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WENDELL PHILIPS. every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

### Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

### J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS. WHOLE NUMBER 1028.

No Union with Slavcholders!

THE D. & CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL."

TT Yes ! IT CANNOT BE DENIED-the slaveholdi

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions TO

SECURE THE PERPETCITY 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 SUBRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES-OR

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai ; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for sLAVES-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted 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 PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANDIATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'- John Quincy Adams.

# VOL XXIV. NO. 13.

# BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1854.

### REFUGE OF OPPRESSION. THE NORTH LAUGHED TO SCORN.

Extracts from a speech, on the Nebraska question, recently delivered in the U. S. House of Representatives, by Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia :---

Sir, in these halls, sacred to national purposes Sir, in these nairs, shered to institute purposes and those objects for which the Government was formed, we have had peace-destroying feuds and unseemly conflicts engendered and instigated by the fell demon of 'Restriction,' or 'Wilmot Proviso,' which once stalked with insolent brow in our very midst. These scenes lasted until the genius of our must. These scenes lasted until the genus of our country rose in its might, on the 17th of June, 1850, armed with the great American principle of self-government, which had borne our fathers through the struggle of the Revolution, and drove the hideous monster, with all his impious crew, from the Capitol, cast them out, and hurled them downwards to that low deep from which their plaintive howls now ascend.

These convocations at the Tabernacle, and at Chicago and elsewhere : the ravings of the infidel preacher Theodore Par ker, and all his weaker folowers, are but the repetition of the pandemonium scenes : their consultations were held, and grave debate had, how the banished fiends should regain their lost estate, ' whether by open war or covert These manifestations may be expected. we have had them before ; yea, and much more violent, too. When the compromise of 1850 was passed, these same men declared open war against passed, toese same men declared open war against its provisions. 'Repeal!' 'Repeal!' was bla-coned upon their banners; mobs were got up in Boston in Syracuse, and at Christiana; blood was shed by these resisters of the law. The spirit of the North was appealed to in fanatic accents. That spirit answered in prompt and patriotic tones of popular reprodution at the ballot-box, just as it will do again. These threats of what will be the fate and ' political graves' of Northern men who vote for this bill, can fright nobody but old women and titaid children. They are worse than shost stories ; we have heard them before.

I recollect well with what eloquence a gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Root) some years ago, in this House spoke of the deep degradation that awaited every man at the North who should dare to vote against the Wilmot proviso. No patronage of the against the Wilmot proviso. It is hard office, ever Government could save bim; no land office, ever so remote, could keep him from being hunted down, ferreted out, and held up to the just seorn of an indignant constituency. But his prophetic warning came far short of becoming history. Northern men did abandon the proviso. In doing these steed wisely instity nobly, and patriotiso, they acted wisely, justly, nobly, and patriotically; and so far from digging their political graves by the act, they have but planted them-selves deeper and firmer in the hearts, love, affec-

tion, and admiration of their countrymen. The same ' scare crow' was held up to Northern men who occupied national ground on the admis-sion of Missouri. It was said then that they would find ' their graves' in the ground where they stood ; and some pretend now to say that such was

gress, and leave it to the people, to whom it very properly and rightfully belongs.

From the Boston Post.

#### ONE OF THE N. E. CLERGYMEN WHO DID NOT SIGN THE PROTEST.

TO THE EDITORS : GENTLEMEN-I have recently received a 'Circu-lar,' addressed to the clergy of New England by a committee (self-constituted, I suppose.) of the fathers, inviting me to sign a protest, by them drawn up, and forward it to their agent to be sent to Washington

to Washington. They request me to say that, 'in the name of Almighty God, and in His presence, I do solemnly protest against the passage of what is known as IS NEBRASKA BILL.

I have neither signed or returned the ' protest, nor shall I assume the responsibility of thus pro-testing, in the name of God, against the passage of a bill which right and justice demand should be-come a law. It would be an act of shameless blasphemy for me to do so, and it would be well for each individual of that protesting committee to adopt, in their own case, the words of the collect in the Episcopal church- Lord! grant me, a right udgment in all things."

I have noticed a statement, in one of the city papers, to the effect, that ' the clergy of New Eng-land stand up like a solid column against the Nebraska bill,' and presuming from the array of clerical names attached to the protest, that who ver does not 'stand up against the bill' must ever does not 'stand up against the off' mast stand in a solitary minority, I am desirons of being understood as occupying that very position. Although one of the clergy of New England, I have observed that when they, as a body, under-take to 'stand up' by, or to mount and ride, some solitical hebba as in the accord the bill they propolitical hobby, as in the case of the bill they protest, they are, from their ignorance of the political history and principles of the government of the United States, and of the charter of our political privileges, as likely to be wrong as to be right, and in this instance, I am confident there will be but ew found to boast of their standing up against the bill, after a few short months have passed away. In the political ferment that boils up and throws off the fifth, they now rise up against one of the most just, equitable and practicable measures that has attracted the attention of Congress for years, and moral principle to parsue it. Notwithstanding the protest of the New England clergy in general against the bill, there is one in particular, who has infidence in the national councils, and who be lieves they will not be overawed by the theologico-

out: a thorn in the flesh will do the same thing. The best remedy is to remove it immediately. That is just what the Compromise of 1850 pro-poses to do with this slavery question in the Ter-poses to do with this slavery question in the Ter-ritories, whenever it arises. Cast it out of Con-rress, and leave it to the monle, to whom it very rentions, designed to cover up from public reprehension meditated bad faith.' Further, 'were he now living, no one would be more forward, or more eloquent, or more indignant in his denunciation of that bad faith, than Henry Clay, the foremost champion of both compromises.' Our attention is then directed to ' some of

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DASE

CATTLE

the more immediate and inevitable consequences of this measure.' Then comes the following appeal to the people : 'We warn you that the dearest interests of Freedom and the Union are in imminent peril. Servile demagogues may tell you that the Union can be maintained only by submitting to the demands of slavery. We tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of Freedom and Man. The Union was formed to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty. When it fails to accomplish these ends, it will be worthless, and when it becomes worthless, it cannot long endure,' &c., closing with the following : 'We will not despair : for the cause of human freedom is the cause of God.'

On the other hand, we have a speech from a noted member of Congress, himself chairman of the Committee reporting the Nebraska Bill, in which we find the following : "They," that is, the Committee, 'had taken the principles of the Compromise acts of 1850 for their guide, and had made each and every provision of this bill accord with those principles. These principles were based upon, and recognized to its fullest extent, the great right of the people to self-government, and leaving the people of the Territories the privilege of governing themselves, free of all control, except by the Constitution of the United States, and limited and restricted upon no particular subject by their position north or south of any arbitrary geographical line. The recent bill reported by the Committee had for its object to make that plain which, in the first one, seemed to be in doubt or uncertainty. In some places, the first bill was understood as repealing the Missouri Compromise, and in some others, as not doing so. As this bill was intended by the Committee as carrying out fully the principles of the Compromise of 1850, and as they considered that Compromise had superseded the Missouri Compromise, that fact had better be plainly and disthey express great fear, where there is no fear to tinctly stated.' Farther along in his speech, the Sendge what is right, and have sufficient ator brings forward what, I suppose, he considers the reasons on which the opinion of the above Committee, that the Compromise Acts of 1850 forever annulled and superseded the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was based and by which he attempts to show that the statements nathema put forth by the clergy, but that contained in the forementioned 'Appeal to the people Congress will push on the victory achieved in the of the United States,' charging certain individuals or Senate till the ' bill' shall be current in Nebraska documents with ' violating sacred pledges, betraying preand Kanzas, and be honored in every State in the cious rights, meditating bad faith,' &c. &c., 'are false,' ad that the ' violation of the solemn comp faith,' &c., are chargeable to another, and quite differthe latter will seek the shadow cast by the pillars ent set, of individuals, or documents. He says, 'The Compromise of 1850 established the principle of Congressional non-intervention, and set aside the geographical line as no longer practicable, because it had been impossible to maintain it'; that ' the New Mexico Territorial Act provides that the local Legislature of the Territory shall have full power to legislate on all rightful subjects, with no restriction whatever, except that imposed by the Constitution of the United States." Here the local Legislature is invested with full power to legislate upon all subjects, including slavery. After having spent considerable time in attempting to show that the Compromise Acts of 1850 had swept the Compromise line of 1820 clean by the board, the Senator says-"The Compromise of 1850 was no temporary measure. It was intended to be a final settlement of the slavery question, upon the great principle of the right of self-government by the people;' that it was so understood by both ' the Democratic and Whig parties. The Senator ' contended that the settlement effected by the establishment of the Utah and New Mexico Territo ries upon the principle of allowing the people to act for themselves, and guaranteeing their admission with or without slavery, as they themselves should determine, was a total abandonment of all former rules and com promises on the subject. The principle then adopted was intended to apply not only to the other territory then owned by the United States, but also to all which might thereafter be acquired. If it were otherwise, the settlement of 1850 amounted to nothing, for the whole question would be opened every time a territorial government was to be formed, or territory acquired.' 'He appealed to those who represented the North, to stand by this principle of self-government, which would always lead men and States to do all things best calculated to promote their own interest, ' &c. I have, Sir, been thus explicit and lengthy in quoting from these two documents, in order to come at the real difficulties that lie in the way of a just and final settlement of this great question, by directing attention to the first, or procuring, cause of all those Compromise slavery, forever, from all the territory acquired from troubles which are continually occurring in the Government of the United States. The procuring cause of all deg. 30 min. Several paragraphs follow, in which it these Compromise troubles and difficulties is found in is attempted to show that this Compromise was a sacred the fact, that the Constitution of the United States is, itself, a Compromise. Two systems were incorporated to form that instrument, namely, Liberty and Slavery: Liberty for the Whites, and Slavery for the Blacks, The Constitution of the United States as really contains a system of Slavery for the blacks, so long as the white people of any of the United States shall require it, as it does of Liberty for the whites. And this system was put into that instrument by Compromise. Had the Constitution of the United States been formed on the principle of equal rights for all living under it, there would have been no compromise of principle in its formation, and no need of any compromise after. But it was not. In the formation of that instrument, the principle of equal rights for all was not recognized. That principle was sacrificed on the altar of political expediency, and, by Compromise, the foul system of chattel slavery was allowed to rear its brazen form, and be seated side by side with Liberty in the same government, and that government claiming to be the most perfect government of any on earth : and there that system has remained, for more than sixty years, with heart of stone and brow of brass; with its foot upon the

Thirdly, by Compromise, annihilate those geographical lines, throw open the whole ungoverned territory of the To the Members of Christian Ecclesiastical Societies United States to the unrestricted march of his unhallowed foot, and allow him to drive, rough-shod, with lowed foot, and allow him to drive, rough-shod, with his chariots of iron, over every foot of that vast terri-

we are bld, was intended to be a final settlement of the Slawry question upon the great principle of the right of self-government by the people, which would promiscuously, with the brute, by law; for the purpose

United States; it is the principle of chattel slavery. itself a component and very prominent part of the American Union; and one of the principles on which American Union; and one of the principles on which United States ; it is the principle of chattel slavery. that Union was based and now stands. Yes, Sir, the ambition, to be made a new theatre for tragedies foundation of the American Union was laid in blood; such as the conscience of the world abhors, and and to this hour is supported by the bones and sinews of millions of human beings. The American Union was formed by a Compromise between Liberty and Slavery, and its peace and safety, we are told, depend on the strict observance and carrying out of the principles of the Compromise measures of 1850; otherwse, the whole construction of classer will be compared every time a territor. question of slavery will be opened every time a territorial government is to be formed, or terribry acquired. On the other hand, in view of an attempt to carry out the Compromise measures of 1850, we are told the always odious to us, and from which we have enduring only in others wi Other portions of our country, having previously adopted slavery as their domestic system, have sought admission to our Union, and we have not thought it expedient to deny them, nor consistent with the constitution to rearrange their social basis. Now, however, we are required to plant with our own hands the system where it does not exist, and cannot, unless we of the North place it there .--Hitherto our Southern neighbors have warned us that we interfere not with their institution-now they would have us not only interfere for them, but make it ours, and foster it as of common interest. It has been sectional in its character-we are to make it national. In the light of these considerations, and many others, which we refrain from mentioning, we carnestly, as teachers of righteousness, beseech you to awake to the importance of this great question, the most momentous, when regarded in its proba-ble future results, that has stirred the minds of our people since the founding of the republic. We urge you to cast aside the restraints of party ties, and break from the local prejudices which have herotofore hindered all efficient action, and hereafter, with united hearts and hands, resist the ad-

arests interests of Freedom and the Unon are in im- hitherto flattered ourselves that we stood aloofminent peril. Now, the dearest interess of Freedom are not in peril, but we are about to be firmly established on the eternal principles of self-evident Truth. But, the American Union is in imminent peril, for it is about to be overthrown forever. Further; servile demagogues may tell you that the Union can be maintained only by submitting to the demands of slavery. But, the days of slavery are numbered; the slave is a man; God is on his side, and the American Union is about to be destroyed, to give him the opportunity of asserting his rights. Again : we tell you that the safety of the Union can only be insured by the full recognition of the just claims of Freedom and of Man. But, this is the reason why the American Union is to be destroyed, namely, that those rights may be recognized. Further we are told, that the American Union was formed to establish ustice, and secure the blessings of liberty. Now, the Union was not formed to establish justice for, and secure the blessings of liberty to, the black man ; for, in that event, every slave on the American soil would have been liberated from his chains. There would have been no Compromise with slavery in the formation of the government-no Missouri Compromise in 1820-no compromise measures in 1850. The Union was formed o establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty ? For and to whom ? For the whites. But the Union was formed to establish slavery for the blacks, and se-

ution of the United States can possibly be applied to

slave, to establish justice for him, or to secure to him

the blessings of liberty. It is of no use whatever to

quarrel about recent Compromises; to dispute the

ground with the Slave Power of this nation as to which

party is entitled to the larger share of the spoils. The

fact is, every thing was lost at the beginning; the first

more than sixty years the giant monster, Chattel Sla-

very, has had fall sway in the United States Govern-

THE CLERICAL CONVENTION. tems alive. First, by Compromise, permit the foul monster Slavery to enter a government about to be formed professedly, for freedom ! Secondly, by Com-utage, issued the following address and resolu-

ADDRESS.

in Hampden County

Brethren and Friends,-Assembled in a spehis chariots of iron, over every foot of that vast terri-tory, thought to be consecrated to Freedom and to God !! All this comes of Compromise ! it is the legit-means unmindful of our relation, as pastors, to imate fruit of the original tree; and it comes with you. On the contrary, it is not as citizens, nor as imate fruit of the original tree; and it comes with that merring certainty which is the inevitable result or those eternal laws existing between cause and effect. In the first Compromise, the principles of eternal jus-tice and right were sacrificed to make room for the Slave Power, in the formation of the United States Government; so, by the last Compromise, these princi- find that we have to a good degree your sympathy dovernment; so, by the last compromise, those princi-ples nust be sacrificed, throughout all the unorganized territry of the United States, in order to give Slavery consequent influence which we may be supposed to an equal footing with Liberty, whenever that territory shall ome into the Union, as States. In the first Com-promile, the principles of eternal right and justice were sacrified, in order to effect a Union between Slavery and Liverty; so, in the last Compromise, the same principle must be sacrificed, in order to keep that principle must be sacrificed, in order to keep that union it existence. But the Compromise of 1850, which is now agitating our country. This is our

right of self-government by the people, which would lead men and States to do all things best calculated to promote their own interest. Indeed ! What kind of a principle of self-government is that, which takes the government of moral and intellectual beings out of the hand of Ged, and undertakes, itself, to make laws for their management;—that strikes down man, created in the image of hh Maker, and stamped with the broad scal of the Divise Original, and herds him together promiscuously, with the brute, by law; for the purpose

Consider it, second, in its bearings upon the honor of promoting its own interests? It is, Sir, the pinciple of chattel slavery, itself a constituent and organic part of the Constitution of the United States : it is the principle of chattel slavery. which our republic is under bonds to humanity, by legislation with which you are all familiar, to at least restrict, and thus virtually and ultimately prohibit. To forfeit these bonds is to renounce th claims of honor, and thus destroy the confidence of of the free States in their connection with slavery. It asks that we shall take upon ourselves the respon-

al affairs will afford a precedent of treachery, tending to undermine the foundations of all righteous

Resolved, That we regard the present crisis as a call on the Christian ministry to unite in the con-demnation of this inhuman and barbarous system, as an outrage on humanity, a disgrace to our coun-try, and a crime against God. Resolved. That us ministers of various Christian

denominations, we agree in pledging ourselves to do what we can to exert a healthful influence on public opinion, to enlighten, harmonize and unite it against the system of American slavery, and

against all its encroachments. In view of the consequences often threatened by the advocates of measures similar to that under discussion, if we refuse to comply with their de-

Resolved. That it is the duty of citizens of the North, looking calmly at the possible results, steadily to exert their whole influence for the pre-vention of the monstrous wrong now contemplated by Congress, and thus, at whatever hazard, to save the Union from the guilt of adopting slavery as a

national institution. Resolved, That the gratitude of this Convention f the ministers of Hampden county is due to Rev. Henry Cooley, of West Springfield, the original mover of the call which has led to this assembly and that we hereby thank him for the example he has set us of the necessity of being prompt in in-dividual action dividual action.

#### REV. DR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Delivered at the Anti-Nebraska Meeting in New Ha-

ven, on the 8th instant.

