THE LIBERATOR

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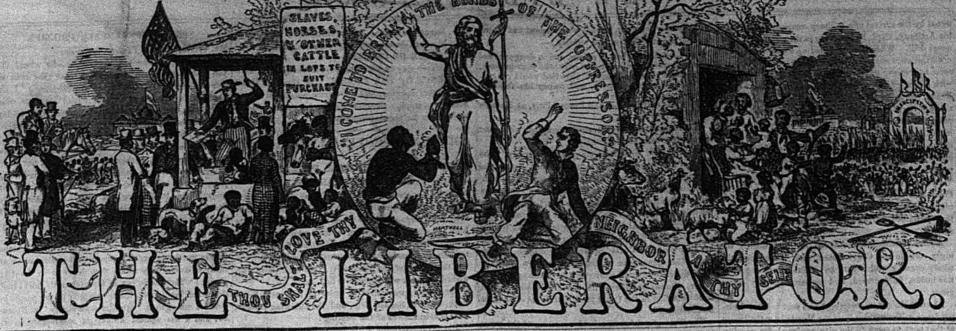
be directed, (FOST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square I se ted three times for 75 cents—one square for 81 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are au-Pennsylvania thorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator, or the following gentlemen constitute the Financial

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WEXDELL PHILLIPS.

If in the columns of The Liberator, both sides of 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.

No Union with Glaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

CORE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PURITIES SLAVES—an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a 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 constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEMENT

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-

UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT

OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-John Quincy Adams

of preserving the African slave trade; the sec

VOL. XXIV. NO. 22.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1037.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SHOOTING SCHOOLMASTERS.

It has been tacitly assumed and conceded through-It has been tacitly assumed and conceded through-out the discussions excited by the murder of Butler, and the trial of Ward, that the shooting of school-masters was, in the abstract, reprehensible, what-ever might be the judgment with regard to any particular schoolmaster. The Richmond Examiner, however, has broached a different theory—namely, that the shooting of average Northern schoolmasters, by Southern gentlemen, is correct and com-mendable. Thus runs the Examiner's averment:

"The South has for years been overrun with "The South has for years been overrun with hordes of illiterate, unprincipled graduates of the Yankee free schools, (those hot-beds of self-conceit and ignorance,) who have, by dint of unblushing impudence, established themselves as schoolmasters in our midst. These creatures, with rare exceptions, have not deserved the protection of our exceptions, have not deserved the protection of our laws. They bear neither in person or in mind a very strong resemblance to human beings. In language, morals, manners and education, they might lead one to believe that Frankenstein was not the myth of a German romance writer, and the Yahoo a real, rather than a fabulous monster, born of the envenomed and satirical pen of Swift. Of this class, lehabod Crane, a Northern writer's portrait of a Yankee schoolmaster, is a most compli-mentary and flattering picture. So odious are some of these 'tinerant ignoramuses' to the peo-ple of the South; so full of abolitionism and concealed incendiarism are many of this class; so full of guile, fraud and deceit, that the deliberate shooting of one of them down, in the act of poisoning the minds of our slaves or our children, we think, if regarded as homicide at all, should althink, if regarded as homicide at all, should al-ways be deemed perfectly justifiable; and we imagine that the propriety of shooting an abolition schoolmas-ter, when caught tampering with our slaves, has never been questioned by any intelligent Southern man. This we take to be the unwritten common law of the South, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, and we deem it advisable to promulgate the law, that it may be copied into all the abolition papers, thundered at by the three thousand New England preachers, and read with pecular emphasis, and terrible upturning of eyes, by Garrison, at the next meeting of the anti-slavery party at Faneuil Hall. We repeat, that the shooting of itinerant abolition schoolmasters is frequently a creditable and laudable act, entitling a respectable Southern man to, at least, a seat in the Legislature, or a place in the Common Council. Lot all Yankee schoolmasters who propose invading the South. a piece in the Common sehoolmasters who propose invading the South, endowed with a strong nasal twang, a long scriptural name, and Webster's lexicographic book of abominations, seek some more congenial land, where their lives will be more secure than in the where their lives will be more secure than in the vile and 5-homicidal slave States. We shall be glad if the ravings of the abolition press about the Ward acquittal shall have this effect.

"The shooting of a Southern man of education and talents, a professor and useful citizen, has produced a just degree of indignation, excitement and lawless exhibition of violent, feeling, which

and lawless exhibition of violent feeling, which does not appear to diminish. But we regret to announce that the shooting of a meddlesome New England Abolition schoolmaster would result in no such exhibition of popular rage. The neigh-bors of the fortunate marksman might give him a barbeene, or run him for Congress, but beyond that nothing would be done.'

THE NATIONAL ERA. We have received this Abolition spawn of the

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6th inst., by way of exchange for the Patriot, and we are gratified at seeing it, and delighted with the we are gratified at seeing it and dengines when the labor and logic of its editor. As everybody knows infamy always begetting for itself the greatest notoriety—it is an out-and-out Abolition sheet, owned and edited by G. Bailey, Washington city. Why it is called the National Era, we confess our utter inability to imagine: for it is a strictly strength retired concern. That its existence our utter inability to imagine: for it is a strictly niggordly, sectional concern. That its existence marks an era in the history and horrid monstrosities of our country, we fully understand and freely admit—a very dark, stupid and damning era, so far as its establishment at the scat of central political power in the country, and the ravings of the wildest and most senseless fanaticism that ever district. graced any age and people, are concerned. The National Era—indeed! The national error—na-National Era—indeed! The national error—national enuity—national strife—national fanaticism—national fudge—either of these would serve far better for a name, than that high sounding title, which, like the fire stolen from heaven by Prometheus, the editor has appropriated, with which to light up the torch of incendiary Abolitionism along the border of the slaveholding States. The man—the citizen of these United States—who should deliberately set up such an establishment as this Abolition concern at Washington, deserves a halter, made of the best Kentucky hemp—if Arnold deserred that destiny for his treason! And that which adds a deeper dye to the turpitude of the which adds a deeper dye to the turpitude of the original conception, and a darker shade to the enormity of its practical existence and course, is the un-mistakable and undeniable fact, that it originated in selfish motives—contemptible notoriety, and a de-sire for pecuniary gain. All—even the lowest instincts of patriotism and virtue—all manly and noble impulses—all love of truth—all principles of right, reason, and justice—all the promptings of a laudable ambition—all love of peace—all morality—all sin-cerity, and all common sense, are alike set aside, and audaciously discarded in the principles and the conduct of this vile newspaper monstrosity!

The halter, did we say!—nay, slow poisoning, like that of the shirt of Nessus, or something worse, would be more suitable for the

destruction of such a wretch as he is!

But, let this much suffice for the introduction of what we intend to write hereafter, concerning this unnatural and odious Abolition establishment -Migon (Mississippi) Patriot.

THE NEBRASKA BILL-ITS DESIGN.

'If the principles of this bill ended with Nebrasand Kansas—if they did not mean to apply to all future acquisitions—if they did not rally men from all sections of the Union, and PREPARE NORTHERN SENTIMENT FOR THOSE GREAT EVENTS WITH WHICH THE FUTURE TERMS—we might more felly understand the beststers and might more fully understand the hesitancy and doubt of some of our Southern friends, if such doubt and hesitancy really exist. When Cuba is admitted into the Union, as in the course of thick-coming events she is bound to be admitted, and when the South turns to the great constitutional party of the North, already committed to that great act for aid and counsel, let us not be compelled to find the seats in Congress now occupied by stampah friends of the rights gress now occupied by staunch friends of the rights of the States, filled by Abelitionists and Northern Whigs, elected to the National Legislature by the refusal of the South in the present issue to recognize a great principle upon which, in all time, the friends of the Union may stand and defy the worst combinations of Northern fanaticism.'—Washington Union.

A WORK OF BENEVOLENCE!!!

A Richmond paper, referring to the possible emancination of the slaves in Cuba, says-

A great work of benevolence should not, in our ding Cuba to o opinion, be placed upon the footing of a buccaneer-ing or filibustering expedition, by a great nation. It should receive the national sanction, in the most national and solemn form. It would be best, we should think, to place at the disposal of the President the means necessary to prevent the consum-mation of such an atrocity, should it be attempted in the recess, as we make appropriations to prevent Indian hostilities, or to anticipate them, should they be threatened. The power, we know, is a great one; but the emergency is one which can only be met by strong measures. We must not, only be met by strong measures. and cannot, sit down quietly, and see the Island of Cuba converted into a black republic, with all the frightful consequences that followed in the train of the San Domingo revolution. Anything rather han that. . Shall this government, anxiously exclaims the

Richmond (Va.) Enquirer, contemplate the progress towards as dreadful a catastrophe with indifference, and make no effort to prevent it! When the deed is done, and a deluge of blood covers the island, it may not be possible, in the midst of the riot and license of a servile insurrection, to discover and organize the elements of social order and political stability. When we come with our remedy, there may be no breath of life in the mutilated body of the victim. This much is certain—if we postpone the conquest of Cuba until after a proclamation of emancipation, the re-establishment of slavery in all their faithful ally in the federal city—cannot, with all their ingenuity, deceive the world into the belief that the Africanization of Cuba would be any

Soule is instructed to make peremptory demands on Spain, among them, the delegation of diplomatic authority to the Captain-General. Spain refuses. Mr. Soule forthwith departs from Madrid, shaking his skirts, and the deed is done—Cuba becomes ours, and Slavery is perpetuated! 'The rupture of diplomatic relations with Spain

vill precipitate the conquest of Cuba, and anticipate years of tedious negotiation.

Every event of the hour admonishes us, that be-

CUBA-THE REASON.

While Northern deceivers are seeking to delude the people as to the real object for which Cuba is sought, and to obtain which the Cabinet mean to pick a quarrel with Spain, if it can, the Richmond Enquirer throws off all disguise, and avows the real policy of the South. It says :-

policy of this measure, as of Our view of the policy of this measure, as of every other, is determined by the paramount and controlling consideration of Southern interests. It is because we regard the acquisition of Cuba as essential to the stability of the system of slavery, and to the just ascendancy of the South, that we consent to forego our habitual repugnance to political changes, and to advocate a measure of such vast, and in some respects, uncertain consequences. some respects, uncertain consequences.
We must re-enforce the powers of slavery as an element of political control, and this can only be done by the annexation of Cuba. In no other direction s there a chance for the aggrandizement of slavery. The intrigues of Great Britain for the abolition of slavery in that island, are pursued with a zeal and an energy which cannot fail of success, unless the

· We regard an attempt to Africanize Cuba, to blast with the plague of emancipation that garden of the West, as a crime against civilization; more than all, as a blow aimed at the legitimate progress of this country. We think it demands the utmost watch-fulness on the part of our Government, and justi-fies its most emphatic action. And it is because of fies its most emphatic action. And it is because of this belief, this willingness to sustain the Government in the most decided measures it may pursus in warding off so serious a blow, that we deprecate such a tortuous and unworthy recourse as would make vagabonds everywhere the keepers of our honor and champions of our imperilled interests. If the possession of Cuba be necessary to our safe-ty, and we mean to have it, let the thing be done in a manner worthy of a people who know their interests, and boldy defend them.'-Charleston

HOW CUBA MUST COME IN.

HOW CUBA MUST COME IN.

If Northern men madly suppose that Cuba, when acquired, will be admitted into the Union as a free State, they are grievously mistaken. Such an event is not upon the calendar of probabilities, and if it were, it requires not the gift of prophesy to foretall that the South would never submit to its consummation. To thus submit would be not only to resign its interests, but it would amount even to a surrender of the right of self-preservation—to deliberately shut its eyes to a danger that menaced its very existence. Who can doubt the effect upon the entire South, of allowing Cuba to be erected into a free State! To be garrisoned by Abolition. into a free State! To be garrisoned by Abolition-ists, and converted into a den of Abolition thieves and outlaws! It is very certain that the South can and outlaws! It is very certain that the Nouth can never consent to be surrounded by a cordon of Free Sates—to be pent up, cramped, dwarfed, without due elbow-room, and without the requisite outlets to its surplus slave population. To admit Cuba, therefore, without Slavery, would be but the beginning of the end—it would be the entering wedge to the successful establishment of the cherished Abolition policy of extinguishing Slavery by blockading it, and confining it within its present limits.

SIGNIFICANT.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the proposi-tion to suspend the neutrality laws in relation to Spain, has the following significant paragraph:—

Spain, has the following significant paragraph:—

'The proposition of Mr. Slidell contemplates a measure of the utmost consequence to the interests of the South; yet, strangely enough, it is mistropresented and opposed by a portion of the South rern press. It is not at all singular that the New York Tribune and the National Era, governed by the combined impulses of party spirit and free soil fanaticism, should discountenaire a proposition to fanaticism, should discountenaire a proposition to farm a Democratic President with power to forbid the abolition of slavery in Cuba; but it argues either gross misconception or treacherous indifference in a Southern journal to resist a measure of such moment to the welfare of the South.'

THE POSSESSION OF CUBA.

. The advantages of seizing the present opportunity to settle our outstanding account with Sp and secure our position on this continent by ding Cuba to our dominions, are notable and spicuous. If this country have any destiny at all, it is destined to become the leading maritime and commercial nation of the earth. Its maritime ascendency can never be safe so long as Cuba—the key to the Gulf of Mexico—is in the hands of a foreign power. Its commercial greatness cannot be consummated while a large fertile island within a few miles of our coast belongs to Spain, and is actually used for the purpose of keeping us in check. Moderate conservative men must bear in actually used for the purpose of keeping us in check. Moderate conservative men must bear in mind, that the moment we lose sight of this practical destiny of ours, the national mind reverts to sectional squabbles and internal strife. Those who scoff at the idea of a war with Spain, are the very men who are constantly crying aloud for the dissolution of the Union. We—by no means seeking either to exaggerate the evis of the latter or to disguise the risk of the former—hold that a foreign war even if it bore no good fruit at all. foreign war, even if it bore no good fruit at all, would be better for this country than an internal war about slavery. Those who think with us, will regard the Pierce administration as the most worthless government we ever had, if the present opportunity of settling with Spain is lost.—N. Y. Herald

APRICANIZATION OF CUBA.

sible achievement. Congress may not intercene to restore the status quo, and the Badger previso may prevent the revival of the colonial law. Hence, the timely and energetic action of our Government, or its criminal apathy, must determine whether the acquisition of Cuba is to be a blessing or a curse to the South.

The Enguirer discloses the way in which the since become a "nuisance" to the United States, curse to the South.

The Enquirer, discloses the way in which the thing is to be managed, so as to maintain our chartacter as a 'Christian, God-fearing Nation.' Mr. lovely island turned into a sort of lazar-house of runaway slaves and abolition incendiaries, our sould be abatement of the nuisance. voice will demand the abatement of the nuisance. Spain and her allies may as well know this now as later. Never will the American people submit to such a change in the condition of an island, within sight of their own shores, and commanding so formidable a position. The Africanization of Cuba is attempted to be justified by England on the ground of a desire to arrest the slave trade; and yet England is well aware that the only effective way to accomplish that result is to make fore the lapse of another year, the destiny of Cuba fective way to accomplish that result is to make will be determined forever. A Democratic Administration will not suffer an adverse solution of this British ministry would rather see the island sunk Cuba a State of the American Union. But the British ministry would rather see the island sunk into the sea, than that it should pass into the hands of the American people; and Spain has united with France and England in attempting the next thing to that—that being to render Cuba both valueless to us as an acquisition and the citadel where enemies of the American Union may safely concoct and consummate their plots. England expects to employ the Fred Douglass of our free States to lead the Africans in Cuba against the South and its institutions. The dreadful drama of San Domingo would then be attempted under English and Spanish auspices, and the Cuban whites compelled to fly before the suddenly-liberated blacks—and all this in the name of philanthropy—all this to put a stop to the slave trade!

The Africanization of Cuba will never succeed.— Washington Union.

THE TIME PIXED.

"With intense interest the South contemplates the successive steps in progress towards the acquisition of Cuba. We believe the event is rapidly approaching. We believe the Administration will turn the propitious circumstances of the hour to good account. We do not doubt for a moment, that before the expiration of this Presidential tion.'

NOTHING SO FEARPUL AS LIBERTY !!!

We regard an attempt to Africanize Cuba, to

SLAVERY'S POREIGN POLICY.

