and domestic life, where every opportunity to avenge their wrongs will be given. Slaveholders will have no 'Northern allies' to protect them from domestic violence. On the contrary, those once Northern allies will be left to follow the dictates of humanity and natural justice, and will give all their sympathy and support to the slaves struggling for liberty. This fact will also come home to the soul of the besotted slaveholder as a living, terrible element of thought and feeling. It will haunt him by day and night, that the entire North, stimulated by burning shame at having so long submitted to the slave-driver's lash and by a deep sense of the outrages which it has been led to perpetrate upon the innocent, defenceless slave, will espouse the cause of the crushed and wronged bondman with resistless energy. Slaveholders, surrounded by domestic, deadly foes, and in the grasp of those whose wives, daughters and sisters they have ravished, whose children they have stolen, whose persons they have dishonored, whose souls they have crushed, can hope for no mercy from them. They can hope for no sympathy from the North, whose people they have despised, have knocked down, kicked and trampled on. They can hope for none from Europe, Asia or Africa. They can hope for none from any of humankind, for they have waged a relentless, piratical war against Humanity. A slaveholder—he is the deadliest enemy of mankind, and has outlawed himself from human sympathy. He has no rights, himself being witness, and can have none, any more than the hyena. As a *slaveholder*, God never made him; he has no right to exist, no right to live and move on the earth; no right to light, to air, to water, to food; has no claims, and can have none, upon any human being; but, according to his own doctrines, is to be exterminated from the earth. When this Union, which now gives the monster countenance and protection, shall have been dissolved, as it must be, or there is no God of justice, the slaveholder will be thus regarded and treated. No matter what his title, his calling, his station, profession, principles or practice, in other matters, he will be considered as having no right to be in God's universe, and an exterminating war shall be waged against him. I speak of what *shall* be, not of what *ought* to be.

The slaves will rise against him, and will pour out the heart's blood of all who are determined to persevere in turning men, made in the image of God, into brutes. Slaveholders! it will be in vain for you to cry to the North, or to mankind, to save your daughters and sisters, wives and mothers, from the brutal passions of your slaves. Their reply will be—Where are the wives, daughters, sisters and mothers of your victims? Torn from the embrace of husbands, fathers, sons and brothers by you, and victimized to your brutality! Talk not of the honor of your wives and daughters—when have you regarded the honor and purity of your slaves? Talk not of your homes made desolate—where are the homes of your slaves? Your slaves have no homes. The wife is tied up, stripped, and made gory by your lash, in the presence of the husband; the daughter is scourged and violated by you in the presence of the father; the mother is brutally lashed and dishonored by you before the eyes of her son; the babe is torn by you from the mother's arms and sold; by you, hyenas in human form, every domestic affection is outraged, every domestic endearment converted into a source of anguish unutterable. Slaveholders! When your slaves call to you, saying, 'Where are our homes?—Give us our wives and children!—Restore to us the ravished honor and virtue of our daughters and sisters!' what can you answer? All appeals for human sympathy, when your slaves seek to wash out their dishonor and the memory of their wrongs, in the life-blood of yourselves, your wives and children, will be in vain. In the face of your own professions, you have persevered in enslaving men; now retribution has come. As ye have measured to others, so do they measure to you. MEASURE FOR MEASURE! Ye have sown the wind—ye must reap the whirlwind. You taught your slaves that 'resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.' Now, you being witnesses, and according to your own principles, your slaves are discharging a sacred duty to God, and performing acceptable worship, as they desolate your homes with fire and sword, and drench the earth with your blood.

Who so base as to defend a slaveholder against his slave? Who so lost to manhood, to honor, to justice, to humanity and to God, as to fight against a slave struggling for liberty? I heed not laws, constitutions, bibles, or what men call God, in such a case. Never would I take part with the slaveholder against the slave. Such shall be the sentiment of the North after the downfall of this Republic. It is now the undeveloped sentiment of millions.

At that time, the laboring and non-slaveholding whites in the South will, to escape the impending doom, flee to the North. They will never abide the bursting out of the volcano of wrath and revenge, long pent up in the bosom of the slave. The smaller slaveholders will sell out to the larger ones, and also escape from the desolation that is about to sweep over the South. The slaveholders will be greatly diminished in number, and the slaves greatly increased. Every fugitive slave who, having tasted liberty, has been re-enslaved, will be a swift witness against the oppressors. His hour of vengeance will then have come, and the slaveholders will curse the day in which they ever followed a slave into a free State, to take him back.