Dr. Taylor being loudly and repeatedly called, esponded nearly as follows :

Mr. President-If I could, I should like to utter

Mr. President-If I could, I should like to utter the first thing which I have to say on this subject in capitals: THE NEBRASKA BILL IS A MEAN ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE A FAIR BARGAIN! (Applause.) Its authors know it-we know it-the whole country knows it. Those who propose this law-the bill having passed the Senate, is virtually a law-have long since gotten all that they expected, and much more than they expected. We got nothing by it, except the hope of the liberty and the happiness of unborn millions in a free country. And now, sir, they take from us this hope, and spread the cloud of despair over the cheering prospect of anticipa-tion, the moment it is brightening into reality. How is it done? Is it done fairly-done with a suspicion on their part of fairness, of uprightness, of manliness, of decency? And yet they coolly tell us that the North have made the offer, and civility can do no less than accept it? The North civility can do no less than accept it! The North made the offer! What a lie!

Who has done this deed ? Men from the South and men from the North, whom we trusted, and thought worthy to be trusted. But we are deceived, betrayed, cheated. A great bargain was made between two friends-deeds, mortgages, notes of hand are interchanged-all is settled. All is confidence, assurance, hope. But without an inti-mation from them, without a suspicion or fear on our part, they take us by th hind us throttle us, tell us to be still, filch and burn our apers, suborn our own sons to swear that all is nstitutional and lawful, and then pocket the whole. Perfidious outrage ! put the stigma on it ! burn it in, that the waters of oblivion shall never wash it out !

the fact. But in the record I have before I see among the very few from the North who did then stand up for the right against the huge clamor that was raised against them, the names of Baldwin, from Pennsylvania : Holmes, of Mas-sachusetts : Storrs, of New York : and Southard, of New Jersey. Where did Southard find his grave 1 Mr. Baldwin was afterwards one of the udges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Holmes, when Maine was admitted as a State, was elected to the Senate, and held that highly honorable post, for aught I know, as long as he wanted it. Mr. Storrs, who was a man of great talents, never lost the confidence of his con-stituents. Had he not been cut down by death at an early age, he might, and most probably would, have attained the highest honors of the country. have attained the highest honors of the country, not excepting the Chief Magistracy itself. These found ' political graves' where many of statesm those who now rail so fiercely would doubtless be very willing to find theirs. But of those who esponsed the side of the *Restrictionists* at that time, I do not see the name of a single man who ever at-tained high political distinction in this country. Their very memories, in most instances, have passed away, and their ' graves,' if they have any, would be about as hard to find as that of ' Moses in the wilderness.'

So much, then, for these threats. They are but the 'ravings,' and 'howlings,' and 'hissings' of the beaten and routed ranks of the factionists and malcontents. They are the wailings of the politically condemned coming up from the bottom of that deep pit where they have been hurled by a patriotic people for the good, the peace, quiet, and harmony of the whole country. We need not expect to si-lence them ; the friends and advocates of the compromise of 1850 did not expect or look for that at the time. That would have been a forlorn hope : and though many of the enemies of the compro-mise, of the North, who were beaten in the great battle of 1850, have since seemingly surrendered and begged for quarters, pretending to be ready to acquiesce, I must be permitted to say on this occa-sion, without any wish to push myself in the New York contest, I have very little confidence in the integrity of their professions. They fought the compromise as long as there was any prospect of making any thing by fighting it. When whipped, ronted, and beaten, then, like craven and merce-nary captives, they turned to power to see if any thing could be made there by subserviency and sycophancy. I have no faith in their conversion, never have had any. Warmed into life again by the genial rays of Executive patronage. I have al-ways thought, and still think, that they will only become the more formidable whenever the occasion offers for their real principles to manifest them selves. Hydrophobia can never be cured; it will break out on the changes of the moon. And so with the disease of *ingro-mania*. Sir, the viper will hiss, and even sting the bosom that nurtares and fosters it. Whether I am right in this antic-ipation, or whether this Administration is right in

its present policy, we shall see. But we who stood by the compromise of 1850, and intend to stand by it now, and carry it out in good faith, are not to be moved by any clamor got up by its old enemics : nor are we to be shaken in our purpose by any mistaken appeals in behalf of the 'sanctity of compacts.' Our purpose is fixed, and our course is onward. What little agitation may be got up in Congress or out of it, while this debate lasts, will speedily subside as soon as this new principle is once more vindicated. Why do you hear no more wrangling here about slavery and freedom in Utab and New Mexico ! Because, by this new principle, the irritating cause was cast out of Congress, and turned out to the people, who are most capable of disposing of it for themselves. Pass this bill-the sooner the

The defenders of the Inion. will then stand up, unscathed by the vindictive shafts now hurled at them by its enemies, while of justice and rightcousness to screen them, when the remembrance of their profane 'protest' passes the remembrance of their profane ' over their minds. That they may live to see the vanity of their ' protest,' and to know that the dissouri compromise is reformed out, and the jus-ice of the Nebraska bill universally acknowledged, I very much desire. Then will they behold the territories settled by our intelligent and industrias yeomen, who will adopt a form of governmen for themselves, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, independent as were the founders of the old thirteen States, and our noble Union will sanction the Constitution their wisdom shall evise, and encircle in the arms of parental love and protection another great and promising son. ONE OF THE NEW ENGLAND CLERGY.

### THE LIBERATOR. NOTHING BUT COMPROMISE.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR : Sin-Much has been said and written, of late, both in

and out of Congress, on the subject of Compromise. Compromise, Compromise, Compromise, seems to be the order of the day. First, we have an appeal of nembers of Congress to the people of the U. States, with this inquiry : 'Shall slavery be permitted in Nebraska ? ' We ran our eye over the appeal, and read as follows : 'At the present session' of Congress, 'a new Nebraska bill is reported by the Senate Committee on Territories, which, should it unhappily receive the sanction of Congress, will open all the unorganized territory of the Union to the ingress of slavery.' The appeal continues : ' We arraign this bill as a gross violation of a sacred pledge, as a criminal betrayal of precious rights,' &c. Farther on, among the reasons given for this arraignment, we find that, at a certain session of Congress, a violent controversy was at length terminated by a compromise. 'Missouri' was allowed to come into the Union with slavery, but a section was incompact, which was to be held inviolate through all coming time, which ' compact' would be grossly violated by the passage of the aforesaid Nebraska Bill. A little further on, we find Compromise again. . Three acquisitions of territory have been made by treaty.' 'The third was from Mexico.' 'The controversy which arose from this acquisition is fresh in the remembrance of the American people. Out of it sprung the acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by one of which California was admitted as a Free State, while two others, organizing the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, exposed all the residue of the recently acquired territory to the invasion of slavery.' Further, we are told that 'These acts were never supoced to abrogate or touch the existing exclusion of slavery from what is now called Nebraska. They applied to the territory acquired from Mexico, and to that only. They were intended as a settlement of the controversy growing out of that acquisition, and of that controversy only. They must stand or fall by their own merits. Then pretty high authority is quoted to show that ' it better-and the same result will ensue. This shews the wisdom and states manship of those by whom this principle was adopted as our settled policy on this subject in 1850. A cinder in the sye will irritate and infiame it until you get it evident the Missouri Compromise cannot be repeal-

vances of an eaemy to our peace, prosperity, hon-or, usefulness, and, above all, our religion, which, often insidious in its approaches, has now waxed bold from our patience, and cannot longer be tampered with safely. We do not venture to recom-mend any political action. We only ask that whatever political organizations you may see fit, individually, to adopt, you give this subject the place which rightly belongs to it, as paramount in importance to all others, social, economical, or incure the slaveholder the privilege of continuing his un-godly traffic in slaves and the souls of meu, as really as t was to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty for the whites, and not one clause of the Constiternational.

#### Wishing you grace, mercy and peace, we remain faithfully yours.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved. That while we deem it improper for ministers of the gospel to make ordinary political measures the theme of their instruction, and es-pecially that the polpit should be rendered subser-vient to the interests of any political party,-still when any great measure is proposed, which, like the Nebraska bill, is to violate the first principles of trait and interests and measure and measure is Compromise is the only one that the true friends of God and man have anything to do with. I reiterate, for of truth and righteousness and mercy, and is at war with education, morality, and religion,-we very, has had fail sway in the content of the output of the solution of the stands, in full proportions, with form deem it their solemn daty to bring the teachings of christianity to bear upon it, and to do what they erect, and brow of brass; there, in the Constitution of

can to prevent its consummation. In view of the fact that the supporters of Amer-ican slavery, for many years, have steadily and per-severingly sought the extension of its limits, and the United States, stands the uncircumcised Philistine, with his foot firmly planted on those natural and inalimable rights of millions of moral and intellectual beits power, until it threatens the violation of all ings with which they were endowed by their Creator, compacts, and the repeal of laws by which hitherto it has been restricted ; and with his eye upturned toward Heaven, proudly defying the armies of the living God. He that would combat

Whereas, a harmonious construction of the whole religious sentiment of the country presents the main hope of successful opposition to this mon-

strous evel : Resolved. That we view the attempt now being Resolved. That we view the attempt now being made in our national Congress, and already in part effected, to admit the institution of slavery into regions from which it was prohibited by one of the enactments of the Missouri Compromise, with deep abborrence and alarm, against which we are called upon to express our expression. upon to express our earnest protest.

We do, therefore, protest against this measure We do, therefore, protest against this measure as the threatened encroachment of a foul oppression, seeking to extend and perpetuate its existence, against the bare possibility of which we should not jealously guard. We protest against it as the violation of a guarantee, for which painful and humiliating concessions were made to this inhuman system—painful alike to the humanity and patriot-ism of its opponents, and that it should there-fore be forever sucred and inviolable. We deprecate it as a flagrant outrage against the principles of honest dealing, that will, if per-petrated, have a disastrous effect upon the integrity of this whole people, and especially in our nation-

wash it out ! Thus have we been treated by those whom we rusted. Shall we, can we, trust them any onger ! No ! (Tremendous applause.) Now, Mr. President, I don't say these things of trusted.

all the people of the South. Thousands of them, I believe, have the same views of the matter which re have. There is honest John M. Botts, and as some voice says, Gen. Sam Houston. I honor these

men, and all like them. I have spoken of the projectors and responsible authors of the bill, whether from the North or the South. Thus much, then, for the southern chiv-alry and northern dough, which will be slow in rising. And now, sir, I will give my honest opin-ion of the design of this morement. It is to na-tionalize slavery; to give it the sanction of the Constitution of the United States, by legalizing and establishing it in our territories, under that high authority. Almost every thing said and done by the advocates of this bill, shows such to be their design. They are very, very careful not to meat South. Thus much, then, for the southern chivdesign. They are very, very careful not to meet openly and manfully the constitutional question, bunded in act 4, sec. 3. They claim that, under the Constitution, their

They claim that, under the Constitution, their slaves are their property; that as such it is, and ought to be, protected in their use of it in our terri-torics, like all other property; they claim, of course, that they have a right to carry their slaves with them into the territories, and there to hold them as property, under the same authority; they claim that Congress has no power, according to the Constitution, to say that they shall not carry their slaves into the territories, and there hold them in bondage-mor power to say that a territorial govbondage-nor power to say that a territorial gov-ernment shall not there establish slavery, nor that

a territory, with slavery in its constitution, shall not be admitted as a State into this Union. Sir, all this I deny, and would, did my time al-low, like to reason the question. Is it not enough that there is not an article, section, clause-not that there is not an article, section, clause-not even a word-directly about slavery, in that grand charter of our rights and our liberty? Is it not enough that its very preamble sets forth, first and foremost, the object, with others, to be, 'to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our pos-terity'-and does that constitution legalize slavery, and with its own hand bind its shackles on millions of one follow bines to the and of time 1 f our fellow-beings to the end of time !

Is it not enough that the Constitution says, that Is it not enough that the Constitution says, that the migration and importation of this class of per-sons shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to 1808, to show that Congress had the power to pro-hibit this traffic! Has Congress the power to reg-ulate 'commerce among the several States,' and no power to regulate this commerce in slaves among the several States, and thus to prohibit the sale of slaves into any State, new or old ! What says the Constitution about territory ! Hear what it says : 'Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respect-ing the territory and other property'-property. ing the territory and other property'-property, why, sir, it is not yours or mine-it is Uncle Sam's own farm-to be sold or not sold, to be given away

or not, and to be sold or given, to whom in his wisdom and as the guardian of the nation's wel-fare he sees fit, and on such conditions, in respect to use and the mode of cultivation, prohibiting, a to use and the mode of cultivation, prohibiting, as he sees fit, slave labor, or saying nothing about it. But, sir, (dispensing with this illustrious person-ification.) while the Constitution gives power to Congress to prohibit slavery as an evil in the terri-tory of the United States, as what may be a need-ful rule or regulation, will it be supposed, or said, that the spirit and genius of that Constitution, whose voice for liberty makes the world and its mightiest thrones tremble, gives Congress the pow-

strength of the Lord of Hosts. The cause of human freedom is the cause of God ; therefore, more are they that be with us than they that be with them. W. 8. F. 17 In a speech, delivered by Senator Butler of South

with him successfully, must attack him in his strong

hold, not with carnal weapons, but in the name and

arolins, on the Nebraska Bill, Feb. 24th, occurs the bllowing passage :- 'It has become extremely popular to bestow praises upon my gallant countryman, Cap-tain Ingraham. Sir, he deserves them ; he is a SLAVE-IOLDER ; I know him well '-&c.

The thought that suggests itself in this connection , whether it is worth while for an abolitionist, whether in or out of Congress, to be enthusiantic for giving such a man gold medals, before he fully appreciates the lines of Whittier, which could be made use of by an Austrian :---

Go, loose your fettered slaves at home, Then come and ask the like of us." GEO. W. SIMONDS.

No Mainti ak

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er to enact or establish slavery as a needful rule of the public welfare ! And now, if Congress may prohibit slavery in the territories, while there is no pretence that Con-gress can enact or establish it there, who can establish it there! Where and what is the power under Heavan to do this thing ? Can a sharehold-ing State extend its possible laws respecting prop-erty or domestic institutions—laws making Ganada thistics property, without the right to carry them thistics property, without the right to carry them thistics property without the territories of the United States of the planter of the South takes his shares there, or sells them to Indians there, do the boal laws of his own State carry with them their jurisdiction, and ratify and establish there this right of property? Can squatter sovereignly takees, Irishmen, &c., as well create it in respect to africans or their descendants." No, sir, slavery is not an institution ordained of food, like marriage and civil government, because processary to the well-being of man in all the cir-

necessary to the well-being of man in all the cir cumstances of organized human society. It is not an institution made and created, as that can be made and created by our glorious Constitution. It is not a thing that comes into being, or migrates from one locality to another, by common law. it is a thing of circumstances—be it right or be i wrong in its circumstances, it is a creature of loca law. This, sir, is conceded even in this nefarious This, sir, is conceded even in this nefariou law. This, sir, is conceded even in this belarious Nebraska bill, by granting the power to make slavery by squatter sovereignty. Sir, we, all the inhabitants of this broad land, are free, save where local law, is its limited jurisdiction, puts on the chains. The moment the slave passes these limits into the territory of the United States, he is free

-free under the Constitution. How, were it otherwise, would that flag, that waves on high over our broad domain-emblem of civil liberty, civil rights, and power to defend them -how would it look ! The stripes would fade, the stars would fall as from Heaven, and the imperia bird-ministrum fulminis alitem-would cover with shame and shriek in anguish before the nations. shame and shriek in anguish before the nations. Sir, Congress, as the Constitution now is, can make no law enacting, creating or establishing slavery anywhere, which shall be constitutional— none under which any slave in any territory, could his case be brought into the Supreme Court, would not, at least ought not, at once to be set at liberty. His fetters would fall off. And now I say to Con-His letters would fall off. And now I say to Con-gress and its laws, to slaveholding States and their laws, to slave owners and their pretences, to squat-ter sovereignty, to buyers and sellers—araunt, stand back, and hands off, you cannot put on those fetters again! There is a world, sir, into which nothing can enter that defileth. So slavery comes not-lives not-it dies in the land of freedom dies from the very purity of the air it attempts t breathe.

And now a word on another topic. Congress has power to refuse to admit a new State in this has power to refuse to admit a new State in this Union, when applying with slavery in its constitu-tion. What says the Constitution of the United States? 'New States may be admitted by Con-gress into this Union.' Yes; and may not be. May admit is not shall admit. How careful and precise the wording-may admit. Why, except to show that if they say cause they may refuse to show that, if they see cause, they may refuse to admit. What right has any territory to be ad-mitted as a new State into this Union, without the consent of Congress ! and who is to judge of and decide the terms of admission, except Congress, as one of the parties ! If the applying party does not choose to come in on the terms proposed by Congress, let them stay out. Congress takes from them no right-withholds nothing which it is bound to give-nothing which, in its wisdom, i has not a right to withhold. Does this clause in the Constitution compel Congress to admit every applicant, be the case and the circumstances what they may; or does it leave the question at the discretion of Congress ! It is my belief, that the great question is, Shall

slavery be established in this country, under the authority of the Constitution, for all coming time ! If the South can succeed in this-if they can thus nationalize slavery, thus maintain an ascendant and controlling influence in the politics of the country and councils of the government, then they may be satisfied to abide in the Union. If not, then for a southern confederacy, such as it would be. And who has not heard, that 'it is better to reign in hell than to serve in heaven.' And now sir, are the North prepared to assent to the doe trine that slavery is a national institution, and that, under the protection of the Constitution, it may be carried and extended wherever slaveholders choose to carry and extend it !