The Washington Sentinel, cautiously deprecating American sympathy in behalf of Turkey against "The real interests of the United States do no

demand that Russia should be overthrown; and if England and France insist upon doing more than to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire by checking the aggressive policy of Russia, a new question will be presented for the consideration of the American people. The Turks ought to be sustained, because they are right, and are fighting in the holy cause of self-protection. It is right that the English and French should aid the Turk, because fall of the Ottoman empire would be most fatal to them. But the alliance must cease when it has accomplished its rightful objects. If the alliance shows an aggressive purpose, or a disposition to extend its operations, then the United States may be forced to make and sustain another declaration as to the western hemisphere, or to change her attitude with regard to the eastern continent."

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

"The relations between the North and the South are very analagous to those which subsisted between Greece and the Roman Empire after the subjugation of Achais by the consul Mummius. The dignity and energy of the Roman character, conspicuous in war and in politics, were not easily tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry and literature. erature. The degenerate and pliant Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the handicraft and polite the contrary, excelled in the handicrast and polite professions. We learn from the vigorous invective of Juvenal, that they were the most useful and capable servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric. Obsequious, dexterous, and ready, the versatile Greeks monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and manufacturing in the Roman Empire—allowing their masters ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field. The people of the Northern States of this confederacy, exhibit the same aptitude for the arts of industry. They excel as clerks, mechanics and tradesmen, and they have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing and peddling.'—Richmond Enquirer.

Constitutional men in the North have a duty to perform that requires nerve, patriotism, and steadfastness to principle: and they will find their ennobling reward not in the smiles of power, but in the gratitude that wells up from the great heart of the men and women of fifteen States—of those who would to-morrow be given to the flames, and to all the horrors of civil war, by the present abolition agitators, led by Garrison and Phillips, and the paid slaves of monarchy, and cheered on by the shouts of Greeley. Such is the work confided to the brave men of the free States; and let it be noted that these men are found alone in the democratic party. While the peculiar institutions of the South exist, abolitionism in its worst forms will rave and threaten—will plot and counter-plot the brave men of the free States; and let it be noted that these men are found alone in the democratic party. While the peculiar institutions of the South exist, abolitionism in its worst forms will rave and threaten—will plot and counter-plot—will seek by every means to excite servile war and to precipitate sudden emancipation, no matter at what sacrifice of human life. Shall the foul falsehoods of the New York Tribune and its associates paralyze us in the performance of our plain duty, in view of such a prospect to our country and to our race! such a prospect to our country and to our race! This is a practical question. It meets us everywhere. It cannot be avoided. It dare not be shirked. Looked directly in the face, and met in the spirit of philanthropy—of humanity—it is in answer to every threat and to every slauder that the deprayed and prurient ingenuity of abolition has ever invented and proclaimed.—Washington Union.

ACTION OF CONNECTICUT.

The Richmond Whig, speaking of the resolutions adopted by the Connecticut Legislature in reference to the Nebraska bill, says:—

The idea of these Connecticut gentlemen, that The idea of these Connecticut gentlemen, that they mean 'never to consent to the legal or actual admission of slavery' into the territory of Nebraska, conveys a threat which, while it indicates the extent to which an unscrupulous fanaticism may go, is not very apt seriously to affect the nerves of Southern men. We are not to be deterred from insisting upon our equal rights under the Constitution, by any amount of bluster and bravado. Intimidation is, perhaps, the last thing to which we are disposed to yield. We are duly economical of our carcasses, but we consider a craven submission to tyranny, injustice, and wrong, as even worse than exposure to personal danger. It even worse than exposure to personal danger. It would probably be well, therefore, for these Connecticut savans to reconsider their frightful determination, and take a different task. termination, and take a different tack. All we have to do, however, is to await patiently the attempts of Northern bravados to carry their impudent threats into execution. We may then take a calm survey of the whole field, and determine upon such action as our interests and safety may require.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We are glad to see the Democratic press of Pennsylvania presenting a bold and almost unbro-ken front on the Nebraska question. We find in our exchanges a number of articles of great ability. our exchanges a number of articles of great ability, maintaining true doctrines with a zeal and fervor that has the true ring of the olden times. The panic which the machinations of a few abolitioneffect, and before long, it will be difficult to find in our good old State, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, as it is now to find in our ranks an advocate of a United States Bank, or of a high protective tariff .-Pennsylvanian.

From the Washington Union.

THE OPINIONS OF A CLERGYMAN. The following is an extract of a letter received by a distinguished member of Congress, dated Bristol (Va.) Station, May 9, 1854: 'I thank you for sending me Senator Douglas's

letter, vindicating his character and position on the Nebraska bill, against the assaults contained in the proceedings of a public meeting, composed of twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. My first impulse, on reading it, was to thank God that the Nebraska bill, against the assaults contained in the proceedings of a public meeting, composed of twenty-five clergymen of Chicago. My first impulse, on reading it, was to thank God that the protest of the 3,000 New England clergymen had been presented to the Senate, inasmuch as it has already had the effect to 'expose the hidden things of dishonesty,' and to call forth the expression of views from honorable senators, showing that there is still among our public men, a disposition to forhid the bans of union sought to be formed between Church and State, and has led me to hope that it will have the effect to incline our senators and representatives in Congress to bestow a greater degree of consideration upon the petitions sent them from time to time against the appointment of chaplains to be paid out of the spublic treasury. I have presentatives in Congress to bestow a greater degree of consideration upon the petitions sent them from time to time against the appointment of chaptains to be paid out of the public treasury. I have but one objection to the honorable senator's letter—and that is, he has treated them throughout with more respect and kindness than their daring assumptions entitle them to receive. Claiming to speak to you in the name of God, they should at least have pointed to the passage in His word, wherein He had authorized them thus to speak and thus to the passage. but one objection to the honorable senator's letter—and that is, he has treated them throughout with more respect and kindness than their daring assumptions entitle them to receive. Claiming to speak to you in the name of God, they should at least have pointed to the passage in His word, wherein He had authorized them thus to speak and thus to threaten. They claim to be the exponents of the will of God, but when their exposition is produced, it proves to be the will of run-mad funatics, who have received their commission and qualifications from some theological seminary, and not from God. The will of God is fully expressed in His word, and all that ministers are required to do, in connexion with the governments of the world may be found expressed in the first and second verses of the second chapter of Paul's first letter to Timothy.

'But our senators need not suppose that, although the signers of that protest may be termed 'legion,' they speak the sentiments of all the ministers—no, not even in New England; in evidence of which, I herewith send you a number of the 'Signs of the Times,' published by a minister of the Gospel, in the editorial columns of which you will find a merited rebuke dealt out against these 3,000 clergymen, in which the editor is fully sustained by every minister and member composing his subscription list, which extends over every

guage as they have. It will do more to open the eyes of the community in regard to their dictatorial spirit than volumes which might have been writ-

'The castigation which they received from the undaunted Senators Douglas, Mason, Butler, Petitt, and others, may make them wince; but we hope it may do them good. Should the whole af-fair be so overruled as to lead the Senate and the House of Representatives to abolish the chaplaincy, and so effectually sever these unnatural liga-ments which now unite the church and State, we shall have cause for unfeigned thanks to God.'

From the Baltimore Patriot.

very sentiment so durable, so unrelenting, so vigilant, that the government cannot outwit or undermine it; consequently, the only way in which you can save the slave, is so to arrange political circumstances that there shall be no such government in existence."—[Our italics.]

Here is a declaration that the success of abolitionism is paramount to the preservation of the Union! It is followed by the assertion, that if Hancock and Adams could be heard upon the subject, ' so far from finding fault with disunion,' they would say-

ists originally produced, is re-acting with powerful effect, and before long, it will be difficult to find in our good old State, an anti-Nebraska Democrat, as against our memory. It is but justice to the past to suppose they did not mean to leave us such a legacy as they have done.

The New York Tribune has signalized itself by avowing doctrines equally subversive of the Union.
It declares the passage of the Nebraska bill tantamount to a civil Revolution, and an open declaration of War between Freedom and Slavery on the North American Continent, to be ccaselessly waged till one or the other party finally and absolutely triumphs; and in urging opposition to the pas-sage of this obnoxious law, uses the following language:-

Better that confusion should ensue-better that dis-

Such are the objects, and such the language of men who direct the abolition movement. The one declares that the Union ought to be dissolved, the

3,000 clergymen, in which the editor is fully sustained by every minister and member composing his subscription list, which extends over every State and Territory on the continent:

Extract from the 'Signs of the Times,' devoted to the old school cause of the Baptist church, and published at Middletown, New York, of the date of April 1, 1854.

1, 1854.

With the political bearings of the Nebraska bill, and of all other bills before the Congress of the United States, we do not design to meddle through our paper. We have higher and more ascred matters to dwell upon—matters which concern the kingdom of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. His kingdom is not of this world, and He has commanded the subjects of His kingdom to mark the distinction be has made between the church and the State—to render unto Caesar the things which belong to God. As citizens of this world, we are commanded to be in subjection to the powers that be, because they are instituted of God. So far, therefore, as they do not infringe upon our inalienable rights of conscience, we are required by the authority of our Lord and master to be in subjection.

idence. What the South asks is principle. If sla dence. What the South asks is principle. If slavery is to work out its destiny—flourish and decay—very well. If it is the instrument of Christianizing Africa—very well. If slavery cannot exist in Nebraska, or the people say it shall not—so be it. If a new State from Texas thinks fit to come in few why let it can. in free, why let it come. In short, leave slavery as the framers of our Constitution found it—a social life, and a matter not to be interfered with .- Ibid.

Providence correspondence of the Gloucester Telegraph. Let us hear some of the beautiful sentiments ut-Let us hear some of the beautiful sentiments ut-tered at the last Anti-Slavery meeting in New York, (uttered too, I am sorry to say, in the church of Rev. Mr. Chapin,) and say whether such language is calculated to promote the cause of the slave,— whether the slave has not reason to exclaim, 'God save me from my friends!' Mr. Garrison proposed

he following resolution : 'Resolved, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the Slave Power is, the dissolution of the existing

H. C. Wright said he liked that resolution very much. 'The only thing of importance,' said Mr. W., 'is, the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I think that I am a traitor to that Constitution. tion.' And this traitor to his country, in speaking of religion, said, 'The Christian's God, as I think often, is the most accursed of demons.' And in this strain the agitator went on to demounce every-thing good and holy, concluding with the sentiment that 'he should be glad to see slavery spread over the country, and white men sold; he would be glad to see Franklin Pierce sold as a slave.' Charming consistency this! Because slavery cannot be im-mediately abolished in a portion of the country, this friend of the slave would have the peculiar in-stitution established throughout the entire land, stitution established throughout the entire land, and including all the people. So much for Horace Greeley's teaching. He would have the Capitol and all beneath it buried in one common ruin, rather than that his wishes should be defeated—Wright would have a great evil spread all over the nation, if it cannot be eradicated from a portion of it.

What sublime moral philosophy!

And then the amiable Wendell Phillips said-The only remedy for the slave is, in the destruction of this government. I challenge any man to tell me what good this government has done for tell me what good this government has done for us.' If Phillips had asked what the Government had not done, it might be answered that it had not provided a rope and scaffold for their unblushing treason. Edmund Quincy, too, said 'he hardly knew of any government that he would not prefer to live under, to this—the Constitution was a nullity, a blurred and tattered parchment, and he thought that it would be a good thing if it was destroyed.' Quincy thought Russia a land of perfect freedom compared with this country. It is the land for just such knaves as he. The knout would soon cure their treason.

soon cure their treason.

We have indeed fallen upon strange times. In the National Councils we see a proposition intro-duced, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the States, if it do not shake the integrity of the Union itself ; and its friends using every stifle discussion, to rob the representatives of the people of their right to be heard. Threats are uttered, the lie is given, and members throw off their coats to do personal violence one to another. In New York, in the church of God, treason is boldly New York, in the church of God, treason is boldly preached, the Constitution denounced, a portion of our countrymen held up as pirates and murderers,—even God defied, and the Bible scoffed at. An influential press deliberately considers whether it would be better that the Capitol should be fired by the torch of the incondiger. it would be better that the Capitol should be fired by the torch of the incendiary, and all its inmates destroyed,—better that confusion and discord should reign, and the government break up in wild disor-der, than that the proposition in question should be consummated. In Boston and its vicinity, the 'Angel Gabriel' appears, and his mission upon earth is attended with excited mobs, who attack churches, mutilate the limbs of their fellow-beings; and night after night, mayors of cities and magisand night after night, mayors of cities and magis-trates of towns are on duty, and soldiers at their posts under arms, in order to subdue riota occasion-ed by the ravings of a poor lunatic! Surely the times are out of joint—and if there is nothing very alarming in all these outbreaks of passion, fanati-cism, and disorder, neither do they bode any good to the future tranquillity and happiness of the coun-try.

THE ABOLITION HYENAS. A letter from Washington to the New York Es

press, remarking upon the sour and indecent lan-guage which the crazy malignants of the abolition party applied to Daniel Webster, during the late party applied to Daniel Webster, during the late anniversary meeting at New York, observes that the disgraceful language applied by Wendell Philips, Theodore Parker and other itinerant Abolition orators to Daniel Webster.excites the astonishment of all persons who have any claim to be regarded as respectable members of society in this section of the Union. It is a frequent remark that such language would not be tolerated for an instant at a public meeting in any Southern city, notwithstanding Mr. Webster was a Northern man, and for the greater portion of his public life regarded as an opponent of the South. Southern men naturally infer that public opinion at the North must have become lamentably demoralized, when even the ilbecome lamentably demoralized, when even the illustrious dead are not exempt in their graves from the foul-mouthed and sacrilegious abuse of self-styled "friends of the human race." "Baston Courier.

CUTANEOUS DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Perkins—who represents (!) in this Congress the district so long honorably represented by Preston King—in his speech on the Nebraska Bill, 'declared himself to be no Abolitionist, contended that the negro was of an inferior race, and believed that free negroes were a nuisance. He acknowledged that the state of Slavery was favorable to the increase of that race, and, though he had no objection to gentlemen holding slaves in Central America, he protested against their bringing the colored race into that portion of the country which had been dedicated to freedom.

This is a precious specimen of Cutaneous Democracy.

The Washington Sentinel, referring to an invita-tion reported to have been extended to Henry Ward Bescher to 'settle' in Washington city, save—

Beecher to 'settle' in Washington city, says—
'We doubt not, Beecher is impudent enough to essay to establish himself here, if money is to be made by it, notwithstanding his long career of vilification and abuse of this, and all American slareholding communities. We know not what pay his Northern admirers might give him, though we can assure him that if, under pretence of preaching the Gospel, he undertakes to malign us after his old fashion, in our very midst, the people of Washington will pay him in tar and feathers, or some other similar currency. If he courts martyrdom, let him try the apperiment.

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, JUNE 2, 1854.

ANOTHER SIMS CASE IN BOSTON-SLAVE HUNTING DEPENDED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET-CIVIL LIBERTY PROS-TRATE BEFORE MILITARY DESPOTISM-MASSACHUSETTS IN CHAINS, AND HER SUBJUGATION ABSOLUTE—THE DAYS OP 1776 RETURNED.

Since the Revolution of 1776, Boston has never wit nessed such a popular excitement—the Commonwealth tions of society-as during the past week-and 'the end is not yet.' Our limits leave us no room for comments-no room to record a tithe of what has trans pired, to record which, in detail, would occupy a hundred columns. The facts must speak for themselves.

Pursuant to a warrant issued in this city on Wedne day, 24th inst., by United States Commissioner Edward G. Loring,-authorizing the arrest of Anthony Burns a negro, an alleged fugitive from the ' service and labo of Charles F. Suttle, a merchant of Alexandria, Va ... the United States Marshal apprehended, on the evening of that day, at the corner of Brattle and Court streets the person named in the writ. Burns was noiseless! conveyed to the Court House, where he passed the night in the keeping of the Marshal. On Thursday morning at nine o'clock, the United States Marshal made return of his doings to the Commissioner, who proceeded to in vestigate the case. Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Ed ward G. Parker appeared as counsel for the claimant and Messrs. Richard H. Dana, Jr., Charles M. Ellis and Robert Morris volunteered as counsel for the alleged slave. The official papers, embracing the customar powers of Attorney, &c., from the Court in Alexandria having been read, Mr. Parker read the complaint. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: MASSACHUSETTS DIS

To the Marshal of our District of Massachusetts, to either of his Deputies.