In the veins of a large portion of the slaves runs Anglo-Saxon blood, with all its energy and cunning, thirst for plunder and murder, contempt of danger, and lust of gold and dominion. This fact, which, under other circumstances, would have been the slaveholder's glory and protection, is now the incentive to a dire and deadly revenge on the part of the slave. The whites mingle their blood with the slave's blood only to gratify their lusts, and to enhance the price of their slaves in the market. What ties can bind slaves to such fathers? The slaves, too, will come to know what is meant by the self-evident truth that 'all men are created free.' Also, the meaning of the motto, 'Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.' Upon the downfall of this Republic, as this stronghold of pirates is broken up, the slaves of the South will come to know and feel these things, and they will act accordingly; and the sympathies of mankind will be with them in their struggle for freedom.

Thus saith the God of the oppressed,—The American Union shall be dissolved! As a result, slavery shall go down in the blood of the slaveholders. Such is the history of the future, in reference to this Republic, as it has been revealed to me.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

LETTER TO A CLERGYMAN.

EAST DENNIS, April 14th, 1851.

To the Rev. Joshua Chandler, Pastor of the first Congregational Church and Society in Dennis:

REVEREND SIR,—As I was not at church yesterday, to put in my mite for the assistance of fugitive slaves, as requested in the Circular which you so reluctantly read from the pulpit a few Sundays since, I hereby enclose to you one dollar towards that fund. As the pews are rented by the year, and the last year expired on Fast Day, I do not intend to rent a pew for the coming year, should you officiate, for the following reasons:—1st. Because you must have seen, in the public prints, accounts of men being seized in the free States, by bands of legalized pirates, and taken into slavery, and you have not so much as lifted your voice against it, from the pulpit. 2d. There are three millions of slaves in the United States, held as such by the laws and Constitution of the country, and the people would remain as ignorant of the fact as the inhabitants in the interior of China or the deserts of Arabia, but from other information than what they get from you, in your official capacity. 3d. You have never, from the pulpit, in my hearing, alluded to the piratical Fugitive Slave Bill, which lately became the law of the land—a bill for which I challenge all the lawyers in Philadelphia to find a parallel in wickedness in the history of the world.

The Christian religion, for the space of eighteen centuries, has not been able to rid the world of slavery; and from all the information that I can get from sacred and profane history, I have come to the conclusion that slavery in this country is far more stringent than it was in Judea before the Christian era. Consequently, I have concluded to renounce Christianity and embrace Judaism.(1)

By reading this imperfect epistle to your Church and Society, you will confer an obligation on your obedient and very humble servant,

JOSHUA CROWELL.

P. S. As I was one of the three of the Parish Committee that engaged you to preach for the present parochial year, and as our yearly subscription will fall short of the sum which we engaged to give you, if you will please to call on me at the close of your year, I will pay you one-third of that deficiency; and, if you insist upon it, I will pay you the whole deficiency. JOSHUA CROWELL.

(1) We understand this in a satirical sense.—*Ed.*

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM IN LYNN.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of freedom was held at Lyceum Hall, in Lynn, on the evening of the 12th inst., to hear a statement of the facts in relation to the delivery of Sims, from a member of the Boston Vigilance Committee, and to deliberate upon the duties of freemen and Christians in the present important crisis.

The meeting was addressed, in an earnest and impressive manner, by Rev. Nathaniel Colver, of Boston, and Rev. Charles C. Shackford, Rev. J. R. Johnson, Rev. S. Putnam, and James N. Buffum, of Lynn, after which the following resolutions, presented by Charles C. Shackford, were unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting, and copies thereof directed to be offered to the 'Bay State,' of Lynn, the 'Commonwealth,' and 'Liberator,' of Boston, for publication:—

Resolved, That it is with feelings of the deepest humiliation that we have witnessed the prostration of our poor Commonwealth beneath the foot of the Slave Power, and feel that her soil, consecrated of old by the blood of patriots and martyrs to freedom, is now desecrated by the footstep of the slave-catcher, who can trample down in the dust justice, humanity, and human rights.