No, sir, I trust, whatever may be the conse quences, the North will never come to that. I should like to dwell longer on this part of the subject, did the time allow. (Cries of Go on, go on.) Without being a lawyer, I have read the Constitution of my country; and I say confidently and fearlessiy, that under the sanction of its high authority, there are two positions for the North to take : one is, that Congress has the hibit slavery in the territory of the United States : the other is, that no new State shall be admitted into the Union with slavery in its constitution. And now let us say it, and having said it, stick to it. (Applause.) Don't let us do a single act, or utter a word, or take a first step for the dissolution of the Union. Liberty and union forever. Let us be patriots, and not party politicians. With the Constitution for our guide and defence, let us insist on our rights, and maintain them. If the South choose to dis solve the Union, and to go for a southern confederacy with the barbarism they seem to covet, le them. The responsibility will be theirs, not ours We can stand on our own feet. Strength, power to take care of ourselves, what more do we want Under the smile of the God of our fathers, who is Sir, I am an old man, at least in the view young men, and the older I grow, the more I love my country, and, as is common in like cases, the grattar are my assisting for her future. Tused to think we had territory and States enough, and didn't exactly like the doctrine of extension. But latterly, I had begun to think, no matter how great a portion of this 'great globe' comes under the covert of that agis of human rights and human liberties-the Constitution of the United States. And, sir, I should have scarcely a doubt on this point, so far as this whole charactery. were it not for that one thing-slavery. point, so far as this whole continent is concerned, What other conflicting interest, broad as the land is, can endinger or shatter the happy, blessed union of the whole! Would that this evil, this grand obstable, sustained chiefly by the spirit of party, that prince of the power of the air, could be managed. Something must be done for this pur-pose, or a dissolution of this Union seems inevita-ble. The South must abandon her under The South must abandon her undue aspirations for permanent and dominant control in the councils and politics of the country. The North must concede to the South every just claim, but will, I trust, yield nothing more. This Union dis-solved ! Sad and dreadful day ! Think of the broad and happy land! How happy we were a few weeks ago! all was peace; things looked as if we could not be dis-turbed and agitated as we had been. The storm had ceased ; the sun of peace and barmony, o prosperity and joy, shone on all the millions of the land. But suddenly, unexpectedly, in the bright-ness of mid-day, with not a cloud in the heavens, comes the thunder-clap, and a continent trembles I fear more than ever : I fear for one of the worst of evils-the dissolution of the Union. The prospeet of it is now, in my view, greater than ever be-lore ; and I fear it, because the North cannot, must not, will not go on conceding and conceding to the We have conceded enough, and long enough, to justify us in the conclusion, that concession is of no further use. Now, we must say, no more slavery either in new territory or in new States. Let the North unite in this, and it can be done. Let them unite as one man; let them lay aside all past differences of whig and democrat, abolition and free soil, and all that hinders concert in a common cause-lat by-gones be hy-gones-and let them gird thenselves to the struggle, for the rights and the liberty which our Constitution gives us. Who will not do it! Let him answer, and then put the mark on him. I said, I love my country. How long this land of my fathers, the glory of all lands, shall be con-tinued and blessed, is not for me to foresee. But, sir, if worst comes to worst, I could lay off the solution of the profession, and put on a soldier: garment of my profession, and put on a soldier's coat in the cause of freedom. (Fremendous and long-continued cheering and shouts of applause.) Or, if I should be too old-I don't think I am yet -I would bear my part in any way, in prayer and in worship, or muid the battle and the blood. If disunion comes, then will civil war co then, having strength, I will go to the Throne of Grace with prayers and tears for my country, and thence, wiping these tears, if need be, to battle and to death. Or, sir, for if I, and some others, live not to se

Or, sir, for if I, and some others, live not to see the dreadful day, many there are here to night who may. My young friends, count on me for one with others. If so happy as to attain that better world of our hopes, there, with consors full of odors, and with suints and with angels, we will go up to the throne of God and the Lamb, asking Him that sitteth thereon still to bless our land, and make it the glory of all lands.

### PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S SPEECH. The following is from Professor Sillinan, who, after repeated calls, rose and said :--

and disunion, but I beeded not such threats that as breath spent in vain. But, gentlemen, a real crisis has now come over us, and now for the first time I tremble for my country. I remember every capital event—every event of prominence which has quity, but in the truth. During my whole life, it that been my purpose to afford to others who might differ from me, the charity which I claimed for myself.

We have among us different political parties. These parties differ upon various points :- but, gentlemen, let us throw these differences all aside now, and let us all stand together for the defence of liberty as one man ! (Cheers.) I was already in mature life, and at the bead of a family, when the Missouri Compromise act was passed. The excitoment was intense. Missouri was admitted, and that by a few northern-votes. The character and aspect of such northern men have been well presented to you by a gentleman who preceded me. I can go into the street, and shake hands with an honest man who differs with me in politics. I have been through the South, and I have there very many warm friends—many men are in that section of our country whom I have and it is the of our country whom I honor and respect, although we may differ widely in views. All these I can grasp by the hand as friends. But shall I grasp the hand of a Northern dough-face ! NEVER ! (Tremendous cheering.) Sir, Connecticut has been disgraced by a Senator from this State. He has proved a traitor to his country. (Groans for Toucey.) Gentlemen, I do view with the most in-Toucey.) Gentlemen, I do view with the most in-tense anxiety this thing. No more free States, if this bill passes. Slave States cut up into smaller ones—the Senate filled by slaveholding legislators —the House deluged by slaveholding representa-tives—every 50,000 slaves being equivalent to 30,000 of our northern freemen! What is our remedy! The ballot bar! (Applause.) Let us throughout the North unite as a band of brothers : let there be a party for Liberty: let not the word let there be a party for Liberty; let not the word whig or democrat be spoken—but let it be the par-ty of liberty. (Cheers.) I have nover been slarm-ed at the threats of dissolution—but I do say, if this thing is continued, the dissolution of the Union is sure.

If we look geographically at our country, we se a noble belt of free States-from the far north, along the Atlantic to the slave line, thence across, skirting the borders of the great lakes on the north. and the Ohio on the south, and thence to the farther west and northwest. I love my country-my whole country! But I love more that principle. dearer to our fathers than their country, dearer to them than their lives-LIDERTY. (Shouts of ap-plause.), I pray that a contest between the North and the South may never come. But if such a struggle should come, I should feel that I could,

though to fail through our country. In view of our wrongs to the poor Indians—in view of the ter-rible wrongs we have done and are now proposing to do to the poor African, and through them, in tan fail and the marshal cannot be in-terfered with, in the service of the warrant, nor

THE MILWAUKIE SLAVE CASE Speaking of the rescue of Glover, the alleged slave, Mr. Booth, of the Milwaukie Free Democrat, says that he saw a rush for the jail among the im-mense crowd who had been deliberating on what was best to be done for the fugitive; thousands had flocked to the Court House square, and around the jail, the excitement being intense. A man quickly kicked in the outer door. Pick-ares broke through the wall by the side of the

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A man quickly kicked in the outer door. Pick-axes broke through the wall by the side of the guard door, lined with iron and strongly bolted; the castings were removed, and the door taken out; the cell was soon opened, and in about fif-teen minutes the prisoner was out, amid great cheering, placed in a two-horse buggy, and taken to Walker's Point Bridge in double quick time-the crowds in the street, from the Court House to the dide, cheering him.

courts or authorities, than those of the United States, are prohibited from issuing it. It is a law of the United States, and can only be administered by the United States Courts, Judges, and Commissioners ; and none but Judges can allow the writ

of habers corpus to inquire into arrests made under it. Such is the case in regard to all other laws authorizing the lasue and service of process.-While persons are under arrest by virtue of proceas from a State Court, the Federal Courts cannot interfere ; and so rice cersa, except in such cases as these. Nor can the courts of either government, by any warrant or process, restrain service of the process of the other. The judy service of the process of the other. The juditary of each government is independent of the other; and the federal courts have, in all instance, endeavored to prevent any conflict between then. On Saturday last, the day of service of mywarrant for the arrest of Glover, and before hishear-ing, it seems by the return of Sheriff Moris to this writ of *habeas corpus*, that a warrant was plaged in his hunds for service against Garland, the person who procured the warrant from me. That warrant against Garland was issued on the information and complaint of one Charles Clement, for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed by said Garland upon Glover. The return of Marshal Cotton, giving the reas as for-his not producing Glover this day for his hearing, s filed in court.

The prisoner Garland, by his counsel, called Cotton to the stand to prove the facts stated in his return, and the facts connected with the arrest of Glover, and that no more force was used than was necessary. The counsel of the repondent Morris objected to the hearing of Cotton and declined calling any witnesses, or producing any evidence on the subject. It not being made to appear that this Charles Clement interfered in this unatter, at the instance of Glover, or that there was other trespass committed on Glover, or that he had any cause of complaint except the arrest; and Cotton's return, under oath, stating that no more force was applied than was necessary for the execution of the warrant, upon the objections of respondent, I did not deem it necessary to re-hear Cotton. It also appears in that eturn, that Garland was assisting him in making the arrest at his, Cotton's request. Upon these facts, the decision is to be made

The Judge then quotes the law of the United States of March 2, 1833, in relation to the Habcas Corpus, and states that Gamand, having been employed by the proper officer to assist in the cap-ture of Glover, he comes within the class of per-

phase, Y. I pray that a contest between the North and the South may never come. But if such a struggle should come, I should feel that I could, and would take my place in the controversy. And here, before closing, I will refer to that old hero, Gen. Houston, who, repenting the irregularities or his youth, has reformed in his old age, and who has dared to speak openly in the face of the South against this contemplated wickedness. He is a no- not make complaint, nor does it appear that Cleble example to our young men-let them profit by ment was authorized by him to make it, or knew it. I hope that that speech of his will be read and the facts. Clement is a volunteer in this matter,

### THE LIBERATOR no Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MARCH 31, 1854.

MR. PILLSBURY.

never lose their reward.

knife, and the surplice at the North ' !!

A brief note was received by the last Liverpool steamer from our friend PARKER PILISBURY, announc-ing that he was slowly improving in health, being able to sit up an hour or two each day, and having a better laws, I have learned that the State of Illinois is far behim ppetite. His disease, however, is such as to excite a good deal of anxiety on 'the part of his friends, and onsiderable time must elapse, we fear, before he can be pronsunced entirely out of danger. He still remains at the hospitable home of JOHN B. ESTLIN, of Bristol. at the hospitable home of JOHN B. ESTLIN, of Bristel, who, though himself in delicate health, is rejoiced to holding State; and ought always to be spoken of and have the opportunity of ministering to the needs of one who has labored so untiringly and for so many years in the cause of the oppressed as Mr. PILLABURY. To his amiable daughter, Miss MARY ESTLIN, (one of our most efficient co-laborers on that side of the Atlantic.) the most grateful acknowledgments are due for her highly has had ample precedents of twenty years standing interesting letters to Mr. MAY, the General Agent, especially in regard to the situation of Mr. PILLSBURY, and the sympathy and kindly feeling which she manifests towards him. Verily, our Bristol friends shall the statement, that Illinois is a slaveholding State; but

it is nevertheless even so. It is true that the ordinance HISSING OF THE SNAKES. of '87, for the government of the North West Territory of which Illinois was then a part, prohibited slavery of The Remonstrance against the Nebraska Bill, which was presented to the U.S. Senate, signed by THREE involuntary servitude therein, except for the punish-THOUSAND Clergymen, of all denominations, is excitment of crimes. But it expressly provides for the carrying out of the second section of the fourth article of ing the deadliest hatred and the most fearful apprethe Constitution of the United States, which provides hensions throughout the ranks of the enemies of imfor hunting down and returning fugitives from actual partial freedom. No such religious demonstration has slavery at the South, who may escape into said Terrieen made, touching the action of the government on any subject, since the adoption of the American Constitory. It is true also, that in the Constitution of the State of Illinois it is declared, (Art. 8th, sec. 1st.) that tation. Our readers have been duly apprised of the 'all men are born equally free and independent, and treatment it received in the Senate, on the part of Senators Douglas, Budger, Mason and Butler-absolute conhave certain inherent and indefeasible rights; among tempt and fierce denunciation. The Richmond Erwhich are those of enjoying and defending life and aniner brands it as "a mendacions and blasphemous liberty, and acquiring, p ssessing and protecting promenorial.' and as ' disclosing the devil's foot,' and deperty and reputation, and of pursuing their own hap clures that ' the great Methodist Church, South, is the piness.' Article 6th, section 1st declares, that neither only one that has acted with a particle of manly candor slavery nor involuntary punishment shall hereafter be introduced into the State of Illinois, otherwise than for and Christian (!) sincerity in this matter, severing all the punishment of crimes whereo' the party shall have connection with brethren of the stiletto, the assassin's been fully convicted ; nor shall any maie person, arrived at the age of eighteen years, be held to serve any per-The Washington Union (the organ of the Adminis-

were the provisions of the ordinance of '87, but neither

have been regarded in the legislation of the State, or

by the people in their practice. The Constitution of the

State has been waste paper; and the ordinance of Con-

gress has not been a decent scare-crow. As Mr. Doug-

las said the other day in the Senate, people carried

ing from slavery at the South, have been hopelessly en-

tangled in the wily meshes of such laws as the one pass-

ed last year, and imprisoned and sold ! for a term of

years,' to pay the 'expenses of catching,' or claimed

by blood-hounds from the South, and returned by the executive of the State. And, so far as the colored peo-

lowing laws, approved March 8d, 1845, chapter 9th,

section 21th of the Revised Statutes; which provide,

that 'indentured or registered colored servants, or

horses, cattle, or live stock, may be attached for debt.

and sold at auction to satisfy the demand.' Servants

here are enumerated in Southern language with 'other

cattle,' and treated in every sense like chattels, only,

forsooth, (thanks to the great humanity of a Christian

State!) they are sold for a ' term of years !' long, long

years of hopeless and bitter despair, which the poor slave

Chapt. 30th of the Revised Statutes, approved by the

Council of Revision, March 3d, 1845, entitled ' Crimin-

al Jurisprudence'- (note that the crimes mentioned are

love of liberty, declared to be the equal birthright of

all, in the paragraph cited from the Constitution) in

that 'if any person shall harbor or secrete a fugitive

slave or servant, or in any way hinder or prevent the

lawful owner or owners of such slaves or servants from

retaking them in a lawful manner, every such person

so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

and fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and im-

the laws of the State.' Who, white or black, would be

may never see expire this side of the grave.

tration) speaks of ' the profane protest of the nolorious son as servant under any indenture hereofier made, unthree thousand clergymen, who rectlessly assume to less such person shall cuter into such indenture while speak in the name of Almighty Ged against an act of in a state of perfect freedom, and on condition of a long just and honorable legislation' ! !- charges them with fide condition received or to be received for their serthrowing themselves into the arcna to aid the avowed vice. Nor shall any indenture of any negro or mulatmemies of the republic,'-and with 'having literally to hereafter made and executed out of this State, or if unchurched themselves by this uninvited and scanda- made in this State, where the time of service exceeds one year, be of the least validity, except those given in lous meldling in politics' !

All this is equally instructive and refreshing. For the case of apprenticeship.' Section 2d. 'Each and ev more than twenty years, the clergy of New England ery person bound to service by contract or indenture in have denounced the abolitionists as lacking in sound virtue of the laws of Illinois Territory hereafter exist judgment, good temper, Christian courtesy, and bother- ing, and in conformity thereto, without fraud or colly kindness, in their treatment of the question of Sla- lusion, shall be held to a performance of that contract very, and hence they have needlessly brought upon or indenture; and such negroes or mulattoes as have themselves the hot indignation of the South ; and now, been registered according to said laws, shall serve out these reverend critics, waking up at last to a sense of the time appointed by said laws; provided that the chiltheir duty, attempt to prevent the introluction of sla- dren hereafter born of such persons, negroes and muvery to an immense territory plighted to freedom, are lattoes, shall become free, males at the age of twentydenounced by the minions of the Slave Power as bitter- one, and females at the age of eighteen years." ly as the most ' ultra ' of the ' Garrisonians' ! These are the provisions of the Constitution, and such

#### ANOTHER ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE

We copy the following account of the arrest, examination and imprisonment of Miss Delia Webster, formerly of Vermont, from the Louisville Courier of the 18th inst. No proof-only suspicion ! What next ?