In the name of the President of the United States America, you are hereby commanded forthwith to apprehend Anthony Burns, a negro man, alleged now to be in your District, charged with being a fugitive from labor, and with having escaped from service in the State of Virginia, if he may be found in your precinct, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, and have him forthwith before me, Edward G. Loring, one of the Commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States for the said District, then and there to answer to the complaint of Charles F. Suttle of Alexandria, in the said State of Virginia, merchant, alleging, under oath, that the said Anthony Burns, on the twenty-fourth day of March last, did, and for a long time prior thereto, had owed service and labor to him, the said Suttle, in the State of Virginia, under the laws thereof; and that while held to service there by said Suttle, the said Rurns exerted from the said by said Suttle, the said Burns escaped from the said State of Virginia into the said State of Massachusetts State of Virginia into the said State of Massachusetts; and that said Burns still owes service and labor to said State in the said State of Virginia; and praying that said Burns may be restored to him, said Suttle, in said State of Virginia, and that such further proceedings may then and there be had in the premises as are by law in such cases provided. Hereof fail not, and make due return of this writ, with your doings thereon, before me. Witness my hand and seal, at Boston aforesaid, thi

twenty-fourth day of May, in the year one thousa eight hundred and fifty-four. EDW. G. LORING, Commissioner,

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETT DISTRICT 88., May 25, 1854. Pursuant herewith, I have arrested the within named Anthony Burns, and now have him before the Com-

ner within named, for examination.
WATSON FREEMAN, U. S. Marshal.

On Thursday morning, the prisoner was arraigne before Commissioner Edward G. Loring, in the U. S. Court Room, upon a complaint alleging that he 'owed service and labor' to Col. Charles F. Suttle, a merchan of Alexandria, Va., having clandestinely escaped there from on the 24th of March last, when he left Virginia for Massachusetts.

Messrs. Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker ay peared as counsel for the claimant, and Messrs. Rich ard H. Dana, Jr., and Charles M. Ellis volunteered for the prisoner. Sundry legal papers, tending to es tablish the claim, were exhibited to the Court; and, in addition, William Brent, a merchant of Richmond testified to the ownership by Col. Suttle, and identi fied the prisoner as the human 'chattel.'

ground that the prisoner was not prepared to make his

Mr. Parker opposed the postponement, on the ground that the claimant was here from a distance. The slave he said, was willing to go back.

C. M. Ellis, Esq., also argued in favor of postpon ment. He stated that a decision, in so important a cas should not be given until the fullest and fairest trial

and this they had a right to demand. The prisoner having expressed his wish to have hi trial postponed till he could obtain counsel, the Com missioner postponed the further consideration of the

case until Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. The prisoner was then remanded into the custody

During the day on Friday, Court Square was filled

with a deeply excited and most anxious multitude, bu no attempts were made to disturb the peace. On Friday evening, at only a few hours' notice, a

immense meeting of the citizens of Boston and vicinity was held in Fancuil Hall, (far beyond the capacity the building)—the thrilling proceedings of which may be found in subsequent columns. George R. Russell Esq., of Roxbury, presided—a series of spirited resolufions was responded to with thunders of acclamationthe most prominent speakers being Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips, whose efforts were never matched by Patrick Henry and James Otis, and will become fa mous in the World's History of Freedom. While Mr. Phillips was carnestly discountenancing any contem-plated violence that night, a person in the gallery cried out with a stentorian voice, 'that a large body of ne groes were already storming the Court House, and at tempting a resone,' This made a general sensation but some shouted, 'It is a sell,' while others hurried to Court Square—the greater portion of the audience re tiring in a quiet and orderly manner, apparently giv ing credit to the reported attack.

tering upon the Eastern Avenue, in the space of minute or two, several hundred people had collected and the officers in the building closed the doors. Pres ently there was a rush to the West side, and a crow of several hundred persons was assembled upon the opposite sidewalk. Several heads appeared from the windows in the third story, from one of which two pis-

tols were discharged in quick successi

This seemed to exasperate the crowd most intensely nd a rush was made to the door. Finding that would not yield readily, a piece of joist about ten fee long, seven inches wide, and two inches thick, was procured, and with it some six or eight strong men soo battered down the door. The menials of the kidnapper inside, all armed to the teeth, made a desperate res ance in the entry way, with clubs and cutlasses, and just at this juncture, a dozen policemen from the Centre Watch House, arrived upon the ground, and, in a few ments arrested several persons, and took them to Watch House. While thus engaged, several pie tol shots were heard in the entry, by those outside, on hich, it was afterwards ascertained, had resulted the employ of the kidnappers, named James Batchelde It is questionable whether he lost his life by design usion, as the entry was quite dark. Th salt had no connection whatever with the Paner Hall meeting, and was the act of some half dozen in pulsive and unreasoning persons, without plan or ev

After the arrests had been made, the crowd, although excited, remained quiet, but a Lex element was intro-

duced by the arrival of a military company. The Boston Artillery, Capt. Evans, were in the streets, for the usual drill. When they marched up Court Street, the crowd at once supposed them to be the U. S. Marines. come to preserve order, and they were at once saluted with hisses, growns and other marks of derision. Capt Evans, seeing an excited crowd, and not knowing anything of the disturbance, immediately marched his co pany down the west side of the Court House, and halte the square, the crowd giving way. When the can of the appearance of the company was explained, the crowd gave them three cheers, and the company retire to their armory, and were dismissed.

By order of the Mayor, the Boston Artillery and th Columbian Artillery were ordered out, and about midnight they took quarters in the City Hall, where they remained during the night, without further or

night, outside the Court House, and, throughout the whole evening and night, an additional strong force was inside, fully armed, and prepared for any emer

About midnight, a steamboat was sent to Fort Inde pendence, with an order from the Marshal for the troops at that port to come to the city equipped for service and at an early hour on Saturday, they were marche up State street, and quartered in the upper rooms of the Court House. Orders were also sent for the marines at the navy yard to come over, and a detachment of fifty men, most of them foreigners, were marched over in obedience to the summons; and shortly after, several companies of uniformed militia appeared upon the ground, and were afterwards quartered in various places in the vicinity.

The Mayor remained at the Police Office all night, a hat was the nearest point of information.

During Saturday forenoon, a crowd of persons, nur bering at different times from two to three thousa ersons, were assembled in the square about the Court House. No demonstration of violence were made, but several young men were arrested for making a noise and for using language calculated to excite disorder The Mayor appeared upon the steps of the Court House, about eleven o'clock, and briefly addressed the crowd. He expressed regret at the assemblage, and warned the multitude, as good and peaceable citizens to quietly go to their own homes, at the same time ad ding that a sufficient force was in readiness to preserve the public peace; and that, at all hazards, the laws of the city, the laws of the State, and the laws of the United States should be maintained.

At 11 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the examination of the fugitive was resumed before Commissioner Loring. Burns is a good looking negro, about 30 years of age and carries upon his person the marks and scars inflict ed upon him by his brutal matser, who, we are told by Virginia gentleman, who has known him for years, bears the reputation of being the most inhuman maste in the county, in which he resides. Burns was brought into Court, hand-cuffed and guarded by five desperat look fellows, all of whom were armed with revolvers, the handles of which protruded from the pockets of their coats. The passage-ways were all strongly guarded by the U. S. marines, and files of soldiers occupied all the

Seth J. Thomas and E. G. Parker, Esq. appeared counsel for the claimants, and Richard H. Dana, Jr. and Charles M. Ellis, Esq. for the fugitive, who asked for a further delay, for the purpose of preparing the case. This was strenuously resisted by the opposite counsel, on the ground that the law required the proceedings to be summary!

The Commissioner decided that the request for delay was reasonable, and he adjourned the hearing until Monday, at 11 o'clock.

In the Police Court, at about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the nine alleged rioters were brought up for examination. They had, up to that hour, been kept in the Watch-house, and were then escorted over by a full guard of watchmen.

The complaint alleges that Albert G. Brown, Jr. John J. Roberts, Henry Howe, Martin Stowell, John Thompson, Walter Finney, John Wesley, Walter Bishop and Thomas Jackson, (the last four colored,) did, on the 26th inst., assault James Batchelder with a pistol, and him, the said Batchelder, did kill and murder.

The complaint was signed by Luther A. Ham, Dep uty Chief of Police, and he moved that the case be post poned till Thursday, as it was not yet ascertained what witnesses could be obtained.

Charles G. Davis and J. A. Andrew, Esqs., who apared for the defence, wished the examination place immediately; but the Court would not allow that. Mr. Davis suggested that, as some of the parties were arrested previous to the assault upon Batchelder, they could not be held responsible for the murder.

Mr. Ham replied that the parties were acting in cor cert, for a mutual purpose.

The Court said that no action could be taken in rela

tion to discriminating between the parties now, and postponed the hearing till 11 o'clock next day, Tuesday foresoon, intimating that if the government were not ready, there would be a further postponement.

The parties were then committed to jail, without bail, to await the time for examination.

After the above examination, a man by the name John Morrison was brought in on the same charge, as implicated with the above party, and committed without bail on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the accused were again brought before the Police Court. Geo. P. Sanger, District Attorney, ppeared for the Government ; and G. F. Farley, C. G. Davis, J. A. Andrew, M. H. Smith and Robert Morris for the defence. After considerable discussion, the case was postponed to Friday next. George Palmer, one of the persons arrested in Court

Square, on Saturday forenoon, has been committed to jail charged with assaulting an officer.

A post mortem examination of the body of Mr. Bate elder was held on Saturday, and it was ascertained that was not shot, but stabbed, the wound being six inches deep. It is stated that when he was wounded, he ex-claimed, 'I am stabbed.'

Besides those previously mentioned, the following persons have been arrested : John C. Cluer, Lewis Osgood, James Bellows, Thomas Forrety, Charles H. Crickray, James Cunningham and Joseph Brown.

While Wm. C. Fay, Esq., was conversing with prisoner, on Saturday, his remarks excited the ire of a stout negro named Wilson Hopewell, who struck Mr. Fay. Officers Tarleton and Cook, who had been watching his movements, immediately arrested him, when ent struggle ensued. Wilson drew a dirk knife, but the officers wrested it from him, and succeeded in con veying him to the Centre Watch House, and subsequent ly to jail. He seized Mr. Tarleton by the throat, and did not release his grasp till he reached the Watel

About half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday e Cadets, Col. Amory, were drawn up into line in Court Square, and Mayor Smith being introduced to the Com-Square, and Mayor Smith being introduced to the Com-pany, made a brief and very appropriate speech, expres-sing his confidence in their efficiency and honesty of purpose, and remarking on the orderly spirit generally manifested by the citizens.

There were apprehensions of violent attacks upon the houses of Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker on

Saturday night. Every preparation was made for the

suppression of disorder, but none occurred.

At 9 o'clock the New England Guards, 49 guns, Capt. Henshaw, came on duty and quartered at City Hall. I was stated that the Light Guard were in their armory. The Cadets were quartered at the Albion. Sergeants Guards of the Light Dragoons and Lancers were a their armories. Orders were given that, in case of any outbreak, the military should report to General Ed-

but Court Square was the centre of curiosity, and thou ands visited the spot during the day and evening, the whole city being deeply moved.

On Sunday forenoon, the following request was placed each pulpit of Boston and vicinity

Anthony Burns, now in prison, and in danger of being sent into slavery, most earnestly asks your prayers and those of your congregation, that God would remember him in his great distress, and deliver him from hi eril. From Rev. Mr. Grimes and Deacon Pitts, at Barns

This request was very generally complied with, an

nstances very earnes The city was comparatively quiet on Monday. The Chief of Police caused ropes to be stretched ac evenues to Court Square, and all persons not having siness within were excluded. There was, however, a nsiderable collection of people in Court-street during

the day, but there was no attempt at disturbance.

At a quarter past 12, M., a deputation of the friend of liberty from Worcester, about three hundred in num ber, marched into Court Square in procession, two by two. The appearance of this body of men from the rural districts created some excitement among the outsiders, who cheered them with a will. It also excited some sensation in the Court room, but no act of violence

was committed. The Worcester delegation held a meeting at the lower hall of the Tremont Temple, Dr. Martin, of Worcester, presiding, where speeches were made by W. L. Garrion, S. P. Hanscom, and others.

During the afternoon, the silk banner of the delega tion, having upon it this inscription—' Worcester Free dom Club—Warm Hearts and Fearless Souls—True to the Union and Constitution'; and on the reverse Freedom National-Slavery Sectional! Liberty, E quality, Fraternity ! '-having thereon the figure of the Goddess of Liberty-while being exhibited in Cour Square, was audaciously seized and carried off by the Police. Also two placards to this effect- Shall Free dom or Slavery Triumph? Let Massachusetts speak Surely, this is Russian despotism !

Subsequently, the Worcester delegation demand their banner, and it was restored. It was again exhibited, but quickly torn down.

The following official notice was placarded throughou the city :-

TO THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON. CITY HALL, BOSTON, May 27, 1854. Under the excitement that now pervades the city, you are respectfully requested to co-operate with the Municipal authorities in the maintenance of

peace and good order.

The laws must be obeyed, let the consequence be what they may. J. V. C. SMITH, Mayor. At a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, Alderm Williams offered the following order :-

That his Honor the Mayor be and he is hereby instructed to notify Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the District Court of the United States, to discontinue the use of the Court House, in Court Square, as the place of confinement for any fugitive slave, and that he also be directed to order the. United States Marines, now stationed in said building, to be removed from thence, so that the proceedings of the State Courts may not be interrupted, and that the same be attended to forthwith. Alderman Williams, in offering the order, stated that

he put it forth as a peace measure, and thought that the trial of the fugitive should be held at the Navy Yard.

A few remarks were made by other members of th Board, when the vote was taken on the passage, which resulted as follows :- Yeas-Aldermen Williams, Washburn, Allen. Nays-Aldermen Dunham, Munroe, Drake and his Honor the Mayor.

The Washington Union says that the President h telegraphed to the U.S. Marshal at Boston, saying tha his conduct in the matter of the slave case was fully approved by the Government, and that the law mus

The Commonwealth of Monday afternoon had th following special despatch :-

New York, May 29, 1854. Brothers and Citizen of Boston! Deliver not the oppressed into the hand of the oppressor! Liberty or death! MANY CHRISTIANS OF NEW YORK.

During this protracted trial, the Vigilance Commi tee have been in constant session, 'leaving no ston unturned,' and exerting themselves to the utmost t baffle the slave hunter, and deliver the prey out of his hand. They have spared no expense nor labor. FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM OF FRIDAY NIGHT. T

funeral of James Rachelder, who was killed in defending slave-catchers on Friday night, took place from Charlestown on Sunday afternoon. There were but few person

The following is the form of the condition on which the sum of \$1200 was subscribed for the purchase of Burns, on Saturday night :-

Boston, May 27th, 1854. 'We, the undersigned, agree to pay Anthony Burns or order, the sum set against our respective names for the purpose of enabling him to obtain his freedom from the United States Government, in the hands of whose officers he is now held as a slave.'

Col. Suttle having backed out, the following placar was posted about the city :-

'The man is not to be bought! He is still in th slave pen in the Court House! The kidnappe agreed, both publicly and in writing, to sell his for twelve hundred dollars. That sum was raise by eminent Boston citizens, and offered him. Bu off! The kidnapper breaks his agreement, although the U.S. Commissioner advised him to keep it.— Be on your guard against all lies. Watch the slave pen. Let every man attend the trial.

Also, the following :-

Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts! Read and Consider! Last Saturday, the Kidnapper's Counsel, (Seth J. Thomas and Edward G. Parker,) drew up a paper stating, 'that the person named Anthony Burns, now and here claimed as a slave, will be sold by his alleged master for a sum certain, to wit: twelve hundred dollars.' Saturday night, to wit: twelve hundred dollars.' Saturday night, the money was tendered by Rev. Mr. Grimes and Hamilton Willis, Esq. The kidnapper's counsel, with Messrs. Grimes and Willis, went to the office of Commissioner Loring. They all went to the Marshal's office, to execute the documents, where they met Hallett and the Marshal, who purposely delayed operations until after 12 o'clock, when the deed could not be legally done. The counsel and the Lommissioner agreed to meet Mr. Grimes at 8 deed could not be legally done. The counsel and
the Commissioner agreed to meet Mr. Grimes at 8
o'clock, Menday morning, execute the documents,
and release the man. This (Monday) morning, at
8 o'clock, they were waited on, at the Marshal's
office, by Mr. Grimes. The Kidnapper refused
to take the money when tendered to him; refused
to sell the man at any price, and now declares that
he will take his slave back to Virginia!
Monday morning, May 20, 1854.

The following was also placarded :-

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE-TO THE PUBLIC. Burns, the alleged fugitive, this morning stated to us that he was arrested upon the false charge of robbing a jeweller's shop! That the statement that he wished, or is willing to return to slavery,

'18 A LIE!'

That he never so stated to any person. He has

given to us full power, under his own hand and seal, to act as his attornies, and has requested us to do everything in our power to save him from going back to slavery.