Resolved, That it is now evident that a man has no protection from the laws of this State, when his rights are brought into collision with the demands of the slave-catcher.

Resolved, That this disgrace is the disgrace of each citizen.

Resolved, That slave-catching on the coast of Massachusetts is equally as sinful and piratical as slave-catching on the coast of Africa.

Resolved, That any State or National officer who consents to act in this piratical work of slave-catching, thereby renders himself infamous, and cannot but be regarded with pity and loathing by every honest man.

Resolved, That the thanks of the friends of human rights are due to the Hon. Robert Rantoul, Jr., C. G. Loring, S. E. Sewall, and Charles Sumner, Esqs., and to the glorious Vigilance Committee of Boston, for the able and faithful manner in which they have contended for the liberty of Thomas Sims.

Resolved, That as the Constitution of our Commonwealth gives to every citizen the right of trial by jury, and the right of habeas corpus, where his personal liberty is concerned, it is the duty of our Legislature at once to see that our rights are not prostrated for ever by the tyranny of the General Government.

Resolved, That we are glad, for the prosperity of the good cause in which we are engaged, that no violence has been used in opposition to the organized mob under the form of law, whose whole reliance has necessarily been in the weapons of force; and that we here pledge ourselves to renewed action and constant zeal, knowing that unceasing vigilance is the price of liberty.

Resolved, That our cause is the cause of God and Humanity, and must prevail.

☞ Rev. A. D. Wheeler, who was injured while in the cars, has recovered the sum of $2,400 from the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad Company, awarded him by referees.

☞ A colored woman who was a witness before the Court of Common Pleas at Greenfield last week, is supposed to be one hundred and fifteen years of age. She is as smart as a young lady of seventy.

JUDGE NELSON ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

NEW YORK, Monday evening. Judge Nelson, of the U. S. District Court, in his charge to the Grand Jury, held the following opinion in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law:—The act of 1848 supplementary to that of 1793, gives no new power to magistrates, or to the agent or attorney of the owner of the slave. The only additional powers it confers are those to the Marshal, enabling him to execute the law. The law of 1793 empowered the Judges of the United States Courts and State Magistrates to do just what the act of 1848 authorizes the Judges of U. S. Court and Commissioners appointed by the Court to do; it merely changes, in the latter respect, the officers authorized to enforce the law by substituting Commissioners for State Magistrates. This alteration in the law was necessary, as several of the States passed enactments prohibiting their Magistrates from acting on the law. In regard to the writ of Habeas Corpus, although the State magistrates have a right to issue it, yet the return that the case is before the U. S. Court or Commissioner will be a full answer to it. The Marshal having the custody of the alleged fugitive is bound to retain him in his possession. Were not this the case, special laws might be passed in the States to defeat the law of Congress. The Habeas Corpus is in full force as regards the U. S. Courts. The Judge considered that the perpetuity of the Union depends upon the good faith with which this law is carried into effect. Any attempt to oppose the law, or hinder or obstruct the officers in its execution, the Judge states, subjects the parties to severe criminal punishment, besides a civil action for damages.

☞ Commenting on the pro-slavery Charge of Judge Nelson, the N. Y. Evening Post says—

So far as we can learn, the general opinion condemns the conduct of Judge Nelson, on which we took occasion to animadvert the other day. The bar is unanimous that it was wrong in him to prejudge the question of the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law in any manner; and that to seize upon such an opportunity as the making of a charge to the Grand Jury in which the question of its validity was no proper topic of disquisition, to make a formal argument in its favor, was a most unseemly proceeding.

Not a little remarkable is the circumstance, that no attempt is made in the journals to apologise for this indecency. Even those who agree with the views laid down in the charge, venture upon no reply to the censure bestowed upon the Judge for espousing one side of the question, before his opinion was required in the due course of legal proceedings, and before he had heard what arguments could be adduced on the other. The behavior of Judge Nelson seems to be, by pretty universal consent, abandoned to the disapprobation it so well deserves.

SLAVERY IN LIBERIA.

The following extraordinary statement is made in a work recently published in England, entitled 'Dahomey,' by Lieut. Forbes, R. N. Can it be true?