"On Wednesday, Miss Delia Webster, a notorious they have held them ever since, in defiance of the State "On meanestay, bits being wenster, a notorious character in this State, who resides opposite Madison, was arraigned before Judge Gray of Trimble county, on a charge of enticing away slaves from their owners in that county. There was evidence, that since her resi-tured servants' and their descendants, and slaves fleedence in that county, some twenty slaves had escaped from her neighborhood; also, that Messrs. Day and Cram, who stand indicted in that county for enticing away slaves, reside on the same farm with her, and are her friends and associates ; also, that she had heretofore been convicted on a charge o convicted on a charge of aiding in the escape It was also shown, to the Court, by a numher of the most respectable citizens of her neighbor-hood, that she was generally suspected of having had ple are concerned, and their hope of liberty, their cansomething to do with the recent escape of slaves from that vicinity. Upon this evidence, Judge Gray re-quired Miss Webster to give bond, with sureties, in the

whip them' if lazy or disobedient- 'no Indian or my ILLINOIS A SLAVEHOLDING STATE. "whip them" it inty or these to the internet the state of the shall own any servant, " &c. These laws (the many EARLVILLE, La Salle Co., Illinois, ? them) have been in force ever since the organization March 8, 1854

the State. I will not quote from the 'Black Ley'. DEAR Mn. GARRISON-I write you from Illinois, th 1852-that is already notorious, the world over. State that the 'Little Demagogue' (alias 'Giant') Such is the slave code of Illinois; and it is noted Douglas in part misrepresents in the Senate of th ous, that wherever it does not suit the convenience United States. I said misrepresents: but I must in ous, that where the sentiment overrides the lay, conscience take it back, for none but unscrupulou scoundrels can represent it truly, in the matter of sin slave no means at hand of knowing the exact make of slaves in the State-that is, 'indentured mind very. I have been in this State but a few months, but of siaves in the thing I am sure of, the interna by careful observation of the sentiments of the peop as manifested in the public press, and a study of h always done 'zo. Illinois is a type of the Unice the has a North and South; the South owns slate; the any other nominally free State in the Union, in ever has a North and County the North) willingly may thing that tends to elevate and ennoble humanity. Illi into the most guilty compromises to suit the draws of the South. Slavery rules in the Legislature, and nois, in the light of past history or present fact, should not be numbered with the free States; but in its spirit does in the Congress of the nation; it violate ert. nances and tramples on Constitutions with the any reckless impunity. What folly for Free Soliers to tak treated accordingly. Its slave code is as bloody and such a cry about ' superseding compromises,' and a barbarous as that of any Southern State. It owns, such a cry shout "supervision" ! When did Slavery ever had works, buys, sells and whips slaves, according to law, the laws of God or man ? When was she ever knows h the same as Louisiana or Texas. The infamous Black regard a pledge, or keep a compromise? Compromise Law, enacted during the last session of the Legislature, of 1820, ordinance of '87, Wilmot Proviso' what the they effect ? Slavery derides such cobwebs, and the which were revised and refined in 1845, and place who work so hard to spin them-does this even is the among the Revised Statutes of the State. A stranger, perhaps, would be surprised at, and ready to dispute

Senate, through the mouth of a grave senator. . What says Mr. Donglas, in his speech on the Nebraka 2 "does the South care for your " prohibitory lan" Nothing ! they have introduced slavery wherever it is been prohibited by Congress.' And he intimates the that will be their future policy. Now, I would like ask Messrs. Summer, Chase and Giddings, if they wait enter into any compact with freebooters, with the th pectation that such characters would be faithful to the promises? A man in practical life, who trusts hap perty to a notorious swindler, is laughed at, Wheath South gives evidence that she possesses a conscience, a recognizes any moral obligations whatever, it will h time to trust her; but it is the height of folly to do until she does. A nation of man-stealers, in meral se ence, must be expected to be a nation of liars. It's to questionably immaterial to liberty whether the Nelsa ka bill passes, affirming the Missouri Comprenie, superseding it-with the Wilmot Provise, or without 2 Slavery will be carried into Nebraska, law or no les. I am glid to see that Lysander Spooner openly ad publicly disclaims sympathy with the alourd detroy of Free Soilism, as he is generally supposed to below a that party.

But I fear I have made my letter much too less to your crowded columns, and so I will stop where [ in. Yours, as ever, in the cause of humanity, A. J. GROVIE

#### REV. EDWARD E. HALE'S LECTURE (N SLAVERY.

This fifth of the 'Independent' course of lecture, delivered to an audience of eighty persons at the Me onaon, was a sketch of 'The great Missouri delate at 1820, and of the history of the generation which has followed.'

The lecturer congratulated his audience that the shject had lost the interest which belonged to it fartyeight hours ago, and that the cause of freedom was not victorious. Nevertheless, his own experience as a wanderer in the forests of Maine showed the wides of the proverb, that one should not hallco till he is cut of the woods.

He was one of thirty-five hundred clergymen the had recently been rebuked in Congress for exercising one of the plainest rights of citizens; it was not discult, however, to hear that rebuke, since he felt that the political view of every question was transient, ad would die; the moral view permanent, destined to be The late movement in Congress was to unsettle sig the men of 1820 thought they had settled forever-frever. But a generation has passed by since that im, and as, in a generation, the body of the community as dergoes a thorough change, so its business transitions get examined and re-settled. Thence it comes that me are now overhauling the Missouri business.

The lecturer then sketched the state of public opinion, North and South, at the time of the Missouri Canpromise, the preliminary discussion all that winter, the thorough confidence felt at the North that the North would triumph, and Missouri be kept out, the similaity of the speeches then to those of the present cas, (except that there seemed to be hotter bleed then a both sides, than now,) the sarcastic suggestion of Wi-

# MARCH 31

fold measure upon ourselves, let us remember now in the pursuit of Glover, who was rescued. righteous indignation.

DR. WAYLAND'S SPEECH AT THE NEBRASKA MEET-

ING. The Journal of Thursday, publishes the Anti-Nebraska speech of Dr. Wayland, at the Beneficent Church, on the 7th inst. Like Dr. Hall, our venerable College president has omitted some sentiments which we shall take the liberty to supply. as we have space and opportunity. To appeal to southern Christians he said, 'can a man be a Christian, and sit at a communion table with a colored brother of his own church, and then go from that table and cell that brother on the auction block as a slave !' At this, there was a response of No! no! from the audience, followed by loud applause. This ques-tion is left out of the printed speech. Will North-ern members of Congress and Southern doctors of divinity make a note of the above sentiment, ut-Dr. Wayland, at the Anti-Nebraska meettered by

ing, holden in Providence, March 7th, 1854 ! Nevertheless, the printed speech is an excellent anti-slavery document. We shall publish it in next week's Freeman.-Rhode Island Freeman.

EDWARD EVERETT. In the last number of her paper, THE UNA,' Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, now at Washington, (wife of Hon. Thomas Davis, of the House of Representatives.) in speaking of the debates in the Senate, on the Nebraska Bill, says-

At one o'clock, Mr. Everett took the floor, and now there was a breathless silence where a moment before all were buzzing like a swarm of bees. His varce was low, and he seemed to us laboring under some oppression or embarrassment. We had heard his eloquence described as unrivalled, and we lookhis eloquance described as unrivalled, and we how ed to see him break away from his restraint. But not so; he labored on, and on, smoothing and rounding every period, till there was no vitality in serv it: not a feeling of ours was touched with sympathy Wisc it: not a feeling of ours was touched with sympathy for the outraged Indian, not one momentary spark for the outraged Indian, not one momentary spark of indignation roused against the purposed wrong to the negroes, to the North, or to the spirit of the compact which had heretofore been held sacred. In all this there was not one word that evinced the man had ever had a heart to help his intellect. When he spoke of Webster, there was, indeed, a momentary glow, a little warmth in the eulogy up-on him, and the Compromise of 1850, might by some have been deemed cloquent, but not having any reverence for the memory of the man of giant

last week. They leave our city to-day; and they will bear with them the thanks and the blessings of many hearts to whose enjoyment they have rich-ly ministered. In the series of concerts which they ly ministered. In the series of concerns proved their bave given in this city, they have proved their supreme love of Right, and their deep sympathy with suffering humanity. They have remembered with suffering humanity. They have remembere those in bonds as bound with them, and have open

that God is just, and that He may visit us with His The warrant issued by me had not been fully exe cuted. The Marshal is authorized by it, to hold Glover in custody until he be discharged or ordered into the custody of his master, upon a final hearing. Glover has been rescued, and is now at large, but is yet liable to be retaken by his alleged master, Garlind, or by the Marshal upon that warrant. Trey have a legal right to enter upon fresh pursuit. By the law, the Marshal is liable to Garland for the value of Glover, in the State of Missouri. Such being the case, the Marshal will feel it his daty to retake Glover, if possible, and he has a right to call upon Garland to aid him in the effort:

The affiir of the rescue of Glover was an out rage; but to deprive the Marshal and Garland from making full service of the warrant upon Glover, by the imprisonment of either or both of these persons, is a greater outrage. In this proceeding upon this writ of habens corpus, I do not pass upor the guilt or innocence of Garland, in regard to the matter alleged in the warrant against him. He is amenable to the laws of the State, and liable to be tried in the Courts of the State; but, before he can be arrested for an act done in pursuance of a law of the United States, he must first have accom plished that act. If this case was reversed, as t the State Government, the Marshal would not be permitted by me to hold Garland one minute in his custody. The prisoner must be discharged.

A certificate of discontinuance of proceedings against Garland before the Mayor of Racine, was hunded me by the Sheriff of Racine County, immu diately after the discharge.

The Chicage Tribune of Monday, referring to the rescue, says:- We regret such disturbances of the public tranquillity; but slave-hunters must learn, it they have not learned already, that the days of kidnapping are about over ; and if they desire to escape the punishment that persons engaged in such basiness de-serve, they will keep clear of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. Whatever disposition our citizens migh heretofore have had to pay passive obelience to the fu

some have been deemed eloquent, but not having any reverence for the memory of the man of giant intellect, who debased humself to the lowest moral position, and dragged down with him his worship-pers, we were not able to appreciate it. On review-ing the impression of this speech, we cannot but still consider it a very small bid for the Presidency. The HUTCHINSON FAMLY. This musical band of brothers, who have, for some time past meen enter-taining our citizens with their sweet ministrenon of hast week. They leave our city to-day; and they O MORE COMPROMISES WITH SLAVERY ! FREEDON, IT

MENTS ESTABLISHING SLAVERY ON FREE SOIL !

SF At a public meeting held at Syracuse, N. Y., few days since, the following resolution was adopted :

MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED ! PERISH ALL ENACT

That the citizens of Syracuse, in the early and tri with suffering humanity. They have remembered those in bonds as bound with them, and bare open-ed their mouths (in most persuasive strains) for the dumb, and pleaded the cause of the oppressed. The grateful blessing of the slave, dearer to them than the applause of monarchs, rests upon them, and the benediction of the philanthropist shall ac-company them wherever they go. We wish them most abundant success, and we beartily congratu-late the andiences who are to have the pleasure of listening to them during the meat few weeks.--Pran. Premere.

um of \$10,000 that she or that she would give bond in the same amount that she would leave the State, and never return to it. In default of giving bail as required, Miss Webster is now in the Bedford jail."

DID HE SAY SO?

March 27, 1854. MR. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR-In the LIBERATOR of the 17th inst., under the head of 'Refuge of Oppression,' there is a piece headed . Climax of Insolence,' which purports to be an extract of a speech of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. As said extract is so insolent to the North, and so low and degrading in language, that those whose attention I have called to it doubt its ever have been uttered by Mr. Stephens or any one else in Congress, I have thought it might be your duty to republish the same, giving the the 14th division of the chapter, section 159 provides. authority upon which it first appeared in your paper ; at least, it would be a kindness to me, and many other of your readers, for you to do so.

Respectfully, yours,

L. HOLMES.

We copied the extract referred to by our corre- prisoned six months.' Chapter 74th of the Revised spondent just as we found it circulating in the newspa- Laws, section 1, provides, that 'No black or mulatto pers It was a free readering of Stephens' speech, by person shall be permitted to reside in the State until the Washington correspondent of the New York Tri- such person shall produce to the County Commissionbune. On our first page, in its appropriate depart- ers' Court, a certificate of his or her freedom ; (yet ment, we give what Senator Stephens almits he said liberty is the self-evident and inalienable right of all ! in the speech referred to, as revised by himself ; and it and until such person shall fill a bond with good and will be seen that, though he did not use the precise lan- sufficient security to the use of the county, in the peguage imputed to him, no injustice was done to him in nal sum of one thousand dollars, that such person shall regard to his insolent manner and malignant spirit to- never become a charge to the county, and that they shall wards the people of the North.] - El. Lih. at all times demean themselves in strict conformity with

#### ·AMERICAN JUBILEE.

able to comply with such a condition ? It might as A specimen number of a paper with this title, to be well read, 'No black or mulatto person shall ever be published in quarto form, either monthly or semi-month- allowed, under any circumstances, to step foot on the y, according as the means may be furnished, has just soil of the State; provided always, they are not " indenbeen issued in the city of New York, by WILLIAM Good- tured " to a white person.' 'Indenture' is the very ELL. Terms, per annum, for twelve numbers, 50 ets. innocent name which slavery has assumed in the State. It denies that the Federal Government, under the Fed- Conscious guilt always seeks to hide its shame under eral Constitution, has either a moral or a political right a scanty garb. Illinois, I think, deserves the everlastto tolerate slavery in any of States belonging to the ing compliments of the South. The 'Little Giant' ought Federal Union, for a single day. Slavery is either to to be President.

be protected at the North, or prohibited at the South. Section 2d of the same Revision provides, that 'if The Federal Government cannot protect freedom in any person shall harbor any colored person or mulatto some of the States, and protect slavery in others of not having such certificate, and given such bond, and them. This is virtually the same thing as 'No Union taken certificate thereof ; or shall hire or give sustewith Slaveholders.' We do not care how stringently nance to such negro or mulatto, shall be fined five hun the lines are drawn between Freedom and Slavery :- dred dollars, one half to the use of the county, the other they can never walk together. half to the use of the informant.' 'Informant' means this : a man bribed to kidnap his brother equal, and

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE, (London.) The num- make him a slave; and to punish as a felon the man bers for February and March are before us, and fully who dares to obey the Christian injunction, Do unto sustain the high reputation which the Alrocate has others as ye would have others do unto you. established for itself. The position of the Presbyterian

Section 4th provides that fevery black and mulatte and Congregational Churches in America, as regards person not having such certificate, '&c., shall be deemed Slavery, is distinctly set forth .-- Various articles show a runaway, and makes it the duty of magistrates to arthe progress of the Anti-Slavery cause in Great Britain. rest such persons, and keep them at the public expense, -The Nebraska question was beginning to attract at- and if no owner can be drammed up, to sell them ' for a tention .- The infamous course of John Mitchel is more term of years,' to pay the bills. The other provisions calmly noticed, and causes less surprise, than we had of the same chapter are copies from the slave codes of expected. They doubtless knew him better than we .-- the South, and are equally barbarous and inhuman The arrival of Parker Pillsbury is chronicked ; he has Blacks are not allowed to congregate-to leave the received the warmest possible welcome from those plantation-may be whipped, if found away without a friends in Ireland and England whom his infirm health pass-may 'be whipped brenty lashes for every eight has permitted him to visit .- Copious extracts are made dollars' where white persons are punishable with finefrom the Report of the late Bazaar .- The ADVOCATE is not allowed to make contracts -- if they do, they are published monthly, at screaty-fire cents a year, includ- null and void-not allowed to own property-if they ing postage. Subscriptions received at this effice. do, it shall be to the use of the master-master may activity of the west n the second s

liam Pinckney. (since become sober fact.) that not rights might be demanded for women as reasonably a for slaves, the very small vote for the bill at the int trial, the sudden, amazing, and bitherto unaccountedfor defection of its Northern opposers in the Heated Representatives between Tuesday night and Weinedy night, and the howl of indignation which went op fra the entire North, at finding itself thus deceived is and betrayed by, its public servants.

The father of that movement was still unknown, though John Randolph was probably right in ascribing it to Clay. All parties, and all men, disavoyed it. Why do Northern men manifest less feeling, and Northern Senators and Representatives less energia behalf of freedom now ?

Not, the lecturer thought, from want of faith, bat chiefly from these five considerations :--

2. The greater strength of the mercantile spirit: 3. The growth of cotten industry :

4. The existing centralization at Washington, making heavy local pressure upon the stranger there; and, 5. The growth of a passion for talk w thout actin. The prophets prophesied until John: then the reft of deeds began. Testimony without action is nett prophecy. It is the viclent, (as Jesus stid.) the achief and energetic, who now advance God's kingdom. The South knows, by long experience, how loudly the North talks, and how little it does.

If we are defeated-a thing yet possible-the rentdies of our position will be these :-

1. If slavery is fixed upon Nebraska, the Couptrmises are destroyed on one side as well as on the other. We shall no longer be bound by them.

2. We must learn (even from our enemies) to trust our public men; not to blame our servants hastily, not scrutinize them too closely.

3. We must be as closely united for freedom as the Southern States are for slavery. .

4. We must work-and not talk, unless we are working at the same time. Work in any way. Pray, if you will, after you are heartily at work, but not till then. The most effective protest against slavery is the cen-

nencement of free labor upon slave soil. A settlement of Nebraska by New England men, with New England principles and habits, would be the most thorough C. K. W. guaranty against slavery there.

AID FOR S. F. WEAKLY.

HAVERUILL, March 25, 1854. MR. SANUEL MAY, JE. :

DEAR SIR-The undersigned send you the sums set against our names, for Stephen F. Weakly. These suns we cheerfully contribute as our proportion of the lass to which he has been so unjustly subjected for assisting a family of fugitive slaves in their escape from bordage :

David P. Harmon	
Wm, N. Kimbell	
S. W. Hopkinson	
John Gardner	
Lyman Worthen	
Whittier & West	
E. T. Ingalls	1 00
Service and the service of the	\$25.00

In addition to the above, I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the following :

E. D. Draper, Hoy	state
George Draper,	
A. M. Chase, Cant	
	rn, N. H., 1 00
George T. Cook, B	SAMUEL MAY, JE
March 29, 1854.	SAMUEL MAIL

な地域によったかか。

# MARCH 31.

### THE LIBERATOR.

As to my method, I can only say it has been abun

The name attached to the above passes current,

believe, with the readers of the old Pioneer LIBERATOR,

could, I doubt not, have done for this Dyspeptic. At

any rate, he cannot justly complain, before he allows

me the chance for a trial, or until I have failed to ful-

SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Died, on Tueslay, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock P. M

He was an engineer on the New York Central Rail

comotive ran into the freight train, killing an Indian

He was a man of pure and excellent character :

reputation for care and skill in his responsible position.