COFFIN PITTS, WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The trial of the alleged fugitive was continued from day to day, until Wednesday afternoon—when, all the evidence on both sides having been heard, and the pleas of counsel made, the Commissioner postponed the ivery of his decision until Friday, at 9 o'clock. THIS DAY, therefore, is to determine the fate of the victim erchance, the destinies of millions. Boston has known day equal to it in her eventful history.

It is extensively hoped and believed that d be favorable to poor Barns. In the indictment, it is averred that he escaped from Virginia on the 24th o cally testified that he had been employed in Boston. nt times, from the 4th to the 10th of March. idence was adduced to offset this. Legally, there

fore, Burns has a right to his discharge; morally, to send him into slavery, on any pretence, is to commi

Whatever may be the result, let it transpire in THE PRESENCE OF THE PEOPLE. Let them fill Court ware this morning, and there remain until Liberty or Slavery triumph. Gracious Heaven ! is there is to be any chance for the slave-hunter?

GREAT MEETING IN FANEUIL HALL.

SPEECHES OF WENDELL PHILLIPS AND THEODORE PARKER.

On Friday evening, Fancuil Hall was filled flowing, with the people of Boston and vicinity, to con-sider what steps should be taken to save Massachusett from the disgrace of having a man who claimed the protection of her laws, taken by violence from her me tropolis, and consigned to perpetual slavery. So intens was the feeling of the community, that multitudes who wished to get in were unable to find room.

The meeting was called to order at half past 7 clock, by S. E. Sewall, Esq., and the following person were chosen officers of the meeting :

President-Geonge R. Russell, Esq. of Roxbury. Vice Presidents-Samuel G. Howe, Wm. B. Spoone Francis Jackson, Timothy Gilbert, Rev. Mr. Grimes, Boston ; Francis W. Bird, of Walpole ; Albert G. Browne, of Salem ; Gershom B. Weston, of Duxbury T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; Charles Ellis, of Rox. bury ; Samuel Wales, Jr., Samuel Downer, Jr.

Secretaries-William L. Bowditch and Robert Mor. Mr. Russell made an effective address upon taking

the chair. He said, among the contingencies to which a man is liable, he should have said, yesterday, the last was, that he should be asked to preside over a meeting to consider the arrest of a fugitive slave in Bos Only the day before, he had said that a fugitive slave was mistaken in part ; God grant that he might not be in the whole. The boast said to have been made by slaveholder, that he would count his slaves on Bunker ed. Slavery, he said, has thrown off the mask and

The question arises, whether the men of Boston, of whether they are willing to do what it debases a man at of Probate. (Nine groans for him were given, with con-

Law-enduring, law-loving New England has made sa crifices enough, but it is hoped that there will be an become a part of the Union, and the area of freedom have been extended by voting in new slave States There were days when there were almost incredible persecutions here; when the whipping-post, the pillory and the gallows waited continually for men of doubtas the wonder and execration of posterity.

Thus will it be with our children, who shall yet look back on the great institution of to-day as a barbarity. The meeting, he said, had been called without distinction of party, to protest against a great wrong, not to be admitted to him. 'No, sir,' said the Marshal, to counsel violence. For himself, he had hoped to live you cannot see him. I do not admit any body but his and die in a free land, but the despotism of the Slave counsel to see him.' I replied, 'He has no counsel. Power had become more and more intolerable, until it Said I, Mr. Freeman, why did you admit Mr. Suttle had come to this, that Massachusetts law and the Mas- to see him last night? He made me only an evasive sachusetts Constitution, were powerless to protect citi- answer; he had none other to make. That is one-sided zens of our Commonwealth within her own borders. justice in the State of Massachusetts. That room has Mr. Russell's remarks were received with frequent been open at any time to the slaveholders, that they

meeting. He denounced in terms of just severity the his own friends, his companions, nobody was admitted servile tools of the slave power, who were the hired to see him. It was but by chance that he had course agents and employees of the kidnapper, and held up to in the State of Massachusetts. It was simply becau the soorn of the audience, the pusillanimity and hypocri- friends made their way, in spite of Marshal Freema sy of the Boston papers in regard to the kidnapping of into the court-room, and offered their services, to pre-Burns. The papers, he said, published this morning as serve him from the hands of the man-hunters. This a fact that the slave wanted to go back with his master, am telling you as a specimen of kidnapper sovereignty The slave had declared that he had no wish or desire to over the city of Boston at the present moment. go back, and yet the newspapers had refused to contra- A poor ignorant man, arrested by a law-overaw their advertising columns and received pay for so doing. court at the earliest hour-about to be hurried into They were willing to lie for nothing, but could only be slavery, without friends, a moment of deliberation, or prevailed upon to tell the truth by being paid for it.

Cambridge, then took the stand, and delivered an eloquent address, which stirred who claims him, and I come to ask what you are going

Several voices-Fight, fight ! and cheers. The Constitution of the United States is, I be lieve, for the fugitive, continued Mr.Swift, and I thank God that the city government of Boston is for him. (Tremendous applause and loud cheering.) The speaker said that the alleged fugitive was held in the Court House, without law and against the Constitution. Constitution ! there is no Constitution. On Monday last it a conquered State. There is not a State in the Union received one hundred and thirteen stabs, and died under not one, even the basest-that would submit to he the operation. If that man can walk abroad as a free- that fugitive slave leave it. New York has ber Syre man, then Faneuil Hall has a right to stand where it cuse to point to, where Jerry was sent to Canada

and I, for one, am on the side for liberty. Mr. Swift was followed by Dr. S. G. Howe, of Boston lowing series of Resolutions :-

1. Resolved, That the People of Massachusetts

thony Burns, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, on the lying pretence of having committed a crime against the laws of this State—his impriscomment as an alleged fugitive slave in the Court House, under guard of certain slave-catching ruffians—and his contemplated trial as a piece of property to-morrow morning—are outrages never to be sanctioned, or tamely submitted to. actioned, or tamely submitted to.

3. Resolved, That the time has come to declare

enstrate the fact, that no slaveholder 4. Resolved, That, (in the language of Algernon

Sidney.) 'that which is not just is not law, and that which is not law ought not to be obeyed.' 5. Resolved, That, leaving every man to deter-mine for himself the mode of resistance, we are united in the glorious sentiment of our revolutionary

united in the glorious sentiment of our revolutionary fathers. Resistance to tyrante is decience to God.

6. Resolved, That, of all tyrants who have ever cursed the earth, they are the most cruel and beastly, who deny the natural right of a man to his own body—of a father to his own child—of a husband to his own wife; whose traffic is in human fiesh and broken hearts; who defend chattel slavery as a divine institution; and who declare it to be their unalterable purpose indefinitely to extend and forever to perpetuate their infernal oppression.

pt with freedom; so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, we de-clare that, henceforth and forever, no compromises should be made with slavery.

8. Resolved, That nothing so well becomes Fanueil Hall as the most determined resistance to a bloody and overshadowing despotism.

9. Resolved, That no man's freedom is safe, un-

less all men are free.

10. Resolved, That it is the will of God that every man should be free; we will as God wills; God's

Wendell Phillips then came forward amid the ous cheers, and spoke as follows :-

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS. MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:

ou wish to know what I want? I want that man free in the streets of Boston. (Great cheering.) I was glad, fellow-citizens, to hear your loud applause w my friend, Mr. Swift, recognized the fact, that to-day, in distinction from the effort we made for Thomas Sims the city government is on our side. (Applause.) If they had only been so earlier! If the city police had en ordered then, as they are ordered now, not to lift been ordered then, as they are ordered now, not to lift a finger (tumultuous applause) in behalf of the kidnap-pers, on pain of dismission—if they had been told that under John P. Bigelow, as they are under Mayor Smith—Thomas Sims would have been here to-day, to thank Boston for his liberty and life. (Three cheers were given for Mayor Smith.) Fellow-citizens, to-morrow is to determine whether

we are worthy of our city government; whether we are ready to do the duty which they leave us to do. . (Applause.) There is no law in Massachusetts, and I hold. that when law ceases, the sovereignty of the people begins. I am against 'squatter sovereignty' in Nebras-ka, and I am against kidnapper sovereignty in the streets of Boston. (Great applause.) Yet, that is just the state of things to-day. I went to see that poor man this morning, and stood with him face to face. arrested early in the evening, night before last, as he was returning from his work, by seven men, with the customary lie that he was taken up for breaking into a store, and that if he would submit quietly, and be examined for half an hour, there would be no difficulty. And with that lie, he was got into the Court House and there, between four walls, with a dozen special officers, under Marshal Freeman, about him, the pretence was dropped, and his master appeared. Mark me ! his master appeared. (Cries of 'No!' 'No!' 'He has no master.') See to it, fellow-citizens, that in the streets of Boston, you ratify the verdict of Faneuil Hall to would never be arrested in and taken from Boston. He night, that Anthony Burns has no master but God (Sensation, followed by enthusiastic cheers.) I say, Mr. Chairman, the first man admitted to that

room was Col. Suttle, of Virginia. What right had he Hill, will not be mere words if this thing is consummat- there? None at all-none whatever! The unfortunate man was carried into Court before an infamous avowed the object of making one great slave country here. We have yielded and yielded—until compromise the State of Massachusetts appoints a Judge of Probate, has become concession, and concession has become a dislittle of the functions to which he is called, that this friendless and orphaned fugitive, who has sought refuge New England, of Fancuil Hall, are slave catchers; in the streets of Boston, finds his first enemy in a Judge siderable unction.) Let us remember, Mr. Chairman next winter, that we go before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and demand that such a Judge of Probate end to it when Haiti, Cuba, and other islands shall have shall no longer disgrace the State. (Cries of 'good, good,' and loud applause.) But, Mr. Chairman, I said Col. Suttle was admitted

for what? To question the man ;-to find out whether he would acknowledge himself a slave; to take advantage of his fear, of his confusion, of his ignorance ful faith; but there were doubtless men who look. The master, the slaveholder, the kidnapper, is admitted ed on with dislike, and hoped eternal ustice might to see him. Not one single friend, -neither his emsweep it away, as it has, to remain in memory only, ployer, nor his clergyman, nor any body, could be admitted to converse with him. I went this morning, with his clergyman, to Marshal Freeman, after Mr. Loring had granted a couple of days' delay, in order that he might consider what he should do, and we asked might mould, and overawe, and bully, and catch in his Francis W. Bird, Esq., of Walpole, next addressed the talk, and confuse the poor trembling fugitive; but of

lict the statements they had made, unless they did it in by his master-surrounded with jailors-dragged into the aid of counsel—this is Boston !

Massachusetts has a statute, made to meet this very the hearts of that vast audience to the highest pitch of case, by which the man shall be taken from the hand indignant enthusiasm. He said, we have amongst us of the Marshal, on proper security,-and we offered a man who was arrested under false pretences, and is him five thousand dollars bonds-and then it should be now incarcerated within five minutes walk of this hall. placed before a jury to say how much, if any thing, To-morrow morning he will be given up to the scoundrel kidnapper is entitled to. Mr. Freeman puts his foo against the door of that slave pen, and defies the State of Massachusetts. I say again, when law ceases in the city of Boston, it is time for the sovereignty of the people to begin. (Repeated cheers.) The city governmen stands neutral; let us govern the city. (Cries of 'good,' 'good,' and loud cheers.) The question to-morrow is, fellow-citizens, whether

Virginia conquers Massachusetts. ('No.' 'Never.' If that man leaves the city of Boston, Massachusetts does. This is a contest between liberty and slavery, (Loud applause.) Illinois has her Chicago to point to, the home of Mrs. Douglass, where she rescued a slave from his hunters; and young Wisconsin, the youthful who offered for the consideration of the meeting, the fol- daughter of New England, can point to the hundred men of Racine, who marched to Wilwaukie, and took a slave out of the hands of the kidnappers, (Great ap having declared in the first article of their Constitution that 'all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential and inalienable rights,'—are solemnly bound to stand by their declarations, come what may, by refusing to recognize the existence of any man as a slave on the solution of the sile of t the soil of the old Bay State.

down. (Great cheering.) I used to blush, fellow-cit

Resolved, That the perfidious seizure of Andown. (Great cheering.) I used to blush, fellow-cit forgot to pay its debts. But she washed it all out i the blood of the slaveholder on the soil of Pennsylvania In Rhode Island, fellow citizens, you know they have

no law reporters. The consequence is, the judges do not pay much respect to the decisions of their predecessors; and so it is said of old Senator Burgess, that he was one day arguing a case, when the judge said to him You need not go on with your argument, Mr Burgess we settled it against you last year.' 'Yes, I know yo did,' said old Tristram, 'and you settled it for me th year before. I want to find out now which way you mean to stick.' (Laughter.) Now, fellow citize the celebrated case of Boston and the slave Shadrac which you will recollect took place in the Court Hou and Mr. Shadrach took up his residence in Canada that occasion-in that celebrated case, we settled th slave law one way-that slaves were not to go back Well, the next year, they settled the slave law the other way, and sent Thomas Sims back to bondage. To morrow the question is, which way will you stick? Wi you adhere to the precedent of Thomas Sims? ('No eir No !') carried down State Street betwixt two or three hundred men, between moon-setting and sun-rising or will you adhere to some other precedent of the yes before, when we exhibited such love for the increase our population, that we preferred to keep these stranger about us? (Cries of 'that's it,' and cheers,) If have any feeling about it, let me say to you that I have been engaged for seventeen years in talking about th slave. I have talked often in this hall. I do not kno that I have talked to any purpose; but it seems to'n that if two fugitives are taken out of the city of Bos rithin three years, I have talked to no purpose at all Nebraska! why, it is knocking a man down; but, or heel of that, claiming a fugitive slave is like spitting his face when you have got him down. Gentlemen, when I heard of this slave case, I conf

I despaired. When I heard he was incarcerated in the

four walls where Thomas Sims was confined by la four walls where Investigated and to look into it sunk within me. But to-day, I went to look into it who, when we spoke to him of the lies in the ne replied so tersely, so pithily, so compr I wanted to go back, sir, why am I here? courage renewed. It was a plea that none of you and resist. See to it, every man of you that love a that you watch these things so closely that you on he that you waten these things be seen your sale into that man's eyes. (Applause.) When be come for his trial, get a sight of him. (Renewed applass of his trial) When he comes out of his trial, get a sight of is.
(Great cheering.) Wherever he stands in the street. Great cheering.) In section of him-I don't mean to. (h Boston, don't rose significant the state of thusiastic cheers.)
nothing like the mute eloquence of a suffering many stir your hearts to do your duty as children of Fund Hall. (Applause.) I want you to see his of you. I want you to be wherever he is, and I will be the result. (Cheers.) When you adjourn, to the friend who has just addressed you, (J. L. Said,) friend who has just andressed you, to h Sela, a perpetual guard. What I mean is, that if this pu prettan guard. us see it-let us watch it. If, fellow citizens, these Boston are to be so often desecrated by the sign of returning slave, let us have it to tell to our childs.

that we actually stood and saw it done—if it is he done. (Cries of ' Never, never !')

Fellow citizens, I will not detain you any lag-(Cries of 'Go on ! Go on !') But there is no me Faneuil Halls. Faneuil Hall is not here. I to a know these pictures ; I do not know these walls Inenil Hall is up in the purlicus of that Court Has where, to-morrow, the children of Otis and Hancel in to prove that they are not bastards. (Applane,) saw a young Virginian this afternoon, and he Why, you could not do such a thing as this is To nia.' For God's sake, let us make Boston worth his in. (Cheers.) My friend, the Chairman, says belon to live and die in a hand of liberty. If he live one morrow, and a slave warrant is executed in State go I advise him to change his demicile, for he will he longer in a land of liberty.

Fellow citizens, my resolution is this. We late a right to the noble language of those resolution. have no right to say that this thing is an insulting eity of Boston. It is not. It is no insult. The mis and tame submission of the city of Boston to the is napping of Thomas Sims, forfeits the right to cal in an insult. My resolution is, for one, that I will try to behave in this case, that we shall wipe off the mi of Themas Sims, so that no kidnapper shall again to to show his face in the city of Boston. (Cries of God) and cheers.) Make your resolution, as I do. Setts man for yourselves; and never lose sight of his long as his feet rest on Massachusetts soil. Whom aye to that? (Clamorous shouts of 'Aye, aye, 'ade thusiastic applause.).

When Mr. Phillips had concluded his elequent med Rev. Theodore Parker, being loudly called for, camele ward and addressed the assembled multitude, to be following effect.