'The Liberian people are doubtless held up as an example of the general state of the African, but I prefer not instancing that state further than to prove I have not overlooked it. For in Liberia there is as much, if not more, domestic slavery—that is, the buying and selling of God's image—as in the parent States of America, over which flaunts the flag of Liberty (?) It is difficult to see the necessity or the justice of the negro who escapes from slavery on the one side, crossing the Atlantic to enslave his sable prototype on the other; yet such is the case; and so long as it lasts, notwithstanding the attractive reports that emanate from this new republic, it cannot be held as an example of future good, but if possible should be remodelled, even at the expense of internal revolution, or even of total annihilation. I doubt if many benevolent Christians are aware, that the Model Republic is in reality a new name and form for slavery in enslaved Africa, and until the system be altered, utterly undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Englishmen.

The system of domestic slavery is by no means confined to the Liberian portion of civilized Africa.—Pawns (as the fashion terms slaves on the Gold Coast) are received and held by Englishmen indirectly, and are to all intents and purposes their slaves. The plan adopted is this. The merchant takes to himself a femme du pays, and she manages his establishment. Nor does he enquire how she hires his servants. Her mode is to accept pawns, i. e., purchase slaves, by receiving man, woman and child, in liquidation of debt; in other words, selling goods to native merchants, who for convenience leave slaves in payment. These pawns are as directly slaves to their masters as any slaves in the United States, but cannot be sold out of the country. I myself am aware of one femme du pays of a British merchant being the owner of forty pawns, who perform the household and other services of the master, and are, except in name, his slaves. His money purchased them, and they obey his commands on pain of corporal punishment, and draw him to and fro in his carriage when taking exercise. How far is this removed from actual slavery?'

Feels Bad.—The pious Traveller feels bad at the prospect of the passage of the bill exempting the people of this State, as far as possible, from the guilt of slave-catching. It says:—

'The passage of such a law as this, by the Legislature of Massachusetts, would place this ancient Commonwealth on a par with South Carolina; it would make her the tail of that monster of which South Carolina is the head—Nullification.'

If the Traveller editor is anxious to engage in slave-catching, perhaps he can get appointed Deputy U. S. Marshal. The bill does not interfere with that class.

Purchase and Release of Fugitives.—The fugitives recently carried to Brownsville, Pa., have both been set at liberty, one having been purchased for $300 and the other for $700. The latter paid for himself, and the money for the former was raised by citizens of that place.

☞ The New York Globe, the only Democratic paper in that city, has died for want of support. The Herald says, $23,000 have been sunk on it in eighteen months. It was furiously pro-slavery.

Middle Verse of the Old Testament.—'Because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.'

Valuation of Massachusetts.—The entire property of the Commonwealth, in 1830, was $208,360,407, and the population 610,014. In 1840, the valuation was $299,878,330. In 1850, the entire valuation was $597,936,995.

☞ It is estimated that there have been built in the United States, from the year 1824 to the year 1848, 2310 steamboats. The present rate of steamboat building is about 200 per annum.

☞ A lady residing at Strabane has sent to the London Exhibition a knitted linen lace scarf, containing 12 1-2 miles of thread, and 3,475,000 stitches. It is 9 feet 10 inches in length, and 3 feet wide; and it is only 5 3-8 ounces in weight.

Congressional Election.—All the towns in the Second District, except Lynnfield, give Mr. Upham 4214, Rantoul 3124, Sewall 1772. All others, 269.

Marriage of Prof. Webster's Daughter.—Miss Harriet W. (daughter of the late Professor Webster) was married at Cambridge, Mass., on the 2d inst., to Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, the brother of her elder sister's husband. When her father was convicted of the murder of Dr. Parkman, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., absolved him from his engagement, which, however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. They, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to Fayal.

Ample Bail.—Messrs. John H. Pearson, William C. Fay, John H. Twasey, and Henry Howland, were the gentlemen who became bail for Messrs. Bacon and De Lyon, who were arrested a few days since on the charge of conspiracy to kidnap Thomas Sims. Several other well known gentlemen offered to sign the bail bond, but the four named were considered amply good for the $5000, the required amount of bail.—*Journal.* [Infamous abettors!]