G. B. S.

P.OCHESTER, N. Y., March 27th, 1854.

Boston, 28 Ellot Street.

LAROY SUNDERLAND.

#### . AN ALLEGORY.

It was about the year 1775, that a young Anglo-Amer ican absorbed the attention of our Colonies, and drew upon himself the eyes of the whole world. His noble being and almost super-buman beauty inspired unirecal repet and admiration. All were eager to learn the facts of his birth and training ; and as somebody generally gets a clue to what everybody wishes to know, public curiosity was soon partially satisfied. Rumor said that the child was first seen in the arms of General Washington. Noboly asked how it came there, but it wis understood that it was confided to him by its father, who showed his tender love by selecting for it a grardian of such remarkable wisdom and integrity. The General became much attached to the child watching over it by day and night, and soon found amwatching over he devoted affection in the beauty, intelligence and bravery of his young charge. The boy beever gradually inured to hardships and dangers, and delighted in perilous adventures. He loved to roam through publices forests, free as the wild deer ; to climb lofy mountains, or to gaze from some cliff over the boundless expanse of the ocean. He discovered, as by instinct, every natural fastness, in secret glen or rocky eavern. In one of his mountain rambles, he succeeded in cupturing a young American Eagle. From that tions, he spared no pains in taming the bird, which som accompanied him wherever he went, hovering near him, or perching on his shoulder, as he moved or rested. In led, the bird responded to the boy's various moods with almost human sympathy. When they roamed the mountains together, the eagle would fly from peak to reak, and wait for the youth to follow him. Sometimes he soured far out of sight, hoping to lure the boy upward-but all in vain ; the child was well content to remain on the earth, for he dearly loved his native soil. Gradually he ripened into early manhood. As bodily er cises had perfected his magnificent, manly beauty, so the highest and most generous culture had developed the qualities of his noble soul. Through the ample pige of history, the spirit of the Greeian and Roman he ore, of the Christian martyrs and of the patriots of all time, hul entered into him, and filled him with their inspiration. No wonder that he jealously watched the heal of oppression, as it grasped at the liberties of his chantry. He was the first to rouse a spirit of resistance in the hearts of the people. He quickened the courage of Otis, and Quincy, and Alams, and Hancock. And when, at last, the Colonies, exasperated beyond endurance, closed in a bloody struggle with the mother coun try, he was found in the heart of the conflict, exhorting, meaninging and inspiring all who looked upon him. In the camp and the field, he was seen side by side with Washington, and Marion, and Greene, and Putnam, and a host of heave men. Truly, he seemed omnipresent. Wherever a noble heart fainted by the wayside, he whispered hope and courage. He wiped the death-damp from the soldier's brow, and received his last smile and blessing. Was there a perilous night march to surprise the enemy, or a Thermopyle pass to be defended, he lel the way, and bore the brunt of the attick. But, strange to say, no sword pierced, no gurshot grazel," no arrow reached his invulnerable form. From every could of, he cane forth stronger and more ingiacible. Words cannot picture the glory of his imperilibrow. Those who saw it of enest declared, that, throughits white splendors, a star was plainly visible. that grew bright or pale as good or ill fortune befell his But all acknowledged that, when he sat country. guing into the far Future with those glorious eyes of his, while the engle rested by his side, not Jove, himself, showed a more godlike presence. In the remotest corners of Europe, in countries bowed down under herry tyrannics, his image was cherished by serfs and its, like that of a Tutelar Saint, or Guardian Genive. But, if he was brave in the field, he was also wise in conneil. There was no national assembly in which he did not preside, and no measure of vital importance which he did not originate. John Adams, and Patrick Henry, and honest Roger Sherman, and all the true patriots, were his bosom friends, and Washington loved him with more than a father's affection.

But, at last, the weary struggle with the mothe country ended, and the battle won, the young nation wiped and sheathed its reeking sword. Now came the task to consolidate the rights so hardly gained, into permanent institutions, to be transmitted as a glorious heritage to posterity. The hands which had been knit so firmly together against the common enemy, were now unclasped, and needed to be once more peacefully joined in the enduring bonds of a family union. Again again, the Fathers met to form a national compact and as often were their efforts foiled. The noble youth, their chosen King, sat upon his throne, with the engle by his side. But another presence, conjured from the realms of darkness, cowered in their midst. No unaccustomed eye could view it without dread and unuttera? ble loathing. It had the head and hands of a human being, and the body of a beast. Brought in an evil hour from a foreign shore, with crew of the unhappy victime destined for its proy, it has roamed the land far and side. With more than human intelligence, it had known hos, by wily words, to insinuate itself into the fivor of the Colonists. It promised to make of its unhappy companions beasts of burden. Willingly it-scourgel and tortured them into submission, and joyfally it feasted on their living flesh. By degrees, the Colonists began to tolerate its presence, and listen to its counsels ; and, anally, some of them preferred its canning speech to the words of ancient wisdom. At last, when the great days came, that were to decide the future destiny of the nation, they brought the Monster into the Council, and resolved to adopt no form of government which dil not meet his approbation. The spell of the Enchunter wronght not only upon the souls of the Patriots, but upon that of the King, himself. In consenting to purley for a moment with the Monster, he lost the sceptre of royalty, and the glory of manhood. The star feled from his brow, and its memory from the hearts of his people. The crafty elegnence of the Beast confused their understandings and darkened their reason. They dialy recalled words which had formerly armed them with herois valor ; but when they repeated them, the Monster echaed them with derisive shouts of laughter, to that, gradually may coased to utter them, or, what was worse, used them to cover a hypocritical intent. So futh and loyalty died out of their hearts. They tarnel from the throne, and fell down at the fect of the Monster, and took counsel from him alone. From being a guest barely tolerated in their national Council, the Beast came to rule the whole country. There was no corner which his eye did not penetrate, or his hand reach. North, South, East, and West, the sons of the old patriots bowed at his shrine. At first, they bent the'r necks only, but at last, they crept like reptiles at his feet. He knew how to feed them with dainty fare ; to each after his kind. The fattest morsel he gave to those who bent in humblest submission. But a chosen fex in the land had learned a counter-spell against the Monster's charm. They, alone, dared to stand erect, and dely his utmost malice. These, wherever he could by hands upon them, he scourged, and lashed, and totturel, and starred : but they came out from every trial withman unbroken spirit. When they looked the Beast feurlessly in the face, he shrunk, cowering, from their fur ; for, with his brazen front, he bore a cowardly heart. A few of these brave spirits found their way into the Council of the Nation. While the reptiler trawled under the feet of the Monster, they boldly looked him in the face, with their 'APAGE, SA-TANAS " They dared to speak the ancient language of the country, long since disused, and their powerful words resounded from the mountains to the sea. They bore in their hearts the image of the King, when he reigned in his glory, and they saw with bitter grief, in his manly form, the signs of approaching dissolution. At length, his death-knell rang with the hour which ended the last half century. Reverently they placed his remains in the tomb of him whom he had' loved at well in life, his early friend and foster father. No stone commemorates his birth or death, but the true hearts of all nations will preserve the record on tablets more en-

during than those of stone. Thither will they make their melancholy pilgrimage, and, like Kossuth, bring to the grave of Freedom the ouly fitting tribute of done so to this day, he might have been comparatively agony and tears. . Now the Monster King rules the land. The Brazen of the country. But, instead of doing as he agreed, he Age is revived. Justice and Truth have fiel, and Ex- furns upon me with this abuse, and in this, he but pediency and Hypocrisy have taken their place. But pediency and Hypocrisy have taken their place. But shows the desperate nature of the terrible malady that the true and the faithful, nothing daunted, already see has got hold of him. Instead of showing, therefore, the true and the faithful, nothing daunted, already see the fluming sword of the Avenging Angel, and hear the thunder of his mighty wings. At midnight, when the Monster and his crew are rioting in insane revely. He will appear in their midst, and drive them into outer darkness. They shall call upon the mountains to cover them, and the sea to swallow them up. But the moun- years.

tains and the sea will cast them back with scorn. With their tears and blood must they explate the wrongs they dantly successful, always, when faithfally carried out, have so shamelessly inflicted. Fire and sword shall as the following testimony will show. I select this, bedesolate the land, till the last vestige of their hateful cause it originally appeared in the columns of the Lin existence shall be swept from the earth. Then shall the ERATOR, and is worthy of as much confidence as any light of a new morning dawn upon the land. The ' caution ' put forth in the article now under notice :-Genius of American Freedom shall rise again in pris-tine youth and beauty. The engle shall joyfully wing his way back from the mountains at his call. In union with Justice, the King shall reign over his people, while from their happy nuptials shall spring a long line of beneficent Laws, to bless the land. Once more shall America be a refuge for the oppressed, and a ter-ror to the oppressor. Thus will she take her rightful Genius of American Freedom shall rise again in prisror to the oppressor. Thus will she take her rightful ting her case to Mr. Sanderland, and has in four weeks gained at least fifteen pounds of flesh, and from being 3 peevish, irritable and moping child, has become a joyous, hughing and sprightly girl! It was in view of such facts as these that Dr. Grandin was led to ex-claim, 'If this is a 'humbug,' it is a bug that hums to a good purpose.'-J. B. YERRINTON, Boston, Mass., Dec. 21, 1840.' place among the powers of the earth, and achieve the destiny assigned her by the Raler of Nations.

Note. Poetic Justice requires a tragic fate for the Monster and his worshippers. Of the final extinction of slavery, no one who believes in a God of Justice can entertain a doubt ; but the time and the manner of that consummation, it is impossible to foretell. The duty of the present day lies plain before us ; the Future rests and is, probably, as well known as that of the unhappy with a Higher Power. man by whom I have been so unjustly assailed. What Concord, Mass. A. N. W. I did for the daughter of the printer of the LIBERATOR,

#### 'A PLAIN STATEMENT' REPUTED. 'Mark, how plain a tale Shall put the slander down."

fil my part of the contract. And now, whether he has acted consistently, and done as he agreed to, I shall FRIEND GABRISON-I regret that you should have leave the candid to judge. been so deceived, by these presentations in the article, signed ' M. Higgins,' and published in the LEBERATOR of the 17th inst. The writer gives you the impression that he was led into the wrong, of which he complains by something which he saw in the LIBERATOR. This is a sheer fubrication. He speaks as if he was findneed to call ' upon me, by having seen my advertisement in your paper. Now, it so happens, that I have it in my power to prove this representation utterly false For, LUTHER COLEMAN of this city, aged 44 years. after he saw my advertisement in the paper, and before road, and at the time of his death, was running the he called on me, he sent a man (whose name I can night Express train to Syracuse. Through the error of give) to procure from me my Pamphiet of Isformaa switch-tender, the train was run off from the main tion, which was taken to him, and which he declared he track, about nine miles west of Syracuse, on to a turnhad read, and by which he had fully and satisfactorily out on which a train of freight cars was standing. The informed himself of my method of treating Dyspepsia. And, because he was so satisfied by reading my sleeping in the rear car. The tender was thrown off views upon the subject, he afterwards called on me for the track, and the baggage car ran over the locomo my professional services. tive, causing, probably, the instant death of Mr. Cole-

In the very first paragraph of his ' Plain Statement,' man by injuries on the head, and other severe bruises. the unhappy man convicts himself of misrepresenta-He was found, a few minutes after the collision, with tion, in this matter ; for, although he would have you his hand on the reversing-rod of the engine, true to the believe he hul been lel into trouble by your paper, last in the cause of those entrusted to his charge. (which he offers as a reason for getting his complaint before your readers.) yet, he admits that it was his bekind husband and father ; a true man. He leaves a lief that Mr. Sunderland was 'a man of considerable wife and several daughters, to whom he was endeared ability and honor,' that ' induced ' him to call. Nor is by his unvarying kindness. For several years he liad been in the employ of the this all. The man was under no necessity of calling on me at all, as I furnished him with all the papers, and Rochester & Syracuse, and New York Central Railall the information he needed, to enable him to judge road Companies as an engineer, and had gained a high whether he would avail himself of my services or not. And yet, he afterwards called on me, and requested my No blame was attached to bim in this last and accident. professional labors for three months, which I consented The funeral was attended on Sunday, the 25th, in to give him, conditionally, as I do in all similar appli-Corinthian Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity cations. So much for this prelence, in order to get this A discourse by A. J. Davis was listened to with marked Plain Statement ' into the columns of the LIBERATOR. attention, in which the deep significance of our daily Now, as to the case of this Dyspeptic, I have seen life, its connection with another, a spiritual existence too much of 'Nervous Dyspepsia,' to be at a loss to to which, what we call death is but the entrance-wa account for this tissue of inconsistent representations. dwelt on ; and the consoling thought that the departed It is but a short time since I was called on by a Dysspirit yet retained its love and care toward those here, peptie, who, instead of following my directions, by beautifully expressed. which he might have been cured, desired me to promise him that I would testify before the Coroner's Inquest.

We are indebted to the Hon. Charles Sumner that he was insane ; for he was to commit suicide that for a large volume, embodying sundry valuable docuvery day ! I apprised his friends of his condition, and ments ; also, to Hon. Gerrit Smith, S. A. Douglas, and directed them to watch him, or put him in the insane Lewis Cass, for additional papers. hospital. But they laughed at me, and asked me if I 'supposed a man, who really contemplated suicide, would tell of it before hand ?' Well, the papers, within the past fortnight, have reported the suicide of that very man, brought about, as I believe, by Dysthat very man, brought about, as I believe, by Dys-pepsia. While, therefore, from my inmost soul, I pity fit was captured by the Russians was an atrocious false the poor invalid, I must show the falsehood of his statements, because they are read by persons who do not know either the nature of his disease, nor the real facts of the case which he has so sadly misrepresented. Whatever 'mystery' or 'magical effect' Mr. H. may have imagined in my 'movements,' I confess I can see mone, whatever, in the pitiful story he has told of himself. Thus, when he says, he was not deceived ; understood all he was about ; was told the terms of three months' treatment, before he concluded to try it, &c. And, although he knew everything, had read all about it, understood the whole of it, yet, "the last move of going out of the room,' (back parlor, into my office,) to fill out his prescription, had a tendency to heighten the magic effect.' So, then, this is the head and front of my offending ! I have used some ' magic effect,' but what it is, who can tell? I did then, and have since, done all I agreel to do-all to the letter ! But Mr. Higgins has broken his part of the covenant he made with me, and turns upon me in the LIBERATOR, and charges me with having used, or failed to use, some 'magical effect.' When he represents himself as having paid a molety of my fee ignorantly, not having read my prescription, or the papers I gave him, he falsifies most egregiously, as I can prove. Nay, he shees this in his own statement when he declares that he 'read ' my prescription, and was not deceived ! He read the whole, both before he came to my office, and while he was in my presence. And the half of my fee which he paid was on a solemn contract for my services for the next three months, as is proved by the papers I gave him, and which I submit to the Elitor of the LIBERA-TOR as proof of what I here affirm. Now, I ask, what does this show of a complaint amount to? Mr. H., after solemnly covenanting with me for my services, to be continued to him and for his sole benefit for the space of three months, by some "magical' or 'dyspeptia' process, makes up his mind that he will not fulfil his agreement with me, and, therefore, he writes me a very unkind and abusive was given to him in the evening. letter. To this I replied, assuring him, that if he would call and see me, I would do all in my power to would call and see me, I would do all in my power to Greely, late collector of the port of Boston, under the make it satisfactory to him. But this he refuses to do, administration of Mr. Fillmore, died in Havana, on the and so he sends me another letter, in which he makes quasi apologies for his abuse, and says :--"Dear Sir-I received yours of the 6th, in which you request me to call, and talk over the matter in a friendly manner, which, I am free to acknowledge, would be the best way." And thus we see, from his own confession in bringing this matter before the public, he has not taken the 'best way' for an adjustment of his difficulty. The truth is, Mr. Higgins, according to his showing, has, and can have, no just grounds of complaint whatever. The fee was for services rendered, and to be rendered for three months. Nor has he ever demanded its return. And now, after all this abuse, I leave the candid to judge which has the best of the bargain, he or myself.