SPEECH OF REV. THEODORE PARKER Fellow-subjects of Virginia-(Loud eries of 'M'

no,' and ' you must take that back !') Fillowers zens of Boston, then-(Yes, 'yes,')-I come tomdole with you at this second disgrace which is heard on the city made illustrious by some of these faces the were once so familiar to our eyes. (Alluding to in portraits which once hung conspicuously in Facel Hall, but which have been removed to obscure anies of-the-way locations.) Fellow-citizens-A deed vin Virginia commands has been done in the city of his Hancock and the 'brace of Adamses.' It was done a Boston hand. It was a Boston man who issued to warrant ; it was a Boston Marshal who put it in comtion ; they are Boston men who are seeking to him citizen of Massachusetts, and send him into slave for ever and ever. It is our fault that it is so. Est years ago, a merchant of Boston 'kidnapped a man the high road between Faneuil Hall and Old Ouise. at 12 o'clock, -at the noon of day, -and the next of mechanics of this city exhibited the half eagles the had received for their share of the spoils in enslaring brother man. You called a meeting in this hall. was as crowded as it is now. I stood side by side va my friend and former neighbor, your honorableasts ble Chairman to-night, (loud cheers,) and that me who had fought for the cause of liberty in Greece, and been imprisoned for that sacred cause in the desem troduced to the audience that 'old man eloquet, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (Loud cheers.) It was the last time he ever stood in Faneuil Hall. He came to defei the inalienable rights of a friendless negro slave, be napped in Boston. There is even no picture of lost Quincy Adams to-night! A Suffolk Grand Jury will ind no indictment against the Boston merchant forisnapping that man. ('Shame.' 'shame.') If Bots had spoken then, we should not have been here to night We should have had no Fugitive Slave Bill. When the Bill passed, we fired a hundred guns. Don't your member the Union meeting, held in this very hall? man stood on this platform, -he is a Judge of the & preme Court now, -and he said-When a certain 'Reerend gentleman ' is indicted for perjury, I should lis to ask him how he will answer the charge? And vist that 'Reverend gentleman' rose, and asked-'Dops want an answer now to your question? ' Fancuil Hal oried out-' No,' 'no,'-' Throw him over!' Bi Faneuil Hall spoken then, on the side of Truth si reedom, we should not now be the subjects of Virgo a. Yes, we are the vassals of Virginia. It reaches ts arm over the graves of our mothers, and it bilms men in the city of the Puritans, over the graves of Senel Adams and John Hancock. [Cries of 'shame! Shame!' so I say, but who is to blame? 'Then's no North, said Mr. Webster. There is none. South goes clear up to the Canada line. No, goth men, there is no Boston, to-day. There was a Bette Now, there is a North suburb to the city of 1 exandria, that is what Boston is. [Laughter.] is you and I, fellow-subjects of the State of Virginia [Cries of 'no,' 'no,']—I will take it back when jet how me the fact is not so-Men and brothers, (briders, at any rate,) I am an old [?] man ; I hage hard ourrans and cheers for liberty many times ; I have not seen a great many deeds done for liberty. I ask job are we to have deeds as well as words? ['Yes,' Je,

and loud cheers.] Now, brethren, you are brothers at any rate, whether pitizens of Massachusetts or subjects of Virginia-I are two great laws in this country; one of them is the LAW OF SLAVERY ; that law is declared to be a 'fast ity.' Once the Constitution was formed to establish justice, promote tranquillity, and secure the blesisp of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' Nor the Constitution is not to secure liberty; it is to extend is very into Nebraeka; and when slavery is established there, in order to show what it is, there comes a part from Alexandria, to kidnap a man in the city of Boston, and he gets a Judge of Probate, in the County of Suffolk, to issue a writ, and a Boston man to except

that writ! [Cries of 'shame,' 'shame.']
Slavery tramples on the Constitution; it treads dos' State rights. Where are the rights of Massachuset A Fugitive Slave Law Commissioner has got then at in his pocket. Where is the trial by jury? Wains Freeman has it under his Marshal's staff. great right of personal replevin, which our father rested, several hundred years ago, from the tyrus who once lorded it over Great Britain? Judge Sprag-tred it under his feet! Where is the sacred right tes corpus? Deputy Marshal Riley can crush it is his bands, and Boston does not say any thing against Where are the laws of Massachusetts forbidd edifices to be used as prisons for the incarcerat gitives? They, too, are trampled under foot. 'Sate

ry is a finality." These men came from Virginia, to kidnap a mil y heart by h

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here. Once, this was Boston; now, it is a Northern abord of Alexandria. At first, when they carried a furtire slave from Boston, they thought it was a difficalt thing to do it. They had to get a Mayor to help hem; they had to put chains round the Court House them; they had to call out the 'Sims Brigade'; it took nine days to do it. Now, they are so confident that we are subjects of Virginia, that they do not even put chains and the Court House; the police have nothing to de with it. I was told, to-day, that one of the officers o the city said to twenty-eight policemen, If any man in the city said to the city meddles in this business, he ill be discharged from service, without a hearing [Great applause.] Well, gentlemen, how do you think they received that declaration? They shouted, and they received that the three cheers. [Renewed applause.] My friend here would not have the honor of presiding My friend new to-night, if application had been made a little somer to the Mayor. Another gentleman told me that, when he was asked to preside at this meeting, he said when he was asked to produce the to-night was previonly engaged. If he had known it earlier, he said, he might have been able to make arrangements to preside When the man was arrested, he told the Marshal he regretted it, and that his sympathies were wholly with the slave. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, remen ber that word. Hold your Mayor to it, and let it be seen that he has got a background, and a foreground. which will authorize him to repeat that word in public. and act it out in Faneuil Hall. I say, so confident are the slave agents, now, that they can carry off their elare, in the day time, that they do not put chains round the Court House: they have got no soldiers billetted in Fancuil Hall, as in 1851. They think they can carry this man off, to-morrow morning, in a cab. [Voices-'They can't do it.' 'Let's see them try.'] I say, there are two great laws in this country. One

is the slave law. That is the law of the President of the United States ; it is the law of the Commissioner it is the law of every Marshal, and of every meanest ruffian whom the Marshal hires to execute his behests. There is another law, which my friend, Mr. Phillips, has described, in language such as I cannot equal, and therefore shall not try ; I only state it in its plainest terms. It is the law of the people, when they are sure they are right, and determined to go ahead. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, there was a Boston once, and you

and I had fathers-brave fathers; and mothers who stirred up those fathers to manly deeds. Well, gentlemen, once it came to pass that the British Parliament enacted a 'law'-they called it law-issuing stamps here. What did your fathers do on that occasion ! They said, in the language of Algernon Sydney, quoted in your resolutions, ' that which is not just is not law and that which is not law ought not to be obeyed.'-(Cheers.) They did not obey the stamp act. They did not call it law, and the man that did call it a law, here, eighty years ago, would have had a very warm coat of tar and feathers on him. They called it an 'act,' and they took the Commissioner who was here to execute it took him solemnly, manfully,-they didn't harm o hair of his head; they were non-resistants, of a very potent sort, (cheers,) and made him take a solemn onth that he would not issue a single stamp. He was brother-in-law of the Governor of the State, the servant of a royal master, exceedingly respectable, of great wealth, and once very popular; but they took him, and mad him swear not to execute his commission; and he kept his oath, and the stamp act went to its own place, and you know what that was. (Cheers.) That was an instance of the people going behind a wicked law to enact absolute justice into their justice, and making it common law. You know what they did with the tea.

Well, gentlemen, in the South there is a public opinion, (it is a very wicked public opinion,) which is stronger than law. When a colored scaman goes to Charleston from Boston, he is clapped instantly into jail, and kept there until the vessel is ready to sail, and he Boston merchant or master must pay the bill, and the Boston black man must feel the smart. That is a wicked example, set by the State of South Carolina. When Mr. Hoar, one of our most honored and respected ellow-citizens, was sent to Charleston, to test the legality of this iniquitious law, the citizens of Charleston or dered him off the premises, and he was glad to escape to save himself from further insult. There was no violence, no guns fired. That is an instance of the strength of public opinion-of a most unjust and iniquitious pub-

Well, gentlemen, I say there is one law-slave law it is every where. There is another law, which also is a finality; and that law, it is in your hands and your it. Gentlemen, I am a clergyman and a man of peace; I love peace. But there is a means, and there is an end; Liberty is the end, and sometimes peace is not the means towards it. (Applause.) Now, I want to ask you what you are going to do. (A voice-' shoot, shoot.') There are ways of managing this matter without shooting anyboly. Be sure that these men who have kidnapped a man in Boston, are cowards, every mother's son of them; and if we stand up there resolutely, and declare that this man shall not go out of the city of Boston. without shooting a gun-(cries of 'that's it,' and great applause,)-then he won't go back. Now, I am going propose that when you adjourn, it be to meet at Court Square, to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. As many as are in favor of that motion will raise their hands. (A large number of hands were raised, but many voices cried out, ' Let's go to-night,' ' let's pay a visit to the slave-catchers at the Revere House, etc.) Do you propose to go to the Revers House to-night, then show your hands. (Some hands were held up.). It is not a vote. We shall meet at Court Square, at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Considerable confusion then occurred, the audience seeming undecided what course to pursue; when Mr Phillips again took the platform, and spoke as follows:

CONCLUDING REMARKS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS : Let us remember where we are, and what we are going to do. You have said, to-night, that you are going to vindicate the fair fame of Boston. You do not do it by going to groan before the Court House. [Give them a coat of tar and feathers.] You do not do it, fellow-citizens, by attempting the impossible feat of insulting a kidnapper. (Great cheering.) We are not wanted at the Revere House. We do not help Anthony Burns by going to the Court-House. If there is any man here, who has got an arm ready in the cause of justice; if there is any man here who is ready to sacrifice anything for the liberty of an oppressed man, he is to do it to-morrow. (Great applause.) No. fellow-citizens, I pledge you that if I thought it would be done to-night, I would go first to the Court-House, or the Revere House.

I do not profess, fellow-citizens, any amount of coor rage, but I have always professed this, and I think I shall not be found wanting-I trust in God I shall not be—that whenever there is a fair opportunity of saving a slave from the hands of those who call themselves the officers of the law, by trampling under foot any statate or any man, I will be ready to help any hundred men to do it. (Loud cheers.) Whatever reputation I ever had, has gone long ago. (Loud cries of ' No! No!') Well, then, fellow-citizens, if I ever have any, I have got to win it with you to-morrow, in open daylight. e do not skulk. It is for Marshal Tukey to skulk lawn State-street, between sunlight and moonlight; but when the sons of Faneuil Hall take that man out of hands of the kidnapper, they shall do it in the face of the sun. I believe that the sympathies of the best en in the city are with us. I believe, and you will leve when a radical like me affirms it, I believe ever hank vaults of State street are ready for the rescue of Anthony Burns. I believe that the Whigs, callous a they are by long kicking, have been kicked once too then, (laughter and applause,) and that they now sym athire with us. Why, a friend of mine has saidand let him believe it who can—that John H. Pierson tays the fugitive shan't go back. (Three very feeble es were given for John H. Pierson.) I will join in

thing to prevent his going back. (Applause.)

power so to block every access and exit from that Court people—'REMEMBER! REMEMBER! Remember!'—House, that it shall not be possible to carry him out of Then nobody knew what to 'remember.' Now you it, except by your permission. You can do it. Five know. That is the state of that case, hundred resolute men among you can do it. The best Then you 'REMEMBER' the kidnay city of Boston. All that is asked of us, fellow-citizens, is not to baulk their efforts by the utterly useless, harmful, fatal step of showing ourselves a tumultuous, aim less, purposeless mob, before the pillars of the Revere House, for no end, only to put the enemies of liberty more upon their guard; only to give the garrison notice; only to rob ourselves of the sympathy of the city.

cheers.) Let us go home to-night, fellow-cithens. The Remember! seal that will not keep till to-morrow never will free a slave. If there is any man here who is afraid that his enthusiasm is so transient, like the crackling of thorns here, who, as Scott says-

'Like red-hot steel is the old man's ire,' let him wait and be ready to do his duty to God and his brother to-morrow. (Renewed cheers.)

A LESSON POR THE DAY.

DELIVERED AT THE MUSIC HALL, SUNDAY, MAY 28TH, BY REV. THEODORE PARKER.

[Phonographic report by Mesars. Slack and Yerrinton.

I see by the face of each one of you, as well as by the number of all, what is expected of me to-day. A young man, ometime since, sent me a request, asking me, Cannot you extemporize a sermon for this day? It is easier to do it than not to do it. But I shall not extemporize a sermon for to-day-I shall extemporize the scripture. I shall therefore pass by the Bible words which I designed to read from the Old Testament and the New, and shall take the morning lesson from the circumstances of the past week. The time has not come for me to preach a sermon on the great wrong that is now enacting in this city. The deed is not done; any counsel that I have to offer is better given elsewhere than here, at another time than now. Neither you not I are quite calm enough to-day to look the matter fairly in the face, and see entirely what it means. I had proposed to preach this morning, (before the events of the past week took place,) on the subject of WAR, taking my theme from the present commotions in Europe, which also will reach us, and have already. That will presently be the theme of my morning's sermon. Next Sunday, I shall preach on THE PERILS INTO WHICH AMERICA IS BROUGHT AT THIS DAY. That is the theme for next Sanday : the other is for to-day. But before I proceed to that, I have some words to say in place of the Scripture lesson, after the fashion of the Old Testa- mass of men. The accident of birth kept you and me ment prophets.

nent prophets.

Since last we came together, there has been a MAN STOLEN in this city of our fathers. " It is not the first, i may not be the last. He is now in the great slave pen in the city of Boston. He is there, if I understand it aright, against the law of the Commonwealth, which, if I am rightly informed, prohibits the use of State edifices as United States jails-I may be mistaken. Any forcible attempt to take him from that BARBACOON of Boston, would be wholly without use. For, besides the your heart, and in my heart, and in the heart of all of holiday soldiers that belong to the city of Boston, and us. Sometimes it gets the better of a man's prudence, are ready to shoot down their brothers in a just cause or in an unjust cause, any day when the city government gives them its command or its liquor, I understand that there are one hundred and eighty-four United States marines lodged in the Court House, every man of tearing it to the ground. them furnished with a musket and a bayonet, with his side arms, and twenty-four ball cartridges. They are stationed, also, in a building very strong, and where No city respects laws so much. Because the laws have five men, in a passage-way half the width of this pulpit, To keep the peace, the Mayor, who, the other day, regretted the arrest of our brother, Anthony Burns, and declared that his arrest of the peace, the Mayor, who, the other day, regretted the arrest of our brother, Anthony Burns, and declared that his arrest of the peace, the Mayor, who, the other day, regretted the arrest of our brother, Anthony Burns, and can defend it against five and twenty, or five hundred. leclared that his sympathies were scholly with the alleged fugitive-and of course wholly against the claimant and the Marshal-in order to keep the peace of the the kidnappers. He must keep the peace of our city, and defend these guests of Boston over the graves, the unmonumented graves, of John Hancock and Samuel Adams

A man has been killed by violence. Some say he was ed. He was a volunteer in this service. He liked the business of enslaving a man, and has gone to render an account to God for his gratuitous work. Twelve their trial for wilful murder!

Here, then, is one man butchered, and twelve men brought in peril of their lives. Why is this? Whose fault is it? Some eight years ago, a Boston merchant, by his mercenaries, kidnapped a man between this city and old Quincy, and carried him off. Boston mechanics, the next day, held up the half-eagles which they received as their pay for kidnapping a man. The matwho, on board a ship, had come to this city, had been seized by the mercenaries of this merchant, kept by them for a while, and then, when he escaped, kidnapped a second time in the city of Boston. That was one thing. Boston did not punish the deed; the merchant

the North came here, and in this city told Massachusetts she must obey the Fugitive Slave Bill * with alacquered her prejudices' in favor of justice and the unalienable rights of man. Do you not remember the meeting that was held in Fancuil Hall, when a 'political soldier of fortune, sometimes called ' the Der

*On this occasion, the spacious Music Hall was crowded to an excess almost unparalleled—a great multitude being unable to gain admission.

This is my lesson

those cheers when, instead of saying so, he does some- Prince of the Devil.' howled at the idea that there was a law of God higher than the Fugitive Slave Bill? He Fellow-citizens, what good will you do by going to sneered, and asked, 'Will you have the "Higher Law either of those places to-night? They are not assailable of God" to rule over you? and the multitude that by a mob, if we are disposed to turn ourselves into one. occupied the floor, and the multitude that crowded the I do not propose to become one of a mob. I propose, when I resist the laws of the nation—the vile laws of the nation—to look in the face of your infamous Judge was Tuesday night. It was the Tuesday before That of Probate, and the faces of the miscreant officers of the government. (Great cheering.)