☞ Poor Vermont! What will she do? Virginia—august, dignified Virginia, the breeder of slaves—has voted *not* to send the Executive of that State a copy of certain resolutions which she has seen fit to adopt. Cause why—the Green Mountain Boys have an aversion to slave-catching, and have dared to say so without asking any body's leave.

Clergymen in Boston.—There are, at the present time, 103 clergymen, of different denominations, who live in the city of Boston.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE A BOX HANDY IN CASE OF ACCIDENT.

THE
RUSSIA SALVE
VEGETABLE OINTMENT.
INTRODUCED IN 1806.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE
HAS ESTABLISHED THE
RUSSIA SALVE
AS THE
VERY BEST REMEDY
FOR
CUTS,
BURNS,
SCALDS,
CHILBLAINS,
FLESH WOUNDS,
CHAPPED HANDS,
BOILS, FELONS, SORES,
INJURY BY SPLINTERS,
FROST-BITTEN PARTS OF THE BODY,
SORE EYES, OLD SORES,
PILES, &c.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BOX.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

EDWARD YOUNG, cabinet-maker, 58 Carver st. In the year 1842, was injured by a plank falling on my leg; it caused the leg to swell and become inflamed, and caused the most awful ulcers and sores that defied the skill and treatment of the best physicians of Quebec, the place of my residence at that time. Dr. Douglas, one of the most popular surgeons of Quebec, assured me there was little hope of my recovery.

I came to Boston; my limbs were now both affected. I applied to Dr. Phelps: he tried his skill, but without any success, and I was then induced to call upon Dr. Warren, who gave me some relief; but after some time, I grew quite disheartened, my limbs were almost a mass of sores from my knees down to my ankles, scarcely allowing me to sleep or rest, day or night. I had read a good deal about Russia Salve, but having used so many advertised plasters and salves, and tried so many things, that I felt little interest in the Russia Salve; although repeatedly advised by my friends to try it, I was too skeptical to do so. At length, a man brought me a box of Russia Salve, which I applied to my limbs, as the directions implied. I really began to feel a sensation of peculiar pleasantness about my raging sores. I went down to Redding & Co's, 8 State street, and bought two boxes. I have used, in all, nearly four boxes of this great Salve. My limbs are now, with the exception of the scars, as perfect as ever they were. The ulcers have healed up, the sores have nearly all disappeared, and I hesitate not to say, that by the time I have used the fourth box of the Russia Salve, I shall be cured. I consider my case one of the severest tests the Salve could possibly encounter.

I would add, that having the Salve in my house, and a member of my family suffering very much from Piles, I recommended the use of the Russia Salve, which cured them with great ease, and in a very brief space of time.

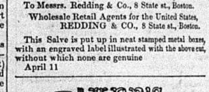
Yours, very respectfully,
EDWARD YOUNG,
58 Carver street, Boston.

To Messrs. Redding & Co., 8 State st., Boston.

Wholesale Retail Agents for the United States,
REDDING & CO., 8 State st., Boston.

This Salve is put up in neat stamped metal boxes, with an engraved label illustrated with the above cut, without which none are genuine

April 11



For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS,
HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP,
ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

THIS truly valuable remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a most powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of *Consumption*, it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world; and the world respect their opinions.

FROM PROF. HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayres: Sir—I have used your 'Cherry Pectoral' in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
President of Amherst College.

From the 'LONDON LANCET.'

'AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits, and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.'

Dr. Brewster, of Windham county, Conn., sends us the following testimony:—

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Dear Sir—I have enclosed you a certificate from Mrs. Catharine A. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff, Windham county, Connecticut. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.

DIRECT EVIDENCE.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir—Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn, I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, the use of which I immediately commenced according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine.

E. S. STONE, A. M.,
Principal of Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Mass.:—

WEST KILLINGLY, Conn., Sept. 28, 1848.

This may certify, that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-48, which threatened to terminate in consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of 'Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.'

CATHERINE K. CADY.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowell, Mass. and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the country.

Dec. 20. tMar.27

JOHN CURTIS & CO.,
TAILORS,
No. 6 ANN STREET, (THREE DOORS FROM UNION.)

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. Also, a general supply of Fashionable and Ready-made CLOTHING.

JOHN CURTIS.
GEO. P. ATKINS.

April 11. tf.