The Fugitive Slave Case.—The steamship Resistone State, arrived at Philadelphia port on Satur-day morning, the 18th inst., from Savanah. When entering Delaware bay, a man was discovered scored outside of the vessel ander the gurrels. He was found to be a fugitive slave, who had secreted himself there before the vessel axiled on the Wednesslay previous, and has remained in that position up to the time he was dis-covered—three days. His position was such that the water swept over and around him almost constantly.— He had some bread in his pocket which he had intended for subsistence until he could reach the city. It was maturated with salt water, and dissolved to a pulp. The vessel had encountered high winds, and the position of the fagitive was such that he must have severely suffer-ed. Upon reaching Newcastle, the fugitive was placed in jail, there to await the order of his owner from Savan-nah. The Fugitire Slave Case .- The steamship

in jail, there to await the order of his owner from Savan-nah. The hands on the boat furnished him with a dry suit, and male him comfortable, when he gave the following account of himself: His name is Edward Davis; he is a native of Milford, Delaware, and used to live in this city; his mother and sisters still live here. About two years ago, two white men persuaded him to go with them to Baltimore; His name is Edward Davis ; he is a native of Milford, a Delaware, and used to live in this city ; his mother and r sisters still live here. About two years ago, two white men persuaded him to go with them to Biltimore ; from thence they took him to Richmond, Va., and thence to Charleston, South Carolina. He had been with them about two years ; they paid him \$8 a month, but advis-ed him to call himself their slave. They had never of-fered to sell him, but he could not get away from them. He determined to make his escape by stratagem, and with this view went to Stvannah, where he secreted himself under the guards of the Keystone State as al-ready described. Mars

himself under the guards of the Keystone State as al-ready described. Captum Hardie, the commander of the boat, fearing the effects of Georgia Iaw, in case he should bring a slave to a free State, ordered his vessel to put into New Castle, Del., where he had the man imprisoned with the intention of taking him back to Savannah on his return Sout N. 1 W. 1 Brid E.

trip. Measures have been taken to have the poor fellow brought before Judge Booth, in New Castle, on a writ of habeas corpus, and witnesses will be produced to verof habeas corpus, and witnesses will be produced to ver-ify his statements. The case has produced a deep sensation in the com-munity, and excited a lively feeling of sympathy with the poor sufferer. Large sums were spontaneously of-fered by different persons for the purpose of purchasing the man's freedom, if he should prove a slave, or of otherwise preventing his return to bondage. The sufferings that this poor fellow submitted to, and the perils he encountered, shows how much a man will endure and dare to recover the lost boon of liberty. Pape N. M

Referring to this case, the Trenton Gazelle says-

Referring to this case, the Trenton Gazelle says-He was drawn in-board, perfectly exhausted and speechless; and his hands were bleached, and almost white on account of his frequent immersion in the sea. Possibly the poor fellow knew nothing about the sea, and supposed that the berth he had selected would be as high and dry on the ocean as at Savannah. If so, he scon realized his mistake, for shortly the vessel began to roll her guards under, and, of course, he was plunged in the water at every roll. When extricated, he was helpless—the arm by which he held himself in his perious situation was almost un-

he held himself in his perilous situation was almost un-firshel from the elbow to the wrist- and the few crusts of bread, with which he hoped to sustain life until he of orear, with which up to be almost dissolved by the nauceus water of the sea. He endured much and strug-gled hard to reach free soil.

What will be done Now ?- A number of alayes have recently escaped from Norfolk and Ports-mouth to Northern States; and for some time past, an excitement on the subject having prevailed among the people of those cities, on Monday last a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk county was held at Portsmouth, to consider grievances from the annual last to Barde consider grievances from the cause alluded to Resolu-tions were passed to the effect that as certain slavehold-ers had lost their human property, and that this proper-ty had escaped in a vessel to New Bedford, Mass., therefore a committee should be appointed to draw up i statement of the matter, and another be empowered and requested to lay the same in person before his Excellen-cy, the President of the United States, and to solicit from him such action after the premises as he may deem it proper and competent for him to perform.

Fugitive Slace at Auburn .- We learn from the Syncuse Chronicle, that there was considerable exient at Auburn, last week, from the expectation that fugitive slave was to be arrested there on Sunday norming. A man was confined in the prison, whose term f imprisonment had expired at that time, who was claimed as a fugitive slave. The claimant was said to claimed as a fagitive slave. The claimant was said to be in waiting with a warrant to arrest him as soon as he was discharged from prison. The people of Auburn were thought to be in readiness to render the man what aid they could. A telegraphic despatch from Auburn on Monday, says. The fugitive George Washington was discharged from prison yesterday morning. A collection of 300 or 400 persons was present, but as there was no attempt by Washington's master to arrest him, there was consequently no disturbance. The fugitive was taken in charge by a few black friends, and put on his way to Canada.

-A gentleman who was present in the Senate Cham-ber, during the debate on the memorial of the New England Clergy, tells us that while Douglas was speak-ing, Mr. Sumner strained forward, listening to him. greatly excited. Sum Houston, observing it, said very

earnestly, 'Sumner, don't speak ! leave him to me.

### Antires of Mertings, &r.

WORCESTER COUNTY NORTH.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Worcester Co. North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Leo-minster Town Hall on Fast Day. The present crisis domands a grand rally; and it is to be hoped that the lovers of Liberty in Worcester Co. will meet the domands of the times. Wat. LLOYN GARRISON and SAMUEL MAY, Jr., will be

present at this meeting. A. A. BENT, Sec'y.

#### OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

will attend. BOURNE SPOONER, Pres.

H. H. BRIOHAM, Sec'y.

TREV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :--

Friday	eve'g,	March	3
		April	ē
Monday	eve'g	Sector Stand	8
Tuesday	ALS BUL	-44	8
Weines	lay "	"	
Thursda	y and	-44	8
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Monday	eve'g,	ad :•••	1
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		Sunday, eve'g Necincalay " Weincalay " Thursday " Friday " Friday " Nonday eve'g, Tuesday " Wednesday " 	Monday eve'g " Tnesday " Wednesday " Thursday " Friday " Sanday, " Monday eve'g, " Wednesday " Wed

IT The Sunday meetings will be meetings of the County Society. In behalf of the Society, LEWIS FORD.

HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meetings in HOPEDALE, SURDAY, April 21, all day and evening Subject :-- Man's Relations to Man and to God. Perfect freedom of thought and speech desired and expected.

57 WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in MFN-DON, on Moxnar, evening next, April 3, on the Rela-tions and Duties of the People of the North to Southern Slavery.

WANTS An excellent opportunity	presents it-
if for a good colored Boy to learn the late.	Blacksmith's
Several Girls want situations as book-fol One young man desires a waiter's hirth o Please apply to WM. C. At his Registry for Help, 21	NELL

WANTS .- Colored Men and Boys wanted or farms. A young man desires employment in a piano forte

manufactory A young jeweller wants a situation out of the city. A tailoress wants work. Private tuition wanted for a boy. Apply to March 81. Registry for Help, 21 Cor abill.

#### PACTS FOR INVALIDS!



2. Qunckery is the u rof reme dies, without a knowledge of Na 8. You are no better for the nostrums you have taken 4. If curable at all, you may be Healed by NUTRITION

ithout medicine ! Why, then, should you dose any more ? Pamphlets of Information sent, post free, on receipt of one dime, pre-paid. Address New METHOR or Cunz, 28 Eliot sl., Boston, Mass. March 31.

WHAT CAN BE GOT FOR FIVE DOLLARS. THE undersigned have entered into an arrangemen by which they agree to furnish the Knirkerbocker Magazine, (monthly.) the Hame Journal, (weekly.) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly.) to new subscribers, at the very moderate price of five dollars year for the three publications; or orders, enclosing that amount, to Dyer and Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON, Publisher of the Kaickerbocker. MORRIS & WILLIS, Publishers of the Home Journal.

Protestantism vs. Romanism. The Convent and the Manse. BY HYLOR.

51

BY HYLOR. THE Second Elition of this interesting tale is now ready. It is a book which should be read by every American elitaen. In it we find, in strong contrast, the two systems of Protestantism and Romanism, and we also see the great danger of sending the daughters of Protestant parents to Catholic Convents to be educated. Let Protestants take warning before it is too late.

BEWARE OF JESUITICAL INTRIGUES.

The Neuspaper Press has spoken in strong terms of this timely and excellent work. We make a few quotations.

"We are here presented with a delightful picture of a clergyman's home—a home where intelligent industry presides, and governed by the sweet law of love; and, in strong contrast, is presented the life of a convent, where the glad gushings of the heart of youth are rep-resented as fettered by unnatural restrictions."—Na-tional Ere, Washington.

\* The insidiousness of the influence brought to bear on Protestant pupils in Catholic seminaries is developed with great beauty and power in this fascinating volume." --State Banner, VI.

"The object of this volume is to illustrate the shallow and deceptive claims of convents as suitable places fo female education.'-Journal and Messenger, Cin.

"The "Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the "The "Convent and the Manse" is a book for "the million," and should be circulated throughout our whole country. Its spirit is kind, and calculated to recall the votaries of error and superstition from their degraded condition."—Christian Observer, Phil.

After reading this admirable work, it seems as though we had personally visited the Papal seminarics, and had seen and heard the plots of priests and nuns, We commend the work to a Protestant public. It is a most interesting book.'-Berkshire Eagle. Published by

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON,

For sale by all Booksellers. March 24. is4w. Cleveland, Ohio. March 24.

### 40,000 the First Year !

#### THE SHADY SIDE OR. LIFE IN A COUNTRY PARSONAGE.

BY A PASTOR'S WIFE.

WE have published the above number of copies of W this excellent and highly interesting work, dur-ing the year, and the demand continues unabated. It should be in every family. It cannot be necessary, at this late day, to publish the opinions of the Press, of a work of which.

40.000 COPIES HAVE BEEN SOLD In one year.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON.

Clevel and, Ohio. And for sale by all Booksellers. March 24.

The Fifteenth Edition.

MAKING 15,000 COPIES

OF Mrs. Child's Life of Hopper, NOW READY.

No one can read this most remarkable Biography, of one of the most remarkable men the world has crec seen, without being made better by its perusal.

ISAAC T. HOPPER, The noble-hearted, whole-souled, Quaker Philanthropist, was no ordinary man. We may say, in truth, that we have never seen his equal; his whole life being one incessant flow of active benevolence. He literally went about doing good. We have repeatedly published the strong recommendations of this interesting volume from American journals. The following, from the London Morning Advertiser, is so well expressed, that we pub-lish it with much pleasure. It is a noble trans-atlantic tribute to an American 'nobleman' :-

ISAAC T. HOPPER : A TRUE LIFE. By L. Maria Child. Those who would wish to learn what a host of good actions may be compressed within the narrow limits of one human life, and what a blessing one man, and he in a lowly station of life, may make himself to his race, and to the world at large, would do well to read the life of leane T. Hopper. He was an American Quaker, of that early and noble class illustrated by such a thropists as Thomas Clarkson, Anthony Benezet, Mrs.

ture's laws.

Sam Houston and the Memorial of the Clergy.

Mr. H. is mistaken, or he falsifies most wofully, in respect to my prescription for him. For instance, be says 'all' that I directed, he had tried to his satisfaction. And, in his letter to me, he tells me what he had done. He says, that 'hasty pudding and molasses made nine-tenths of his living for one year.' (! !!) No wonder that he should be a confirmed dyspeptic ! Who would not suffer, living on 'hasty pudding and molasses ' for a year ?

arrived at New York on Tuesday, from Liverpool, at past eight. She sailed at 9 A. M. of the 11th,

GT The steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison.

hood, and totally unfounded. The allied fleets were at Beycos hay ; the bulk of th Russian fleet at Sebastopol. Both fleets had cruisers in the Black sea. The Russian Baltic fleet is making its No battle had occurred on the Danube, except two

olumns of Russians had attacked each other in the dark, in mistake for Turks, and killed some hundred efore the error was discovered. However, continua small skirmishes were going on between the Turks and Russians.

Lucy Stone's Lectures at Bangor .- The Ban gor Mercury says :-

The committee for conducting the course of lectures i The committee for conducting the course of lectures it this city by Miss Lucy Stone, after paying to ber for the lectures and her expenses \$200.00, found that they hav left a surplus of \$253.00, which they agreed to devote to the following charities and objects in the sums named :-Female Orphan Asylum. - - -\$75.00 American Anti-Slavery Society -Old Lady's Charitable Society -. 50.00 S-wing School for Children -25,00 Women's Rights Tracts 28.00 \$263.00

Accident .- Right Rev. Bishop Brownell me ith a painful accident in Hartford on the 26th in-In descending a stairway, he missed a foothold and fell breaking his leg near the ankle in three places.

Great Conflagration .- An extensive confla gration occurred at Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh 26th inst., by which one hundred dwellings and stores were hurned, and over two hundred families rendered houseless.

Large Amount of Silver .- Forty-seven ton of silver, value one million five hundred thousand dol-lars, arrived at Louisville, from New Orleans, in charge of Adams & Co.'s Express, on its way to the mint in Philadelphia.

Ex-President Fillmore was received a Louisville, Ky., on the 15th, in a most hospitable and complimentary manner. The military were out in force s were fired, and the citizens en masse turned out i

Death of Hon. Philip Greely .- Hon. Philip tifteenth inst.

TT Maj. Hobbie, 1st Assistant Postmaste General, died at Washington on Thursday last, of con umption.

Friend Humphrey, ex-Mayor of Albany, and an extensive leather dealer, died in that city on th 22d inst.

Three Men Killed .- A locomotive attach to a freight train on the New Albany and Salem Bail-road, exploded on the 24th inst., near Providence, kil-ling three men, viz : John Morris, the engineer ; Thoa, Rudellife, fireman, and John Merrill, a hand on the train. The bodies were horribly mutilated.

Fugitives .- The Springfield (Vt.) Telegraph says that a family of four slaves arrivel in that fown or Monday last, on their way to Canada. They escaped from Virginia, several weeks since. The citizens o Springfield contributed a supply of material aid for them, and furnished them with a new conductor for the next station of the ' under-ground railroad.'

IT Two slaves were found secreted on hoard th echooner Ellen Barnes, Capt. Barliett, recently arrived at Wareham, from Norfolk, both of whom have made good their escape. It is supposed that the steward of the vessel assisted them in getting clear.

TA company of seven negroes, the property of James Merton, of Gallatin county, Ky., succeeded in making their escape a short time since. Good !

ou take care of him?' Mr. Sumper poplie 'Yes, I'll do that, if you will not speak.' And he did it. It was very difficult for Mr. Summer to refrain from speaking. But it was Mr. Everett's affair, and old Sam and others were very desirous that neither he nor Chase should mix in it. Houston insists that Donglas is crazy .- Boston Commonwealth.

The Washington Star says that Ex-Senator Clemens lately addressed an explanatory letter to the President, in relation to his recent letter repre-to the president's) opinion of the Nebraska senting his (the President's) opinion of the Nebraska bill. He says he did not pretend to give his exact words, and very possibly misunderstood his remarks. He adds that the President did not express surprise that the South should be willing to take the bill, but was surprised that men at the North, who intend to give the South its rights, should hesitate to support the bill, when the South were willing to take it.

The House Vote on the Nebraska Bill .- The vote of the House of Representatives on the reference of Mr. Dougias's bill to the Committee of the Whole, is follows : analysed as From the free States, the votes were 102 yeas and 26

Brom the slave States, the votes were 8 yeas and 69

nays. The 102 yeas from the free States were thrown by 44 whigs, 54 democrats, and 4 free soilers. The 26 nays, were all democrats.

The Concord (N. H.) Clergymen .- Twelve elergymen of Concord, N. H., have recently forwarded a memorial to Gen. Pierce to arrest the passige of the Ne-baska iniquity, by his veto. Among them is the pas-tor of the church at which the President has always worshipped. .



S. Arnold Douglas was hung in effigy, in Leicester on a gallows, near the centre of the common, on Mor day night last.

Senator Toucey was bung in efficy from the flag-staff on the Public Green, at New Haven, a few mornings since.

DYER & WILLIS, Publishers of the Musical World and Times, 375 Broadway, New York.

GRAND LITERARY AND ARTISTIC COMBINA TION.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the Knick Arrangements have been made to turnish the Knick-erbocker Magazine, the Home Journal, and the New York Musical World and Times, to new subscribers, for five dollars a year! This is cheap literature with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal \$2; and the Musical World and Times \$3, making \$8 a year at the sould rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just non fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous and spicy 'monthly' in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by George P. Morris and N. P. Willis, is well known as the best family present of the price of the species of the the set family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by Richard Storra Willis, with Lowell Mason, George II. Curtis, Thomas Hastings, Wm. P. Bradbury, George R. Foot, and other Musical writers contributing; and which gives, among other things, aver \$25 worth of music, and a full course of instrucwere all democrats. The S yeas from the slave States were thrown by 6 whigs and 2. democrats.—Mesors Purgear of N. C., Franklin of Md., Hual of L., Bugg, Cullum and Etherilge of Tenn., Stanton of Ky., and Benton of Mo. The 60 nays were thrown by 15 whigs and 54 democrats. The 60 nays were thrown by 15 whigs and 54 democrats. The absentes were 29, of whom 5 were whigs and 21 democrats. From New England there was not a mem-ber absent, and all but three voted yes. Mike Walsh was the only member from New York who voted nay. The Convert (NY) and States were thrown by 15 whigs and 54 democrats. From New England there was not a mem-ber absent, and all but three voted yes. Mike Walsh was the only member from New York who voted nay. The Convert (NY) The Convert (NY) and States were whigh and the states of Musical Works, Performers and Performances in hor, the very pick and cream of Novelty. Incident. short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; in

History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; in-cluding whatever can be given in periodicals to pro-mote Healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it better, wiser and happier, may be now obtained for Five Dollars. Address DYER & WILLIS.



CORNHILL.

Price 25 cents.

March 17

For sale by all Booksellers. 4wis EVERY YOUNG MAN S HOULD be furnished by his parent or guardian with a copy of REV. R. W. CLARK'S Lectures to Young Men, A book which, if carefully read, and its most excellent suggestions, and valuable counsels, duly consider-ed, may save from the seductions of vice many a young man, who might otherwise be led astray.

The following table of contents we believe is suffi-ciently attractive to create a desire to know more of sa valuable a book. Chapter 1-Home Influences. 2-Formation of Character. 8-Energy of Character. - .

4-Examples of Energy. 5-Pernicious Literature. 4-Exan 6-The Theatre. 7-Gambling. 8-Gambling in connection with other vices. 9-The House of Death. 9-The House of Death. 10-Modern Skepticism. 11-Principles of Trade.



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For sale by all Booksellers. March 24. 4wis

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT SER-MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

J UST published and for sale at the Anti-Slavery Of-fice, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'An Ad-dress delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison.' Price, 6 cents, single-60 cents per dosen-\$1 00 for 25 copies. March 17.