Fellow-citizens, do you suppose that that man could be carried by Marshal Freeman from this platform down to that door? ('No, no.') Well, it is in your the whirlwind. At that meeting, Mr. Cheate told the

Then you 'REMEMBER' the kidnappers car men in the city, as you count best men-I count him to seize Thomas Sims. .Thomas Sims sear seized. Nine the best man, who treads the Constitution and the days he was on trial for more than his life, and neve Union under his feet-(applause and a few hisses)-the saw a judge-never saw a jury. He was sent back into best men among you, I say, as you count best men, are bondage from the city of Boston. You remember the ready to say with us, that this man shall not leave the chains that were put around the Court House; you 'nz-MEMBER' the judges of Maksachusetts stooping, crouch ing, creeping, crawling, under the chain of slavery, in rder to get to their own courts. All these things you 'REMEMBER.' Boston was non-resistant. She gave her back to the smiters'-from the South: she 'withheld not her cheek'-from the scorn of South Carolina, and lice; only to rob ourselves of the sympathy of the city.

No, it is not thus that liberty is to be served; it is

Virginia. Now we are having our pay for it. To-day not thus that the laws of Massachusetts are to be vindi-cated. You that are to do the real work-you that are gotten the fifteen hundred gentlemen of property and really ready to sacrifice something in behalf of this man, be not carried away, by a momentary impulse, to a fatal slavery,—Marshal Tukey's 'gentlemen.' They 'reindiscretion, which shall wreck the ship that may yet member it. They are sorry enough now. Let us for-be piloted into a safe and secure harbor. (Loud give—we need not forget. REMEMBER! REMEMBER

The Nebraska bill has just now been passed. Who passed it? The fifteen hundred ' gentlemen of property and standing' in Boston, who, in 1851, volunteered to under a pot, that it will all be spent by to-morrow carry Thomas Sims into slavery by force of arms. morning, let him put on his hat and go home—this is no place for him. (Cheers.) But if there is any man the kidnapper of 1845, there would have been no Fugitive Slave bill in 1850. If Massachusetts in 1850 had declared the bill should not be executed, the kidnapper would never have shown his face in the streets of Boston. If, failing in this, Boston had said, in 1851, "Tho's Sims shall not be carried off, and forcibly or peacefully, by the majesty of the great mass of men, had resisted it, no kidnapper would have come here again. There would have been no Nebraska bill. But to every demand of the slave power, Massachusetts has said 'Yes, yes !-we grant it all !' 'Agitation must cease !' 'Save the Union !

Southern slavery is an institution that is in earness Northern Preedom is an institution that is not in earnest. It was in earnest in '76 and '83. It has not been in earnest since. The Compromises are but provisional Slavery is the only finality. Now, since the Nebraska bill is passed, an attempt is made to add insult to insult, injury to injury. There was a fugitive slave case at Syracuse this last week; at New York, a brother of Rev. Dr. Pennington, an established clergyman, of large reputation, great character, acknowledged learning, who has his diploma from the University of Heidelburg, in Germany,-a more honorable source than that from which any clergyman in Massachusetts ever received his, -his brother and two nephews were kidnapped New York, and without any trial, without any defence. were hurried off into bondage. Then at Boston, you know what was done in the last for days. Behold the consequences of the doctrine that there is no 'higher Look at Boston, to-day. There are no chains around your court-house-there are ropes around it. A hundred and eighty-four United States soldiers are there, They are, I am told, mostly foreigners-the scum of the earth, none but such enter into armies as common soldiers, in a country like ours. I say it with pity-they are not to blame for having been born where they wer and what they are. I pity the soum as well as I pity the from being among that same soum. The soldiers are there, I say, and their trade is to kill. Why is this so

You remember the meeting at Fancuil Hall, last Friday-when even the words of my friend Wendell Phillips, the most eloquent words that get spoken in America, in this century, hardly prevailed upon the multitude from going, and by violence attempting to storm the Court House. What stirred them up? It was the spirit of our fathers-the spirit of justice and liberty in assembly of four or five thousand men, that even the words of eloquent Wendell Phillips could hardly restrain them from going at once rashly to the Court House, and

Boston is the most peaceful of cities. Why? Because been made by the people, for the people, and are lawwhich respect justice. Here is a law which the people

Why is Boston in this confusion to-day? The Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner has just now been sowing the wind, that we may reap the whirlwind. The old ant and the Marshal—in order to keep the peace of the city, the Mayor must become corporal of the guard for specific spe Commissioner Curtis does not dare appear in this matter, another man comes forward, and for the first time seeks to kidnap his man in the city of Boston. Judge Loring is a man whom I respected and honored. Hi A man has been killed by violence. Some say he was killed by his own coadjutors. I could easily believe it. There is evidence enough that they were greatly frightened. These were not United States soldiers, but volunteers from the streets of Boston, who, for their pay, went into the Court House to assist in kidnapping a from him—many good words. He was once the law went into the Court House to assist in kidnapping a brother man. They, I say, were so cowardly that they could not use the simple cutlasses they had in their hands, but smote right and left, like ignorant and frightened ruffians as they were. They may have slain and in a much higher sense: at least, I thought so.—

He is a kind hearted charitable man—in the Boston sense of that word, and in a much higher sense: at least, I thought so.—

He is a kind hearted charitable man—in the Boston sense of that word, and in a much higher sense: at least, I thought so. their brother or not—I cannot tell. It is said by some that they killed him. Another story is, that he was killed by a hostile hand from without. Some said by a bullet, some by an axe, and others yet by a knife. As yet, nobody knows the facts. But a man has been killbefore your Revolution [SAMUEL MAY]-I should as soon have expected him to go and kidnap Robert Morris, or any of the other colored men I see around me, as I should have men have been arrested, and are now in jail to await expected Judge Loring to do this thing. But he has sown the wind, and we are reaping the whirlwind. I need not say what I now think of him. He is to act tomorrow, and may yet act like a man. Let us wait and see. Perhaps there is manhood in him yet. But, my friends, all this confusion is his work. He knew he was stealing a man born with the same right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as himself. He knew the slaveholders had no more right to Anthony Burns ter was brought before the Grand Jury for the County than to his own daughter. He knew the consequences of Suffolk, and abundant evidence was presented, as I understand, but they found 'no bill.' A wealthy merchant, in the name of trade, had stolen a black man. chant, in the name of trade, had stolen a black man, knew there would be a meeting at Fancuil Hall—gatherings in the street. He knew there would be violence. EDWARD GREECEY LORING, Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, in the State of Massachusetts, Fugitive Slave Bill Commissioner of the United States, before these citizens of Boston, on Ascension Sunday, assem bled to worship God, I charge you with the death of that Boston rose up to welcome it. The greatest man in all man who was murdered on last Friday night. He was your fellow-cervant in kidnapping. He dies at your hand. You fired the shot which makes his wife a widow, his child an orphan. I charge you with the peril of rity '-- that we must all 'conquer our prejudices' in fa-vor of justice and the rights of man. Boston 'con-twelve men, arrested for murder, and on trial for their lives; I charge you with filling the Court-House with one hundred and eighty-four hired ruffians of the United States, and alarming not only this city for her libertic that are in peril, but stirring up the whole Common wealth of Massachneetts with indignation, which no

man knows how to stop-which no man can stop.

From the Worcester Spy of Monday. GREAT MEETING IN WORCESTER-RALLY AT THE CITY HALL.

Without the issuing of a single handbill or any pr vious notice, more than a thousand citizens of Worces ter were assembled in the City Hall, on Saturday evening, at the ringing of the bell. Speeches were mad by W. W. Rice, Dr. O. Martin, Thomas Drew, T. W. Higginson, and S. S. Foster, all of which were received with the most enthusiastic applause. The most intense genson, and S. S. Foster, all of which were received in the most enthusiastic applause. The most intense intense pitement prevails in regard to the disgraceful prodings of the U. S. Government, in backing up the nappers of men upon the soil of Massachusetts. But a feeling pervades this entire community; Whigs, moorats and all seem to be animated by one common timent of earnest opposition to the infamous invance, under the protection of the Army of the United tes, under the protection of the Army of the United tes.

It was voted, unanimously, to lay aside business, or Monday, and proceed to Boston, en masse, there is meet the friends of freedom and humanity from othe sections of the State, and to take counsel together upon

sections of the State, and to take counsel together upon the emergencies of the times.

Not less than nine hundred people from this section I went to Boston by the special and other trains on Saturday, and a much larger number will be there to-day. The people of the country towns are aroused to a pitch of excitement, hitherto never seen in Massachusetts, a since the days of the Revolution. What the result will be, Heaven only knows; but, one thing is certain, the administration and the South have raised a storm which can only be quelied when the manacles fall from the limbs of the last slave.

From the same of Tuesday.

TREMENDOUS MEETING AT THE CITY HALL. On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crammed to On Sunday evening, the City Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity, with an earnest and true-hearted audience, brought together by the demonstrations, now being made, by the Slave Power, of its authority in and over Massachusetts. Dr. Martin was called to the Chair, and made some stirring remarks on the occasion. Other able and eloquent addresses were made by D. F. Parker, Rev. Mr. Marrs, S. S. Foster, Thomas Drew, Parker, Rev. Mr. Marrs, S. S. Foster, Thomas Drew, and others, all breathing the most determined feeling to fight the battles of Freedom, and to use all proper means to prevent the return of any fugitive from bondage. In the course of Mr. Parker's remarks, he rehounced his former party allegiance, and expressed his determination, hereafter, to go for freedom to all mankind, every where. At the close of the meeting, a contribution was taken up for the bepefit of Martin Stowell, who is now imprisoned in Boston, and his sick family, amounting to \$61 75. The meeting then adjourned to Court Square, in Boston, at 11 o'clock, yesterday.

In addition to the contribution, last Sunday evening, for the benefit of Martin Stowell and family, we understand that a handsome amount was received

among the Northern men here, in consequence of an article in the Star of this evening, which is considered to be an invocation to personal violence to Mr. Sumner and other anti-Nebraska members of Congress. The article contains the following language:—

'If Southern gentlemen are to be assaulted and threat "If southern gentlemen are to be assaulted and invest-ened while seeking to obtain possession of property for the use of which they have a solemn constitutional guarantee,—if legal rights can only be sought for and established at the bayonet's point—certain men now in our midst will have to evince a little more circumspec-tion than they have ever evinced in their walk, talk and acts. If we contrast the treatment which a Southern slaveholder receives at the hands of a Northern ab-olitionist, with the treatment which the latter receives at the hands of the former, we may proudly assert, that among the many virtues which adorn the Southern cha-racter, forbearance is not the least conspicuous.' (!!)

Great excitement exists in Alexandria with r gard to the slave riot in Boston. Popular indignation is especially directed against Messrs. Sumner, Giddings, and one or two other members of Congress. The President is determined to have the law enforced with alacrity if not with cheerfuless, and he has transmitted orders for a sufficient force to sustain the civil power in Boston, and secure the slave at all hazards.

A despatch from Washington, to the N. Y. Express

says:

'The news from Boston creates an intense excitement
here. Nothing else has been talked about all day. No
little anxiety is evinced on all hands to obtain the latest

little anxiety is evinced on all hands to obtain the latest reports. The Union charges the whole tumult upon what it terms the incendiary, if not traitorous course of the Massachusetts Senator, Mr Sumner, as exhibited in his fanatical opposition to the Nebraska bill.

'It may seem extraordinary—but it is a fact, nevertheless,—that the Bostonians are receiving the sympathy of the Southern Anti-Nebraska men. These latter say they predicted these results, and foresaw them before the bill was passed. The feeling generally, however, is one of gloom and despondency, for everybody is impressed with the conviction that this, bad as it is, is only the beginning of the end.'

Senator Sumner has been warned of personal danger, and assured that persons bearing close relations to the administration are exciting the people to violence against him. Northern men are much excited in conequence, and if an outrage is committed, there is crobability that there will be serious trouble.

THE EXPENSE. In regard to the expense connect rith this affair, so far as the military are concern-d, it is rumored that the President of the United States ed, it is rumored that the President of the United States has been consulted, per telegraph, and replies that the U. S. Government will assume all the expense of the military—either for the service of the U. S. troops, or of the Massachusetts volunteer militia. This rumor is based on good authority. 'What has the North to do with Slavery?'

In the Senate, this morning, Mr. Adams offered a resolution directing inquiry by the Committee on Pensions as to the wife and children of Mr. Batchelder, who lost his life in Boston, while in the execution of the United States laws. Laid over, at the request of Mr. Sumner. In the House of Representatives-

Mr. Faulkner asked leave to offer the following res 'Mr. Faulkner asked leave to offer the following resolution, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the cause of the recent death of James Batchelder, a Deputy Marshal of the United States, who, it is alleged, was murdered in Boston on Friday night last, while engaged in enforcing a law of the Union against a violent and treasonable mob, and if they find that he was killed as is reported, while in the performance of a patriotic duty, and has left a widow and children, that the Committee be further instructed to recort a hill making a liberal provision for their reto report a bill, making a liberal provision for their re-lief. Mr. Dean objected, saying it was a matter belong-ing to the Executive. Let him enforce the laws. Neg-atived, 68 to 50.

How Burns was Discovered. Soon after Burns's arrival here, as it now appears, he wrote a letter to his brother in Alexandria, who is now a slave of Mr. Suttle's, stating that he was at work with Coffin Pitts, in Brattle street, cleaning old clothes. This letter he dated in 'Boston,' but sent it to Canada, where it was post-marked, and sent, according to the superscription, to Burns's brother in Alexandria. As is the custom at the South, when letters are received directed to slaves, they are delivered to the owner of such slaves, who opens them and examines their contents. This appears to have been the case with Burns's letter, and by his own hand his place of retreat was discovered by his master.

Gazette.

Dear Mr. Garrison:

I know not where you obtained portions of the report of the late annual meeting in New York, as published in your paper of last week. Although my name is attached to them, as one of the Secretaries, the portions to which I refer were not authorized by me.

I am represented as 'apologizing for Mr. Furness.'
I beg that gentleman, and all concerned, to understand that I did no such thing, I thought that Mrs. Foster had misunderstood, and so (unintentionally, of course) had misrupresented, Dr. Furness's remarks about the charge. How BURNS WAS DISCOVERED. Soon after Burns's DEAR MR. GARRISON:

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. We understand that

We are requested to state that the report that Georg C. Curtis, Esq., has declined to act as United State Commissioner in cases arising under the act for the aux coder of fugitives is without foundation. He has no esigned the office of United States Commissioner, an

REFUSAL TO STAND BY HIS AGREEMENT. REFUSAL TO STAND BY HIS AGREEMENT.

We deeply regret the determination of the claimant of Barns. The pound of flesh is his by the Constitution and laws, but he is entitled to no drop of blood. If the Commissioner decrees that Col. Suttle has a fair claim to the services of Burns, the authority of the law will be sustained, and the slave will be delivered to his master. Of this there can be no doubt, for the authorities and citizens generally have already given conclusive evidence of their determination to support the laws. But we can say to Col. Suttle, and to his Southern friends and backers, that they are rousing a whirlwind which will sweep away the Fugitive Slave Law, and which may result in more momentous consequences, that every true patriot should deprecate.—Journal.

THREE FUGITIVE SLAVES ARRESTED IN NEV YORK AND GIVEN UP TO THEIR OWNERS.

About three o'clock this morning, three colored men, father and two sons, known as Jake, Bob and Stephen Pennington, were arrested at the instance of David Smith and Jacob Grove, of Washington county, Maryland, who claimed them as their slaves. They were taken before Commissioner Morton, of the U. S. Court, and it was understood that they would be examined at 11 o'clock; instead of that, however, the case was heard at at once, no persons being present, when the claimants testified that they were the owners of said slaves, and that they escaped from their service at Baltimore on the summary of the commissioner considering the testimony sufficient, ordered their surrender, and they were accordingly given up to their claimants, who hurried them off at once, and they are now on their way to Baltimore.

A telegraphic decrease, has been most are to Phillade.

timore.

A telegraphic despatch has been sent on to Philadelphia, as it is understood an attempt will be made to rescue the parties, when the cars arrive.

There was no excitement around the Commissioner's office, owing to a misunderstanding as to the time of examination.

amination.

The men were traced to this city by the claimants, who made application to the U. S. Court, when officers Horton and De Angelis were deputed by the Marshal to effect their arrest, and those officers with Deputy Marshal Thompson scoured the city, and finally found them secreted in a house in Broome street. They were brought before Commissioner Morton this morning. No counsel appeared for the fugitives. The case being made out, the usual affidavits of fear of rescue were made, and the warrants thereupon issued, and the three fugitives were delivered over to the U. S. Marshal, and hurried off to Maryland. They were a father and his two sons—father Maryland. They were a father and his two sons—father about 40, sons 18 or 19. The evidence shows them to have recently escaped. The father is the brother of the Rev. Dr. Pennington, a highly respected colored preach-

er of this city. we understand that a handsome amount was received from private subscription, yesterday. More will be necessary to sustain his defence, and we trust that the friends of liberty will be liberal on the occasion, as they would that others should be, were 'they in his situation.