Fry, and others of the same type-men and women with whom the great principles of humanity and Christian when the great principles of humanity and Christian benevolence rose above and overspread sectarian preju-dice—that bane of Christianity. He lived from De-cember 3, 1771, to May 7, 1852. No public buildings,' says his biographer, 'were hung with crape when the news went forth that the good Samaritan had gone. news went forth that the good Samarium and gone. But prisoners and poor creatures in dark and desolate corners wept when they heard the tidings." His life was patriarchal in its duration, and, it seems not too much to add, apostolic in its virtuous simplicity. The first half was spent in Philadelphia, the last in New York; and it is calculated that, during the forty years that he was resident in the former place, he was accesthat he was resident in the former place, he was acces-sory to, and mainly instrumental in, the scene of no fewer than 1000 hunted fugitive slaves. The skill, the zeal, the intrepidity, the ingenuity which he displayed, in protecting the few rights and redressing the multi-tudinous wrongs of the colored race, entitle him to take his place among the purest and most exalted philan-thropists that the world has ever seen. If is impossi-ble to read his biography, and avoid the conclusion that he approached as near perfection as it is possible in this imperfect state of existence. Dear, blessed old man !--seek and save that which was lost, to dry the tear on sorrow's cheek, to bind up the broken heart, to give deliverance to the capitive, and let the oppressed go free, was the business which employed him from the earliest dawn of reason till its extinction in the grave.' Published by

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Cleveland, Ohio.

and the second stand

## THE LIBERATOR. HI

### POETRY.

#### From the Syracuse Evening Chronicle. TO JOHN MITCHEL. BY DR. GEO. D. BRADWAY.

52

"We deny that it is a crime or a wrong, or even a peocadillo, to hold slaves, to buy slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging or other needful coercion. As to being a participator in the wrong, we, for our part, wish we had a good plantation, well stocked with healthy negroes, in Alabama."-John Mitchel.

What ! would you tread-them rudely down, And crush them 'neath your iron heel-The poor of earth, who lordly frown And tearing lash are made to feel ? Is't not enough that they have borne The hate of those they helped to save, But you must scathe with cruel scorn The burdened and the bleeding slave?

Who taught you this? Oh, was it when, A captive in a distant land. You called upon your fellow-men, And asked them for a helping hand i When you did feel the crushing weight That tyrants heap upon the poor, Did you not murmur at your fate, And wish your days of exile o'er ? Think of the wrongs your country bore; Think of the mighty dead of old ; Think of the fatal day when o'er

Her fatal plains the Saxon bold, From hostile lands beyond the seas. Poured his fell hosts to crush the free ; Think of her struggles-ay, of these, And then of your own perfidy !

What ! ' buy, and sell, and flog' the sons Of those who fought for Freedom's soil ! What ! bind and bruise the helpless ones, Doomed amid hopeless tears to toil ! Who gave you title over those Whom you would thus in bondage keep, And break their noble hearts with blows Might make the very demons weep ?

Was it for this, in your own land, You fought so well a bloodless war ? For this you raise anew the brand, And urge the contest from afar That you may be a negro's lord-To serfdom other men degrade-And see your own imperious word By terror-stricken slaves obeyed ?

Go back ! go back ! it is not here, Where waves the banner of the free, Such cruel words should greet our ear, From one who shared their sympathy; For though their brows much darker be Than that of Erin-yet within Are swelling hearts as proud and free As his who wears a whiter skin.

Syracuse, 1854.

STRIKE FOR FREEDOM!

BY DR. GEO. D. BRADWAY. Strike for Freedom ! on the mountain Blow the trumpet loud and long-Let the traitorous foeman hear it Swelling forth the freeman's song. On the hill-tops, in the valley, 'Mid the rice-swamps, on the plain, Cry aloud for God-then rally, Ere the shout is heard in vain.

Can ye rest when o'er the heavens Heavy clouds are gathering fast, And amid the lurid lightnings, . And the wailings of the blast, Come the shouts of many millions From the far-off southern lands, Where the weary slave is toiling, Urged by whips in Christian hands ?

Why extend the dark arena Of this curse of man and earth ? Why with ruthless hand, and cruel, Blight the land that gave them birth ! Why, upon the rolling prairie, By Nebraska's streamlets-speak Would you hear the cruel lash-twang, Or the mother's dying shrick ?

7

MASSACHUSETTS.

REMARKS OF MRS. CATHARINE S. BROWN. Before the Legislative Committee on Capital Punishment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. "To be, or not to be, that is the question." Has a man a right to exist, after having taken the life of his fellow-being? We do not speak of those now, who have slain their thousands, and their tens of thousands ; for we have long since learned, that ' one murder makes a villain, millions a hero.' Here we have come to discuss with reference to an inalienable right of manthe first and foundation of all other rights, namely, the

right to life as preliminary to the right of liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. The question resolves itself into this :-- Can a man by any means forfeit his life? Who shall dare to say to his fellow-man, Thou shalt no longer exist ? This is annihilation ! It seems to be assuming the prerogative of Him, who alone hath power to give life, and 'in whom we live, and move, and have our being." No where, under the dispensation of our Saviour, do we find any authority or sanotion for thus summarily ending the life of a human being, and sending him into the eternal world, unbidden, before his time.

In reference to this subject, we have the concurrence of some of the most eminent statesmen of our land, the sagacious FRANKLIN, and others. The distinguished BURKE has said, 'The blood of man should never be shed, except to redress the blood of man. It is well shed for our family, for our God, for our country, for our kind-the rest is vanity, the rest is crime." It may be asked, what would you have as a substi-

tute? What shall be done with the criminal, who, Cain-like, has destroyed his brother ? This, I would say, belongs to the united capacity and wisdom of our the time of Noah, and society would rise in arms against Legislative bodies to decide. The remedy would come, him. no doubt, in proper time and shape. Individually, I would say, place him in the most favorable position for his improvement and reformation.

If the Committee will allow me, I will cite a few points, touching this matter, in a work written by the kills another accidentally, or under any cir-King of Sweden on Capital Punishment. He says of this penalty-' It does not admit of improvement, be- a man who kills another by accident. cause it annihilates, at once, both the good intentions acknowledge, however, that they who are condemned to possibility of improvement and correction, but to re-supreme authority. If this text be an absolute law of God, we are bound if this text be an absolute law of God, we are bound

sought out and devised, as before observed, by the united wisdom and counsel of our Legislators. It is a remarkable fact, that even men distinguish for military achievements are decidedly opposed to cap- yet we undertake to insert into their practice a mistake ital punishment. Col. STRATTON, formerly an officer in the British Army in India forty years, told me that the picketing, became so abborrent to him, that he now advocates the entire abolition of the gallows, and has published essays to this effect. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Conn., now Ambaesador to Russia, who once fought side by side with Gen. PIERCE in the Mexican war, is also opposed to capital punishment, and 'ever was.' Why. said he, you do worse by a man who has murdered, than we do by our prisoners of war ; for, according to a rule of enlightened nations, we are bound not to take their lives, or subject them to ill treatment. But you, in your legal capacity, not only imprison the felon, but hole big enough to put the pardonable power through, hang him by the neck. Ah, said he, it is a mean, contemptible business !

I have but a few more words to say, as I would not monopolize the time so precious to us all on this subject. that old fashion of avenging blood. A hardening process I believe it to be, upon those who uphold this system of legalized murder, and upon the culprit himself ; for it is a principle in the philosophy of our natures, that 'like produces like-violence begets violence.' It is mercy that kills revenge, and melts and subdues the heart. DOUGLAS JERBOLD, in one of his Magazines, relates an incident of a boy, only ers. We claim that the practice of a half-civilized age eight years old, condemned to die. Clergymen visited shall not be made a perpetual law for the human race the awful sentence that awaited him ; but all to no among the Jews, may have been a reason for punishing

thus ended her life upon the gallows.

know not what they do !'

bloody ?

So far as the Mosaic code is concerned, I would say,

that the command, "Thou shalt not kill," is as binding

now, in all its forms, as when declared amid the thun-

derings of Mount Sinai ; and the voice of Calvary bids

us all look to Jesus as our Pattern and our Example

THE LIBERATOR. ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALITY IN WASSACHUSETTS. ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALITY IN WASSACHUSETTS. other the right to kill him. Where, then, do you get the right to take life ?

But they go to that text in Genesis : \* Whose sheddeth nan's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' The rea difficulty is a religious one. The gallows is aust the belief that society stands under that text of the Old Testament, and is therefore obliged to take life. I contend that no fair interpretation of this text imposes any such obligation. The verse has had nine different translations. The Septuagint, Wickliffe, and the Vulgate, omit the words ' by man.' Michaelis renders it. ' What soever sheddeth man's blood, his blood shall be shed. which accords with the practice in the East, of confis cating or destroying whatever weapon or instrumen has been concerned in killing a man.

Now here is a single line of Hebrew-no scholar will stand up in a company of scholars, and affirm that he is certain of its meaning-yet it is appealed to as an impreguable foundation for the gallows. Now do you be-lieve, can you believe, that God would have left such a matter so ambiguous and equivocal ? If he meant to have us believe that the gallows is a divine and permanent institution, would be have left it to rest on : disputed line of the old Hebrew scriptures ? No Sheriff in Massachusetts would dare to use the gallows on a warrant so equivocal. And shall we deny reason, pu aside the whole experience of the world, and cover our mouths with this doubtful Hebrew text?

Let this line of Hebrew mean what it will, it was ad dressed to no government. It was addressed to individ uals. It may be the warrant for the ' avenger of blood, who, as the nearest relative to a murdered man, fe himself under obligation to kill the murderer. If it be a law, it means this. But let any man undertake t obey that law now, as it was obeyed for 1500 years after

Again :-- In this text, the penalty, ' by man shall hi blood be shed,' is denounced, not merely against him who kills ' with malice aforethought,' but against shedding blood with or without malice. It says, he must be cumstances. Yet no man here will advocate hanging

Consider also, that this direction comes, not from and the evil propensities.' Both judges and jailors Moses, but from Noah. Moses found in existence the custom of avenging blood ; but he could not tolerate it death, frequently appear less hardened or morally and therefore made cities of refuge, and provided that fallen, than other delinquents, whose renewed offences are, nevertheless, visited with some trifling corporeal If he cases of those who field to them should be examined the cases of those who field to them should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of those who field to the should be examined the cases of the cases the cases of those who fied to them should be examined. punishment or imprisonment. To allow the latter the late it. This shows that he did not allow that text as

just. This important reform must compose a whole to take it as it stands, and take its meaning as that is system, executed with energy according to a given plan, given us by cotemporaneous exposition, and carry it out as it was carried out during the 1500 years after Noah

The Jews were more humane than we are apt to give them credit for. They softened the custom of vengeance rigidity from ourselves. [He examined the verses connected with the text in question, and maintained, that manner of execution in the Army, especially that of to be consistent, those who use this text as a warrant for the death penalty, should obey all the injunctions connected with it. Paul forbade eating blood ; yet we disregard his prohibition.]

Moreover this text, as a law, is total in its command It forbids us to spare the man who has killed another. He must not be spared. There must be no pardon.-Where does any government get the right to establish a pardoning power ? By what authority does any State presume to pardon a murderer ? Yet every State has its pardoning power. If you can find in that text, a will put the whole gallows through it. No governmen regards this text, for we have the pardoning power, we do not punish manslaughter with death, and we prohibit

And how is this answered ? Cheever says, 'circum stances have changed,' &c., and therefore we must s modify the law as to provide for pardons, and not happ for manslaughter. But this reply goes much further than he intends. Circumstances have changed, and therefore we urge a change in the treatment of murder the child, and expostulated with him, to prepare for The half-barbarous and uncertain condition of things

up-not brought up-from childhood to manhood. No his blood be shed.' [He read the Hebrew.] I think friendly social influences formed tham. They were edu- the common exceeds is right. Well, it is assumed that friendly social influences formed them. They were edu-the common excessis is right. Well, it is assumed that cated to vice by society itself. We have a duty to such this is God's law for all time. My brother on my leftbefore we hang them. Until society learns truly its I forget I am an "infidel "- the Rev. Dr. Waterbury, great lesson, there will be the ignorant and the crimi- said, ' God gave that law to Noah, as the represented nal, for whom society itself is responsible. REMARKS OF REV. DRS. BEECHER, WATERBU-better than is allowed by Christianity? A man was

BY, REV. THEODORE PARKER, AND OTHERS. There was a third hearing before the Committee on Capital Punishment, on the afternoon of the 17th inst. The speakers were Rev. F. W. Holland, Rev. Charles Spear, Rev. Dr. Waterbury, Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and Rev. Theodore Parker. The Representatives' Hall was well filled, and many ladies were present.

Rev. F. W. Holland opened the discussion. He re-garded the passage in Genesis as a prophetic declara-tion, rather than a command. He cited from the Bible several instances where the shedder of blood was not killed. Moses killed a man, fled, and afterwards became a lawgiver. He urged strongly that capital pun-

ishment is inexpedient. Rev. Charles Spear remarked that five men are not inder sentence of death in Massachusetts, and maintained that it is not right-is not necessary to put a man to death in Massachusetts. He did not now speak of what might be done in self-defence, on the highway ; but insisted that it was not right to kill a criminal after he is arrested and in prison. No man has a right to take his own life. Some in France may deny this. No proper end of punishment is reached by hanging t man. It does not benefit the man hung, does not re store his victim, does not recover property ; but, according to popular theology, it sends the man to hell. Frequently those who have been hung, who were afterwards shown to be innocent.

He spoke of the Bible argument, and said the Jews had thirty-four capital offences. Cheever strikes out thirty-three of these, and is soundly orthodox, while we are called infidels. We have the Christian code, and how would it look to write on the gallows, 'Overcome evil with good.' The gallows is getting to be ashamed of itself, and hides out of sight. When I was young, they hung men on the Neck, and by the neck. Now in prison-yards. He believed it safe to abolish the death-penalty.

Rev. Dr. Waterbury said,-I belong to the conserve tive class, and am disposed to fear changes. It is dangerous to uproot an institution that was planted by our Puritan fathers. Yet I find you solicited to uproot long-existing law. You will pause before you do this, and ask for the arguments of right reason. You must require those who ask this, to show that the law i wrong. If it is wrong, it is inexpedient. They mus show that the law established by Jehovah himself is wrong. I will prove that God, by a solemn decree, has guarded the interests of society. He has solemnly an nounced, that ' whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' I have confidence that you believe the Old Testament to be God's word, and not a myth. 'All scripture is given by inspiration of God,' and if this says the murderer's blood shall be shed, who will dare to contradict it? But it ' predicts,' you

say. Then the thing predicted is to happen.

Dr. Bush says, God had an eye to a higher state o society than existed at that time, and meant to give a perpetual warrant for capital punishment. He had executed the infamous inhabitants of the earth, by a flood, and in that declaration gave a law to Noah. True, men are put to death for other offences. But this command was given to Noah as the head and representative of the race, and was never abrogated. Paul recognized in it what he said, ' If I have done anything worthy of death,' and, in another place, 'The magistrate beareth not the sword in vain."

Mr. Spear. Paul recognized the law, but did not sanction it.

Dr. Waterbury. The command was given independ ent of the Mosaic system. Its obligation is perpetual, and woe to that community which blots it out. I pro fess sympathy with the community. If it is blotted out, I shall feel exposed to murderers, and will arm myself with pistols. Where do pistols and bowie knives abound ? In Louisiana, where they never incorporated this law of God into their code.

Mr. Spear. The gentleman is mistaken.

fears are life and death.

Dr. Waterbury. In Michigan, they are thinking to life.' I have no right to take life, but God has given this right to governments. There is no other such crime as murder, and nothing annuls the original of the right to governments.

Dr. Lyman Beecher said-Our Puritan fathers fol-

found picking up sticks on the Sabbath. He was taken to Moses. There was no law on the subject. God said he must be stoned. Do you stone men now for pickin up sticks on Saturdays? The obstinate son was to b killed under that system. But we have in Massachu setts an institution for such boys, in violation of the Mosaic code. Another law said, 'An eye for an eye, &c. Our Anglo-Saxon forefathers adopted this law before the time of the Puritans. I venerate the Puritans

but let me remind Dr. Beecher that the Paritans had slavery; and now his daughter tramples on that institution, and his son tramples on it (Applause.) In Leviticus, chapter 25th, where Dr. Gannett fou authority for slavery-no, not Dr. Gannett, he calls Je-sus a man, and is an 'infidel'-where Dr. Blagden found

authority for slavery, there is a law which forbids ta king interest. Do you execute that law here in Massachusetts? Dr. Beecher here remarked, that nothing disrespe

ful was intended by the word 'infidel,' as it had been Mr. Parker-Oh, it does not annoy or disturb me to

be called an infidel. I believe in Jesus. In Dr. Beech er's State, Connecticut, the first settlers enacted ' the laws of God until we can get better.' Shall we have the Mosaic code in Massachusetts, or shall we be Chris-tians, and have what is better? Dr. Beecher himself would agree to waive the death penalty for the Russian node of banishment. His representation that the crime was formerly rarer than now, is a mistake. There were nore executions in Massachusetts when the population numbered only 20,000, than at present. Diminution f the severity of punishment has lessened crime.

We find the words quoted as a Divine command the gallows, in the writings of a people who have had a large, and, on the whole, a beautiful influence on the religious development of the world ; but Dr. Beechr cannot tell us who wrote the book of Genesis. It is said that text is the word of Jehovah. But read the Hebrew, which says it is not. It is Elohistic, from the 'Elohim,' as we read in the beginning of the chapter. What an idea of God we must have, to suppose h is the author of what our opponents impute to him ! I am glad they worship Jesus as God, for this is the best part of their idea of God.

In conclusion, Mr. Parker said, we hang more men than England. There, every sixteenth man is a pauper. Here, every seventh man is a slave. [Then he supposed an Australian should come here, and learn from an execution, as explained by Dr. Waterbury, our bhilosophy of the gallows. But an attempt to give a bstract of this would spoil it.]

### stract.

vening, the City Hall was filled with one of our a little table, and delivered her discourse without notes in an easy and agreeable manner. Her bear-ing was modest and graceful, and her diction was exceedingly elegant. In fact, as a literary per-formance, we have heard no lecture this season which surpassed it in the arrangement of the ideas and the faultless language in which they were clothed, and the aptness of illustration. She combatted the idea of the distinctive sphere of men and women and contended that conscitution

and vice, which follow from the narrow

GERRIT SMITH ON THE HOMESTEAD BILL

MARCH 31

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1854 WARHINGTON, Monday, March 6, 1854. FREDERICK DOUGLASS-MY DEAR SIZ: An hour ago, I gave my vote against the Homestead bill, and that, too, notwithstanding I had made a speed in favor of it: and that, too, notwithstanding I have, for so many years, loved, and advocated, and acted on, the great essential principles of the bill. My apparent inconsistency in this case is it: plained by the fact, that, just before we were called to vote on the bill, it was so amended as to limit its grant of land to white persons. If my fellow iand-reformers, with whom I have so long toiled for the success of our land reform doctrines, shall be aggrieved by my vote, I skall be sorry. Nevertheless, I can never regret my vote. I was a man before I was a land reform. And for the sake of no gains, however great, or however

I was a man before 1 was a tand reformer. And, for the sake of no gains, however great, or however many, can I consent to ignore the clains, and even the fact itself, of a common manhood. But the advantages which are sought a the expense of advantages which are sought a not crime a advantages which are sought at the expense of trampling on human rights are not gains. Such gains are losses—even to those who get them. The Homestead bill would have been purchased at two dear a rate, had it proscribed only one negro, a only one Indian. The curse of God is upon the bill, or there is no God. There is no God, if we have liberty to insult and outrage any portion of his children. To reconcile me to the bill, as amended, I va

told by one of the members of Congress, that its colored people would not be shut out from the pa-lic lands, but they could still buy them ! That is, lic lands, but they could still buy them! That is the colored people must buy their homes, while he white people are to have free homes! What is comment this on the great justifying doctrine of negro slavery, that the negroes are unable to this care of themselves! What a spectacle of merciles cruelty we present! The most frightful passage of history furnish no parallel to it. Our National Legislature joins our State Legislatures in holding out to the free colored people the hard alternative of returning under the yoke of Slavery, or from be-ing shut out from our broad continent. And the the excuse for this treatment is no less unreason able and insulting than the treatment is cruel and murderous. It is, that the free colored people un too ignorant, and lazy, and worthless to better choice than slavery or death. And this is the excuse of those who shut out the colored peo ple from schools, and drive them into negro pers, and banish them from society, and mark them a physical and moral lepers, to be everywhere shan ned, and loathed, and hated ! That our free colored brethren should in the

circumstances be no more discouraged and deject ed, no more self-despairing and self-despising, m lower in intelligence, and morals, and thrift, is to me amazing. That the mass of them should, not withstanding the depressing, crushing influences upon them, be still rising and bettering their codition ; and that there should be rapidly multiply ing instances among them of the acquisition of wealth, and of distinction in writing and enter and general scholarship, is more than I had sup posed to be possible. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH

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heir superiority. He receives no patients at home, but will visit, enh

He receives no patients at nome, out with visit, this it specimens, state terms, and give professional advice without charge. Messages left at his residence, 18 Avery street, will receive due attention. Boston, Nov. 4, 1852. receive due attention.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAR-RIAGE.

MAGE: MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Reshy, its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science ad institution, on the happiness of the Individual and th Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., sa Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just pable ed and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Combil March 2. March 3.

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This sketch of the discussion is necessarily a mere ab LUCY STONE'S LECTURE. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather of last

evening, the City Hall was inter audiences, to hear most respectable and intelligent audiences, to hear Miss Stone upon the Social and Industrial Disabil-ities of Woman. Miss Stone stood by the side of a little table, and delivered her discourse without

of men and women, and contended that capacity is the only limit of the sphere of an individual. Each should be left free to do that which he o she prefers and can do best. She did not ask fo rights of women antagonistic to those of men. any rights of women antagonistic to those of an All she desired was the practical recognition of All she desired was the by woman would enjoy all human rights, under which woman would enjoy all that is desired. The evils, in poverty, suffering that is desired. industrial pursuit; and the consequent inadequate compensation which are afforded to woman, were

compensation which are involved to the portrayed with telling effect. She also very pertinently set forth the loss to the individual and society which accrues from the un-developed powers of the intellect, consequent upon a life of ill-paid and unremitting labor to support

Speak ! I ask you as a brother, One who loves the poor man's cause, Can you take from him his birthright, By your boasted Christian laws? Can you rob him, and despoil him Of his manhood ? Can it be Men are base enough to speak it, 'Neath the banner of the free ?

Do your worst; but, still, remember Man was never MADE a slave ! God in strict uprightness formed him, And to him dominion gave. But if you would trample on him, Mark you !- 'tis a dangerous thing; While you crush the sleeping serpent, You may feel his venom'd sting.

> From the Boston Atlas. NEBRASKA. " Savourna Deilish."

It comes ! like the tempest that startles at morning. Where summer smiled blooming in beauty before, And falls on our hearts with a wail, like the warning Of pestilence borne o'er the wave of the shore.

Mourn, mourn, oh ! my country, thy young beami glory,

Long promised to Earth, for the light of its story-The flush of thy youth, stained with treacheries And shame blots the truth of the land of the Free

Ah ! sad be the hour, when the Honor, that cherished Thy greatness and glory, with them shall decay,

The hopes of the world, clustered over thee, perial And Freedom, that blazed on thy dawn, fades away When Faction, her schemes of destruction pursuing, And foes to thy peace plot to work thy undoing, And friends thou hast trusted consent to thy ruin, And shame darkens down on the land of the Free

For wild, through the future, where clouds are unhear

ing, The herald of wrath waves his war-lighted brand ; To tears, the ungrateful her Genius is leaving. And blood of her children shall crimson the land ; Then, coward and traitor shall look on the vision. And tyrant and anarch laugh loud in decision. And ended on earth shall be Liberty's mission, When darkened with shame sinks the land of th

Free. IT The following lines, from the poem of Mother

well, condense in a small space all that it has taken minor poets volumes to say.

WOMAN.

Perchance, far out at sea, thou may'st have found Some lean, baid cliff-a lonely patch of ground Allen amidst the waters-some poor isle Where summer blooms were never known to smile, Or trees to yield their verdure-yet around That barren spot the dimpling surges throng, Cheering it with their low and plaintive song, And clasping the deserted castaway In a most strict embrace-and all along Its margin rendered freely its array Of treasured shell and coral. Thus we may Note love in faithful woman; oft among The rudest shocks of life's wide son sho shares Man's lot, and more than half the burden bears, Around whose path are flowers strewn by her t cares.

murderers with death. But we purpose. At last, a reprieve came, announcing the whose condition is d boy's pardon. Then he was melted in contrition, and ferent, and who have every facility for keeping the murderer securely imprisoned, cannot urge this reason desired to hear about God and his love.

for hanging men. Our social condition and our govern-An affecting instance in the case of Ann Hoag, who was executed at Poughkeepsie, is stated by herself, in a mental machinery are different, and our laws should be brief history of her early life, wherein she says, she different.

This text, at best, can mean no more than a permi had no one to love her, no mother to caress and speak sion (not an obligation) to shed the murderer's blood. kindly to her; and she longed for some endearing objects, around which to entwine the affections of her This is all that can be allowed, even for the sake of aryoung heart, but to no purpose. The consequence folgument. Else, tread back your steps to the age of Noah -trend back your legislation-and obey the law as it lowed, that her heart became depraved, and she became was obeyed then. But the community would not bear the wretched victim of dark and criminal passions, and

an attempt to revive and execute that old Hebrew statute Bat I proceed to another view of the subject. Is the death penalty expedient? Is it not possible to keep the most profligate and dangerous murderer securely imprisoned ? If it is, what occasion have we for the gallows? Wilberforce said, 'He who undertakes to shorten from whose spirit should emanate our laws-Him who human life, risks a soul.' Why should we kill a mursaid of his murderers, 'Father, forgive them, for they derer, and thus risk his soul, when we can shut him up securely, and allow him space for repentance and reformation? The common law does not allow you to kill a

man in self-defence, until you have retreated and re-REMARKS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESO. Mr. Chairman,-Our object is to carry still further treated from his murderous assault, until it is certain the policy of our last act of legislation relative to the that threatening cannot save you. So must society redeath penalty. In this country and Great Britain, the treat and retreat from the shedding of blood, and try tendency of law is to less and less punishment-to a every other method, before it assumes the right to kill

milder and more humane treatment of criminals. I say men. But, it is said, "hanging the murderer will dete this to put aside the objection, that this movement to abolish the death penalty comes from ' morbid sympathy' others from crime.' Shall we take this principle ? Then for the criminal. The purpose of law is to prevent why not torture the criminal? Why not impale him as crime, and we claim that our method is better than the they do in Algiers, and exhibit him in the face of heaven, writhing with agony ? Why not break him on old one. We do not propose to take down the barriers against crime, nor to create a morbid sympathy for the wheel, as they did in France, until every bone in criminals. We claim that the gallows does not protect his body is broken ? It is claimed for the guillotine, society, that it is an unnecessary severity, and that the welfare of society demands its abolition. therefore is better. The tendency is to lessen the pain We are not alone. It is not merely a few men in New of executions, and to hide the spectacle of legal killing.

England, who seek to abolish this penalty. You can from which a monomania of blood may break forth .hardly take up a treatise on law, in which you will not It has lately been proposed to give murderers chloroform find some sign of the tendency to higher treatment of before killing them, that they may not feel the pain criminals. [He mentioned various distinguished names When they began to hide the gallows, they gave up the in his favor, beginning with Sir Thomas More, and claim that the sight of an execution deters men from ending with Lord Brougham.] Legislation is constant- crime, and confessed that it only depraves men and ly dismissing barbarisms. England had one hundred breeds crime.

Experience shows that taking down the death penalty and fifty different capital offences. Virginia had a large number. Legislation has lessened the number. In none for a crime, lessens that crime. So it was with forgery of our States are there now more than seven or eight. in England. Undue severity makes the punishmen In many of them not more than two or three. Are we uncertain, and thus encourages erime. All trials of the not as well protected now as when the laws were more abolition of the death penalty, as in Tuscany, Russia, Belgium, Michigan, have been successful, while hanging

The idea of punishment has no legitimate place in ha- does not prevent murders. An execution rather preman government. Cheever falls into a great mistake by pares a harvest of murders. In Massachusetts, statis ties show that not more than one murderer in twenty i assuming that it has. Human government has not to executed. The man about to commit a murder thinks do with sin, but with evils. Society draws a line beof this, if he really thinks at all. A law that is not tween the intent to murder, and the deed of murder. executed is a nuisance. Consider the methods by which The punishment of theft is shaped to the evil it does. murderers escape conviction. A distinguished criminal We treat the evils of crime. God lets down his plumlawyer of Suffolk county has defeated the convictions of met of justice (and of mercy, too,) into the unfathomthree undoubted murderers within ten years. What i able depths of the human heart, measures the sin, and deals with that ; but not thus can man do. Therefore the use of a law that is not executed ?

put away the idea that the punishments of human gov-ernment must be or can be shaped to the amount of the Tirrel walks out of the Court House ' not guilty.' Give us a law that will make punishment certain. You don' sit there as a government that has succeeded. Every

eriminal's sin. The object of legislation is to protect the community, and he is the wisest statesman who contrives to do this most truly. There are two methods of doing this, to wit: hanging and imprisonment. And where do you gallows don't succeed.

Try the influence of a purer and nobler humanity get the right to take life ? Government which is a zocial compact, founded on atheism, may have a warrant for suicide, and therefore each man under it may claim those whom you lead to the gallows, have been dragged

crime as murder, and nothing appals the criminal so of the rich, who are educated to be entirely depen-much as death. The murderer kills himself. He takes dent, and in whom a longing for intelligent and

away his own life through the forms of law, and will charge this upon the government ! I cannot believe the Latiful area will area this her is the latiful area to be lieve the Latiful area to be lieve the Legislature will uproot this law, in the spirit of rad-icalism, and thus say to murderers, kill and leave your victims in their gore, and for doing so, you shall go to forced. From the first, she gained the ear of the prison, and have a good time all your life. Why, I and ence, and held its most respectful attention should live in fear, and would fice from the Stafe ! He urged that one object of punishment is to prevent crime as grime, and that the highest of more back of more and that the highest of mo

We understand \$100 were guaranteed to her for as crime, and that the highest of men's hopes and her lectures. As the avails will greatly exceed this sum, we hope she will have the whole benefit Dr. Lyman Beecher said-Our Puritan fathers fol-lowed the Bible, and for one hundred and fifty years, deliver as good a lecture as a man. Let her have She has shown that a woman can hardly a nation had so much security. But, for fifty all she can make .- Bangor Mercury.

years, there has been much violence and crime. A LUCY STONE'S CLOSING LECTURE. The City Hall small number of gentlemen have made the question small number of gentlemen have made the question before us a study, and they come here, and ask you to change the law. You will require facts to warrant such a change. I am not qualified to discuss the question. No one here is qualified to discuss it. We want facts. I am quite willing to substitute imprisonment for life in place of capital punishment, if you can show me that it will avail. But will it? I ask time to examine the which, after the liberal payment of the lecturer. it will avail. But will it? I ask time to examine the question. If a full and fair inquiry results as the op-ponents of capital punishment say, I will thank God. If not, I will thank God that we get rid of their views. He then remarked sharply on the policy of keeping the penalty on the statute book, while setting it aside in penalty on the statute book, while setting it aside in the useful entertainment which has been served up practice, and said he would agree to take the Russian nnder their auspices. The chairman of the Com-mittee, W. C. Crosby, Esq., in introducing the lec-turer, last evening, returned thanks for the liberal system of banishment to Siberia, or even of imprisonsystem of commonwert to stort a, of the death penalty, if they agrees to keep the criminal bankshed or imprisoned. Rev. Theodore Parker said :-This is a strange spec-Rev. Theodore Parker said :-This is a strange spec-tures would probably in future render it unnecess. tacle ! Eighteen hundred and twenty years ago, a sary to resort to a separate organization to obtain young man in Judea summed up the whole law and such. Miss Stone has left a very favorable im

pression of herself among us, and we doubt no her discussion of important topics has had a good influence on the minds of her auditors. She came Jewish penalties, and took such hold of the world that two hundred and sixty millious of men now worship him as God. And yet a few persons who are stigmen him as God. And yet a few persons who are stigma- all the modesty of bearing possible in a sphere s

Lucy Stone, in chastising the cringing servilit of those who seek on moral questions to go with the majority, quoted the beautiful sentiment that 'With God, one is a majority.' while Christian ministers who worship Jesus as God,

that 'With God, one is a majority.' Miss Stone says she was well received in the slave States where she has lectured, and hand-somely treated by the press. The only instance of a different treatment was from a pro-slavery pape

edited by a northern freeman. Miss Stone speaks very highly of the Bango him .- Ibid.

Miss Lucy Stone closed her course of lecture denying his divinity. Inree Evangenies speak of Jesus as a man. I have long venerated Dr. Beecher. My soul has risen on the wings of his prayers. I owe to him a large portion of my spiritual development. He taught me to love, He shall not teach me to hate. (Applause.) Experience has shown that it is not ex-tioned to be a superior of the superior of the subject of slavery, on which occasion sho had one of the largest audiences ever assembled at the City Hall. Miss Stone is a highly interesting lec-torer, calm, quiet, keen, self-possesed : and al-though she says a great many hard things, and pedient to hang men. There is no hatred of the crimi-took several extreme positions regarding slavery hal that demands it. The Committee do not hate the slave-holders, political parties, and religious churches, yet the apparent sincerity of her convictions, her calm manuer and the gentle sweetness of her voice, caused her to be listened to with marked attention, and to win for her the reputa1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED,

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appear against them, as champions of the merciless severities of a system which he supplanted. This is a

murderer. Dr. Beecher does not hate the murderer ; I know him too well to believe it. Is hanging done in the name of justice? If so, the appeal in its behalf would

nies his divinity, I must regard as an infidel. Mr. Parker-I am not certain of what you mean by denving his divinity. Three Evangelists speak of Jesus

be to conscience. No, hanging is defended because it is written down in Genesis, "Whose sheddeth man's blood, by man shall public interest.—Bangor Whig, March 16.

Dr. Waterbury-I did not apply the word atheists to those here who oppose capital punishment. Mr. Parker-I must concede to the gentleman the right to explain his own words. Perhaps he will withdraw the word infidel. Dr. Waterbury-He who calls Christ a man, and de-

strange spectacle !

rophets in these words- 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy dod with all thy heart, and thy neighbor as thyself.' He taught forgiveness. He disregarded the severe Jewish penalties, and took such hold of the world that tized as infidels and atheists, come here and ask a Chris- public. tian Legislature to abolish the custom of killing men,