— Ibid.

EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

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WASHINGTON, May 30. Considerable feeling exists

Washington, May 30. Considerable feeling exists

before the Commissioners.

Hon. E. F. Culver next addressed the audience, short Inon. E. F. Cuiver next addressed the audience, showing that a great injustice had been done to the brother
of Dr. Pennington, and though he up to that time had
advocated peace, he now had the spirit to tear down the
building over the Marshal's head.

Intense interest was manifested during the proceedings, and much sympathy in behalf of Dr. Pennington.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVES IN BALTIMORE. The U. S. Marshal A. T. Hillyer, Eq., received a despatch, this morning, from officers De Angelis and Horton, at Baltimore, stating that they had arrived there with the three slaves arrested here yesterday, (the Penningtons,) the owners accompanying them. The officers will return to New York this evening.—N. Y. Express, 27th.

New York, May 30.
The Rev. Dr. Pennington has received a letter from Mr. Grove, the claimant of his brother, who was recently taken back from this city, offering to sell him to Dr. Pennington, should be wish to buy him, and stating that he will await a reply before selling him to the

The Worcester Transcript had a leader on Mor day morning, calling for an extra session of the Legis-lature, to act in relation to the existing state of affairs in the Commonwealth, and to take measures to prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law

Mr. Everett writes from Boston to Washington, that he find there a feeling of hostility, which he can neith-er approve of nor resist; the dissatisfaction is strongest among the staunchest friends of the Compromise of 1850.

A Runaway Detected,-The brig Crawford. of Machias, Capt. Small, left St. John's River, Florida, on the 16th ult., and when off Hatteras, with a fair wind, discovered a negro on board, who had secreted himself in the hold. Capt. Small immediately tacked ship, and off Cape Romain, fell in with a Georgetown pilot-boat, to whom he delivered him up. [What a bastard son of New England is this Small down-ca

The Nebraskaites fired a salute of 140 guns in the Park, on Saturday evening last—113 for the House and 35 for the Senate. They also got up a torch-light procession, with music and banners, and marched through the streets.

Sentence of Wilson, the State Prison Mur Sentence of Wilson, the State Prison Murderer.—James Wilson, convicted of killing William Adams, in Charlestown State Prison, in July, 1853, was brought up before the Supreme Judicial Court on Saturday morning last, to receive his sentence. After inquiring of the prisoner if he had any thing to say, and receiving for reply. 'Nothing, sir,' Chief Justice Shaw proceeded to sentence Wilson to be confined to hard labor in the House of Correction for one year from the 25th of May, 1854, and then to be taken to the place of execution, and hanged by the new world. the place of execution, and hanged by the neck until dead, adding, in deep solemnity—'And may God in his infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul.'

Wilson remained unmoved until these solemn words were uttered, when he appeared deeply affected.

Thomas W. Kinman has been sentence Columbus, S. C., to be hung for slave stealing. He has a wife and eight children.

Seven Men Killed .- The powder mills Lofflin & Smith, about three miles back of Saugerties, Ulster county, New York, blew up on Thursday morn-ing, killing seven men, and blowing six houses in the vicinity all to pieces. The buildings were of no great

The New York (East) Methodist Con ference, in session at Brooklyn, adjourned last Frida evening, sine die. The report on Slavery was returne to the committee, with instructions to prepare a mor extended and practical report for the next session of th

LETTER PROM MR. MAY.

church at the morning meeting. Mrs. Foster ha THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. We understand that Hon. John H. Clifford, Attorney General, yesterday received a telegraphic despatch, offering a retainer in behalf of Burns, the fugitive slave in Boston. The offer came from several leading Whig merchants of Boston. Mr. Clifford was reluctantly compelled to decline the retainer, in consequence of a press of official business. He commences the trial of a capital case in Springfield, this afternoon, having just concluded the trial of the case of Wilson, in Boston.—New Bedford Mercury.

REINVORCEMENT. A company of United States Marines, from Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., arrines, from F REINFORCEMENT. A company of United States Marines, from Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, N. H., arrived last evening, and were garrisoned at the Court House. They are under the command of Capt. Young, and number forty-nine men.

It is stated that the steamer John Taylor has been under charter to the United States Marshal since Friday night, when the United States troops were brought from Fort Independence, and it is supposed that she will be employed to tow the United States revenue cutter Morris to sea, in case Burns is remanded to the custody of his claimant, and the Morris is employed to carry him back to Virginia.—Ibid of Tuesday.

We are recovered to say, and betieve I did say, about Mr. Furness. The poor words attributed to me were, I suspect, put in my mouth by some of the reporters of the New York daily papers. And with regard to the rest of my remarks, the representation is equally wide of the truth. On the question of color, I expressed my agreement with Mr. Furness, while I admitted that, so far as his allusion troubled and embarrassed Mr. Purvis, (the next speaker to Mr. F.) it was a matter of regret. I am perhaps attaching too much importance to this matter, but I could not bear F.) it was a matter of regret. I am perhaps attaching too much importance to this matter, but I could not beat that my words should be so perverted, without at least recommendations. on. Faithfully yours, SAMUEL MAY, JR.

As the report of the proceedings at New Yor not have been appended to it.]-Ed. Lib.

MARK THE CORRECTION !- By a very singular blunder, the date of the present number of our paper is APRIL 2, imstead of JUNE 2. We assure our readers that we never designedly go backward, but our motto is, 'Ouward!'

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. The New England Anti-Slavery Convention commenced its session, at the Melodeon, on Tuesday last, at 10 o'clock A. M., having been called to order by Francia Jackson.

A. M., having been called to preside.

Edmund Quincy was chosen to preside.

The attendance has been large, the utterance bold and free, and the unanimity of spirit and purpose all that could be desired. A report of the proceedings is unavoidably deferred, to give place to those connected with the arrest of Anthony Burns, the alleged fugitive The meetings will be continued through this day (Thursday) and evening, at the Melodeon.

FREE SOIL MASS CONVENTION. On Wednesday forenoon and afternoon, Music Hall was crowdedby a mass meeting of the friends of the Free Soil movement, and eloquent speeches were made by Hon. Joshua R. Gid-dings, Hon. John P. Hale, Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. Amasa Walker, Rev. John Pierpont, John L. Swift, Esq., John A. Andrew, Esq., and others. The abolition of all past shibboleths, and the formation of one great Northern party for freedom, were urgently advocated. 'No Union with Slaveholders!'

OUR FIRST PAGE. We have never presented a more dmonitory and instructive page, to the readers of THE LIBERATOR, in regard to the infernal spirit, purpose and aims of the Slave Power, than the first page of our present number. Every article furnishes a text for a long commentary. Some of the pieces indicate that there are as vile pro-slavery men at the North as at the South, and they are equally agreed in the use of slang and defamation against the true friends of freedom.

THE PERFIDY CONSUMMATED. The U. S. Senate having adopted the nefarious Nebraska Bill, as it came from the House of Representatives, divested of the Clayton amendment, by a vote of 37 to 13, the Bill was of Wednesday approved and signed by President Pierce.

We regret that we cannot find room, this week, for the spirited proceedings of a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Abington, which was held in the Town Hall, in that place, on Sunday evening last, with reference to the kidnapping of Anthony

We are indebted to the Worcester Spy for the full and faithful report of the speeches made at the great Faneuil Hall meeting on Friday evening last; and to the Commonwealth for the report of Theodore Parker's introductory remarks, on Sunday morning last, at Music Hall. They are all sublimely historical

On Sunday next, go and hear Theodore Parker, at Music Hall, on the troubled state of the times—the dangers and the duties of the hour.

CONGREGATIONAL OR PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS. The Waterloo Yearly Meeting of this body will convene in the Friends' Meeting-house, three miles from the village of Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, on First day, (Sunday,) the 4th of the Sixth month, (June,) 1854, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue its session during several days, or as long as may be deemed expedient.

NEW ENGLAND WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN TION

At the Meionson, Friday, June 2d, commencing at 10, A. M., and continuing afternoon and evening. Among the speakers will be Lucy Stone, Josephine Griffing, Harriot K. Hunt, Wendell Phillips, W. L. Garrison, and Andrew Jackson Davis.

TO YOUNG MEN.-PLEASANT AND PROFITA-BLE EMPLOYMENT .- Young Men in every neighborhood may obtain healthful, pleasant and profitable employ-ment, by engaging in the sale of useful and popular Books, and canvassing for our popular Journals. For

terms and particulars, address, post-paid, FOWLERS & WELLS. 308, Broadway, New York.

April 28 THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN .- A Med-

ical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to eases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index, the whole Illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By Jozz Szew, M. D. One large volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in library style. Published by Fowners' AND WELLS. This great work contains,

I. Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygiene Disserta-tions, illustrated with numerous engravings. II. The Nature of Disease, physiologically and pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick

III. A Description of the various Diseases to whithe Human Body is subject, with methods of Prevetion and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.

IV. Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities. Illustrated. V. The Diseases of Females, with Advice and Dire

tions for HOME TREATMENT concerning Menstruation Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Management of I VI. The Water-Cure Processes fully illustrated and explained; Temperature of Baths, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the Human System.

VII. The Effects of Air, Exercise, and Diet, with es-

VIII. The Drug-Practice contrasted with Hydropathic and Physiological Treatment.

IX. Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, Formation, and Right Management.

The New Hydropathic Family Physician is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy.

Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only \$2 50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to FOWLERS AND WELLS, 208 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted in all the States.

DIED-In this city, June 1, suddenly, by disease of the heart, Charlotte Sophia, wife of Rev. John T. Sargent, aged 37. PORTRAIT OF MR. GARRISON.

THOSE who would secure early and good impressions should engage them without delay. A few proof copies remain, at \$1 25 each. The others are offered at \$1.

at \$1.

Persons at a distance can have them safely enveloped and mailed for eight cents, if pre-paid.

Frames can be furnished to order, including oval and square. Gilt and dark wood at prices varying from \$1 25 to \$5 00, and upwards.

The approaching New England Anti-Slavery Convention will afford the friends a fitting opportunity to avail themselves of the long-hoped-for faithful portrait of the great anti-slavery Pioneer.

Apply to WM. C. NELL

MARRIAGE AND PARENTAGE: or, the Repro-tion and happiness. By Henry C. Wright. The Pres-ent is the Child of the Past, and the Parent of the Fu ture. Price, 50 cents. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 15 Franklin street. April 14. BOSTON ATHENZUM EXHIBITION,

HE EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and STATUARY I is now open, comprising, among many beauti Accient and Modern Works of Art, Colle series Pictures, The Course or English, and several of the finest paintings from the collection of Joseph Bonapar CHARLES FOLSOM, Librarian.

THE PERPETUAL RELIGION.

BY HORACE SMITH. Religions,-from the soul deriving breath,-Should know no death; Yet do they perish, mingling their remains With fallen fance;

Creeds, canons, dogmas, councils, are the wrecked And mouldering Masonry of Intellect. Apis, Osiris, paramount of yore On Egypt's shore,—
Woden and Thor, through the wide North adored,

With blood outpoured,-Jove and the multiform divinities, To whom the Pagan nations bowed their knees,-Lo! they are cast aside, dethroned, forlorn, Defaced, outworn,

Like the world's childish dolls, which but insult Its age adult, Or prostrate scare-crows, on whose rags we tread With scorn proportioned to our former dread. Alas for human reason! all is change,

Ceaseless and strange; All ages form new systems, leaving heirs To cancel theirs;

The future will but imitate the past; And instability alone will last. Is there no compass, then, by which to steer This erring sphere?

No tie that may indissolubly bind To God, mankind? No code that may defy Time's sharpest tooth? No fixed, immutable, unerring truth? There is! there is! One primitive and sure;

Religion pure,

Unchanged in spirit, though its forms and codes Wear myriad modes, Contains all creeds within its mighty span : THE LOVE OF GOD DISPLAYED IN LOVE OF MAN. This is the Christian's faith when rightly read; Oh! may it spread,

Till earth, redeemed from every hateful leaven. Makes peace with Heaven; Below, one blessed brotherhood of love; One Father-worshipped with one voice-above !

WHAT I LIVE FOR. BY G. L. BANKS.

I live for those who love me, For those I know are true, For the heaven-that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too; For all human ties that bind me For the task by God assign'd me. For the bright hopes left behind me, And the good that I can do. I live to learn their story,

Who've suffered for my sake. To emulate their glory, And follow in their wake Bards, martyrs, patriots, sages, The noble of all ages, Whose deeds crown history's pages, And time's great volume make I live to hail that season, By gifted minds foretold.

When men shall live by reason, And not alone by gold-When man to man united, And every wrong thing righted, The whole world shall be lighted, As Eden was of old. I live to hold communion

With all that is divine. To feel there is a union 'Twixt Nature's heart and mine; To profit by affliction, Reap fruits from fields of fiction, Grow wiser from conviction. And fulfil each great design.

I live for those who love me. For those who know me true, For the heaven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too; For the wrong that needs resistance, For the cause that lacks assistance, For the rurene in the distance. And the good that I can do.

SPRING'S RETINUE.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN OF TIECK. Father Winter moped in the woods all day, His trunks all packed for his going away; And he grimly smiled, as he touched his hat. Adjeu to the hearths at whose blaze he sat.

Dame Spring, mischievous, in frolicsome way Tripped up for a tweak of his beard so gray, He patted her cheek, and he touched her ear, And he dropped on her bosom an icy tear.

He hath gone, and the sunbeams warmly shine Aslant on the hills of the river Rhine; With violet-stems on the doors spring drums, From cellar to garret the knocking hums. And servants many hath she in her way-Wherever each knocked, admit straightway; Autumn hath only Sir Borean Blast-Winter Sir Frost, with the brow overcast !

Spring hath young Morning Wind blithe and wild-He of the Spring is the froliesome child; And her Sir Sunshine, in genial advance, With lustrous beam for the tip of his lance And there Flower Fragrance, with breath so sweet,

And here purling brook, with the pearly feet; While Blossom and Bud twin homage lend In the train of Verdure, the dame's best friend.

Oh, a charming retinue travels with Spring ! As their violet knocks through the mansion ring, An echo of welcome all souls shall bring, And the doors fly open for blithesome Spring.

SPRING

Once more the cuckoo's call I hear; I know, in many a glen profound, The earliest violets of the year Rise up like water from the ground. The thorn, I know, once more is white;

And, far down many a forest dale, The anemones in dubious light Are trembling like a bridal veil. By streams released, that singing flow

From craggy shelf through sylvan glades, The pale narcissus, well I know, iles hour by hour on greener shades.

The honeyed cowslip tufts once more The golden slopes; with gradual ray The primrose stars the rock, and o'er The wood-path strews its milky way.

From ruined buts and holes come forth Old men, and look upon the sky! The Power Divine is on the earth; Give thanks to God before ye die

And ye, oh children, worn and weak, Who care no more with flowers to play, Lean on the grass your cold thin ch And those slight hands, and, whispering, my Stern mother of a race unblest-In promise kindly, cold in deed; Take back, oh Earth, into thy breas

The children whom thou wilt not feed.'

THE LIBERATOR.

THOUGHTS ON H. C. WRIGHT'S LAST BOOK.

BY A. J. DAVIS.

How refreshing it is to find a head that sustains in timate relations with its own heart! Such a mine draws water from the well-springs of Life. The Soul flows up, and the Intellect drinks. These waters Life flow eternally, and the Understanding is refreshed by them. What great, inexhaustible fountains of vitality do we begin to discover in human souls! In fact, to many it is quite a recent discovery that they possess real, living, external psychological organisms—souls. which can be and do, think and act, love and fear not throughout the endless cycles of countless eternities !

Henry C. Wright's book on 'Marriage and Parent age, when my soul is in practical sympathy with the principles it inculcates, makes me think of the Pure, the Just, and the Self-Harmonized. Indeed, the con tents of this unpretending production seem to be the code of the New Jerusalem. When the Will of God is done on Earth as it is in Heaven, then shall we behold 'Nina' and 'Ernest' every where; the everlasting Marriage of Lore with Wisdom, the nuptial relation of Heat and Light, the absolute harmonization of Heart and Head.

But in the present or popular social relations, mus to arrive nearer and more near to the real principles of we not expect to witness the terrific effects of sensualistic marriages? How many, born of such relationships, are organically prepared for 'a fretful, joyles childhood, a nervous and uncomfortable maturity, and a stern and heartless old age! Have you never seen young infant's eyes, that looked as old and sad as if they had been often closed by grief?-faces that haunt you with their prematurely sad and earnest gaze? Yes, these effects of unnatural matrimonial relations look us in the face in every community. No true, holy, conjugal Love between the legally married ! No vene ration for each other's physical and spiritual attributes! No manifestation of God in either! The husband is not a God-man, but a mere animal; the Wife is not a divine being, but a female, subjected to the former, ' who is appointed to rule over her,' according to the Church and State!

Well, out of the fullness of his self-poised and in perious organization, Henry C. Wright has courageous ly rebelled. He declares the everlasting Gospel, viz. The right use of the Reproductive Element in Man, a a means to his elevation and happiness.' Extensive and anxious observation of mankind has convinced him that men and women, married or single, are almost universally ignorant upon this most important branch of existence. He sees, and has the manbood openly to avow it, that the improper use or expenditure of the Reproductive Element ' results in human degradation and misery. He regards this Element as the ' Heavenappointed means, not only to perpetuate, but to refine, to elevate and perfect the race.' Then he goes to work to ascertain the action of this element on the body and soul when retained in the system; states what he conceives to be the only natural and justifiable object of its expenditure, and shows how it may be made conducive to of this desire demonstrates to me the fact, that Nature the improvement of human character and organization.

manhood of man, with the true womanhood of woman : and there is no soul but may feel itself elevated, purified, chastened, strengthened, by the careful study of based wholly upon experiment, like every other species the sentences and statements contained in this most of knowledge. Legalized marriages may seem perfectl welcome volume. It was written from the highest right to undeveloped minds. Or, the supposed truly mood; the spiritual realization of true Marriage. It is, united may discover something repugnant in eac therefore, more wise than the world of men, of hus- other, after living together thirty or forty years. If this bands and of fathers; and it is also more chaste than repugnance amounts to repulsion, then they are n the world of women, of wives, and of mothers. Those who are yet young, as well as those who are no longer according to which a man and a woman may settle the so, should read this New Testament. It hath descend-question of inherent relationship, or the contrary, ined straight from the God of Man ; direct from the Hea-

The Book is divided into two parts. First : the Physiological department, in which the author, mainly our theme, Henry, give the world some practical prin through the scientific deductions of Dr. William B. Carpenter, endeavors to introduce men and women, fathers and mothers, to the Reproductive facts and principles elevation of the sexes demand it; offspring cannot be of their existence. Second : the Marriage department, radically improved until the right persons enter th in which, by aid of a very straight-forward correspondence between a model pair, conjugally united, the author inculcates the facts and principles of the supposed true matrimonial alliance.

and man from the outrages and excesses to which, by birth, and the customary use of foods and part, you may find the truest, fullest, highest exposition of the hypothesis of an indissoluble, eternal marriage. Here we behold the phenomenon, not unfrequently manifested, of the head declaring positively that the desires of the cultured heart shall meet with boundless, everlasting gratification. Indeed, Mr. Wright every where evinces the strongest faith in that law of Charles Fourier-' Attractions proportional to destiny'; or, that the existence of certain radical spiritual desires is, in itself considered, a demonstration of ultimate satis-

The Physiological department contains several items which are not established by the principles of Nature. We will not stop to review them-but one : the function of the Female in the Reproductive process. It is stated that the Female is negative, passive, merely a recipient organism for the impregnative spermatozoa. This is true among animals : but man is not comparable with them. This supposed scientific and universal law is applicable to the impregnation of the Female. when subjected to merely the obligations and atrocious liberties of legal union with the Male, without Love. And the issues of such impregnation are physical and animal, conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity. In the great majority of cases-perhaps, all the instances observed by Hippocrates, and confirmed by Boerhaave, Haller and Dr. Carpenter—this passivity on the part of the Female is a settled fact. But there is a more true marriage between the sexes—already prophesied by this volume—in which the feminine element, actuated by that deep Love which only the truly married can understand, will share equally in the process of stamping the seal of Spiritual Beauty and Divinity on the body and soul of the child. To children thus conceived, thus elaborated, thus unfolded into Life, we hopefully look for the foundation and establishment of the Great Harmonial Era of the future in this world. In the Marriage Department, I find much that elevates the soul. The sweet odors of early spring are not more refreshing to the sense than are these conjugal revelations to the soul. Souls are to be freed from merely legal ties; emancipated from all conventionalisms; and the divine Law of Attraction is henceforth to rule the human soul. Here the true woman can meet the true man; and the marriage of the twain is sanctioned, or not, by the law of spiritual affinity. The leadstances observed by Hippocrates, and confirmed by

ing, positive positions assumed are : out Love, are immoral.

2. That the Love-Marriage is eternal ; nothing or separate the truly married; they are one throughout

8. That the twain, thus associated, cannot experien separate conjugal attraction; that no other Love car be admitted between them.

4. That the female has an exclusive right to contro all physical manifestations of Love; the male is cons crated to the refinement and elevation of the female, to the production and perfection of her offspring.

6. That Reproduction of the human type, the perpet

nation of human beings, and not gratification, is the only legitimate object for which the sexual element, the spermatozoa, may be expended. Pleasure is alway indary to reproduction. Reproduction is a duty; need, is taken for purposes of supporting Life. The

author seems to convert all existence into a combin tion of most solemn, imperious duties—binding on the male and female, almost to the destruction of spiritual

6. That should a man or a woman, after enteri nto the relation of husband and wife, her by various means that each does not embody the other Ideal, then they are not truly married; they are di sorced; and both have a natural right to seek further or the embodiment of the heart's ideal

7. That human legislation may not forbid them parry again; that, in truth, men have no right ontrol arbitrarily the soul's deepest, purest wants-the rights and elevations of true Marriage. There are several other minor positions, but we pas

em over to the reader.

The great, earnest soul of HENRY C. WRIGHT stands majestically, dutifully, individually out in every sen-tence. He writes from his heart. His head has the hardest work to keep up; and yet it does most nobly guide the passional reins. He is emphatically a monog-omist. He believes in no variety of conjugal Love. True marriage is eternal. I said that his book has de scended from the Heaven of the Soul. But it must be remembered, as a psychological law, that, in coming from the internal to the outward, all ideas are weakened, and more or less beclouded by the channel through which they pass. That is, the divine is impaired by the human; leaving, always, plenty of work for the latter-

everlasting truth. Now, although polygamy is repugnant to the conju gal love of that soul which is well developed, yet do we and in this book no security against it. How shall mankind find eternal mates? Where is this law? It is not for myself that I ask you, Henry; th question is put by those whose souls are roused to the importance of absolute love-marriages. In this last book, you lay down the laws by which to regulate the twain truly joined; you represent to them the codes of duties to each other, to their offspring; but where do we find the rule whereby all wrong alliances may henceforth be prevented ?

You oppose the ' free love' system, -the ancient do trine of polygamy,-for which you have my gratitud and respect; but you give the world no criterion o judgment whereby to avoid it. On page 119 you say As defined by us, marriage is the actual blending two distinct souls, attracted to each other by a power over which neither has control, so long as they remail within the sphere of each other's attractive force. . As they did not will themselves into this relation, they cannot will themselves out of it. Therefore, the rela tive conditions of the two souls, under which the unio was formed. (remaining the same.) the union itself mus remain.' But may not these conditions be changed You answer, 'Through ignorance or carelessness they may be.' It follows, then, that these parties were no truly married. This is practical free love-the two sep arate, in order to find their ideal companions. On th next page, you say : 'If either wishes separation, there is no longer true marriage in the heart. Where there i true marriage, universal experience testifies that it longs for an endless perpetuity; and the very existence designed the union to be perpetual. The want is natu-In all this, we are deeply impressed with the true ral, and Nature creates no want for which she does no create a supply."

From this it seems that the test of True Marriage longer truly married. Who shall determine the Law dependent of all impulse and false inclinations to which every person is more or less liable in this rudimenta state of development? In your next book on this gloriciple, some certain test, independent of endless experi ment, to establish this question. The happiness an marriage relation. Henry C. Wright is, emphatically, a monogamist

believes faithfully and manfully in one only and TRUE MARRIAGE FOR ETERNITY. But the subject is taking In the first part of this book will be found enough hold of minds in every stage of development; the disinformation to save woman from the ignorant abuse of cussion will be merged into the 'Woman's Rights' gle between heart and head-between Love and Law drinks, he is now universally inclined. In the second Dr. T. L. Nichols, (in his Journal of May 13,) who de clares himself an advocate for human reformation in this department of life, gives the following on the boo in question :-

With some of his positions, we heartily coincide: from others we are compelled to dissent. We agree that the true marriage is the union of mutual love, which no human law has the right to regulate or control. We no human law has the right to regulate or control. We assert the supreme right of woman over her own person, and especially over the function of maternity—the right to choose the father of her child. But we do not find in our observation or experience, that every real love is eternal, or exclusive of other loves. We do not believe in an indissoluble monogamy, as the invariable law of our race; nor that the production of offspring is the sole object of the ultimatum of love.

Mr. Wright will find, that however this theory seem to sentimental dreamers, it cannot be imposed of humanity as a law. Whoever has loved, and ceased love, has had personal experience to contradict the eter nity of love; whoever has loved two persons at the sam

time has a demonstration of at least one exception the monogamic theory. The world is full of such ex ceptions. We doubt if there is a man or woman livin really capable of a passionate love, in whom it has been confined, during a whole life, to a single object.

On this theory of indissoluble monogamy, every prent love proves the falsity of all past ones. Infidelity impossible. So long as a man loves one woman, he cannot love another; but when he has ceased to love on he is of course free to love another; or, rather, he w mistaken in supposing he loved the first. If a true lot is, in its nature, eternal, then all the loves that en

ed, or not, by the law of spiritual affinity. The leadintellectual and advanced nations are not those me
ing, positive positions assumed are: ing, positive positions assumed are:

1. That all marriage, not based upon an inherent material and spiritual attraction, is null and void.
God joins by Love, not by Law. Legal unions, withgood as our moralists would have it; and though tem good as our moralists would have it; and though tem good as our moralists would have it; and though tem-perance in this respect is conducive to health, it may be reasonably doubted whether persons of either sex are not injured by total abstinence. Otherwise, monks and nuns should be the most remarkable people in the world; and old bachelors and old maids strikingly superior to

By presenting both the merits and demerits of Marriage question, we may elicit inquiry, and that is now universally necessary. It is evident that the polygamic party, in this stage of human experience, will neet more nearly the current wants of mankind. But in a more advanced state, the monogamic philosophy of conjugal love will become popular; for each heart seeks its own counterpart, not in the many, but in oxe; but at now stands, the discovery of this con

It is my purpose to write a series of discourses, summer, in order to secure true marriages in

world-congenial and absolutely homogeneous unions of soul-by the application of the laws of intuiti of temperamental harmony between male and female There is, I am sure, no really cultivated man, or refined woman, but would readily respond to the majority of propositions laid down in this work. The consecration f man to woman, and of woman to man, for each oth er's elevation and happiness—for the reproduction and perfection of their offspring, and therefore for the ultiperfection of their offs nate harmonization of the race-is a most glorious doc trine, and is very beautifully presented by the author. I am certain that hundreds of women will thank him, in their inmost souls, for his noble defence of their spiritual natures, their wants, their conjugal attrac tions, and for their qualifications to bless the brother hood of man. It is only with the concurrence of noble minded women that Reformers can hope to influence the world toward PRACTIAL PEACE AND JUSTICE.

TYPES OF MANKIND.

From the press of Lippencott, Grambo & Co., a large work with the above title has recently been issued, the rincipal authors of which are J. C. Nott, M. D., and tor. This latter portion I have not thoroughly read, and make no observations respecting it. What I say of and more extensive portion. This work can hardly be called scientific—it is to

nerely partisan and polemical. It is a gigantic party pamphlet, dealing with the subject of ethnology and numan origins. Its speculative aim is to overthrow the prevailing doctrine of the physical unity of mankind s practical design, to sustain the system of negro slavery. This is put forth at the outset as 'the vital question'; and one can hardly read a few consecutive pages without perceiving how entirely dominant in the writer's mind is the desire to answer this 'question' to the satisfaction of the South.

The book is written in a loose, dashing, free-and-easy pamphleteer style, full of partisan eagerness, and without dignity, but not always without force. Haste is everywhere visible; contradictions may be counted, and repetitions are countless. The authors, or at least the principal author of the portion referred to, is incapable of scientific suspense, or of judicial impartiality His opinions are evidently ex tempore, and his study ha been a seeking of arguments to sustain them; nor can he write so much as a sentence without betraying the advocate. In his line, he is a man of considerable reading, but of little research; for true investigation implies a suspended judgment; while he has skimmed over books only to obtain assistance in making out his case.

I say this, while coinciding generally, so far as I am yet entitled to hold an opinion, in the main thesis of this work. I cannot find reason for believing in the single origin and specific unity of the human genus. Yet aside from its pro-slavery aims, I could not be insensible to its painfully partisan character. Impartiality, the patient candor and fairness of statement which science demands, are wanting. All statements must be receive ed with allowance-all arrays of facts with extreme

His partiality becomes actually impudent, and eve insulling, so palpable, so flagrant is it, whenever the white and negro come into comparison, or any oppor tunity occurs of puffing up the system of slavery. an instance of this may be mentioned a table of crania on pages 457-8, the object of which, slightly disguised by the presence of irrelevant crania, is to exhibit the distance of the Negro from the Caucasian, and his approximation to the ape. Accordingly, what are intended to be taken for typical forms of these varieties of man, and of the highest quadrumana, are displayed together. As the type of the Caucasian, we have the on pages 457-8, the object of which, slightly disguised gether. As the type of the Caucasian, we have the Apollo Belvidere; as the type of the Negro, two caricatures of nameless persons by an amateur Mobile sketcher, comical exaggerations of lowest forms, such as would I know and respect Mr. 'Search's' political bias, and not misbecome the illustrations to a very cheap novel, but am desirous to offer him sufficient time to rectify these which in a grave work of science are unseemly to the errors, and which he can so readily do any morning at last degree. With so little desire, or even ostentation, of accuracy, were these likenesses taken, that one of sixty yards out of his way any morning of the six days. them, according to the author's confession, was seized His taking this trifling exercise will relieve me of a very during the negro's cachination while feeding his ungracious task. master's' pigs !- and the features are most hideously mentary posture. The orang and chimpanzee, again, have evidently come directly from the barber's, and wear their best holiday faces.

These sketches might answer to raise a laugh in a

it. They have considerable information; they write smartly, and propound their opinions with an agreea-

which craniological investigation has for some time proceeded, namely,-that mental power and elevation may be measured by the size, form and position of the skull,—to be unfounded. Camper's facial angle I have long seen to be fallacious, and sometimes even foolish as a test of ability. Morton's careful measure—the state of ability. ment of the skull is much better; but even this cannot second punishment, and so of the third. At the first whipping, these anhappy victims of the barbarism of the middle ages, after suffering twenty strokes, fell bleeding and fainting, and were carried back to jail. having excessively small heads; and this is brought forward as testimony in favor of the current theory;

old Hebrew customs and records, now fails. Dr. Blagden was hissed for attempting to renew it, and theo the genus man embraces several species, or varieties aged man apply ! tantamount to species; that some of these are utterly capable of civilization; that the Negro is one of such that he is a good servant when the choice of idleness not offered to him, and he cannot be more; and that any attempt to force him into a higher sphere, not prescribed for him by Nature, if honest, is the result of mere ignorance and silly 'negrophilism.' These men must be met. They must be met in no prejudging an partisan spirit. Let those who, moved by a higher ser iment, enter upon this investigation, carry to it and carry through it a large candor and impartiality which may put to shame such attorneys in science as this Dr Nott, and beget a confidence in their con-Groveland, May 19,

LETTER PROM HAVIL

GONARVES, (Hayti,) 20th April, 1854. Mr. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, at Boston RESPECTED FRIEND,—I had the pleasure last year

eriting to you several letters, accompanied by some willingly attribute your silence to your manifold occu-pations. And now I would again present my friendly regards to you; also, to the honored officers of the urageous efforts !

Hayti is not yet in a state of tranquillity. Partia stests between the Haytiens and Dominic stantly occurring, and the two belligerent parties are mutually watching each other, with the purpose at the firs oment to rush to battle. Then, in their overthrow and destruction, the God of armies alone will decide The imperial government of Hayti had, moreover, th

6th of March last, a quarrel with the imperial government of France, in the person of her rear-admiral Do Quesne, commander-in-chief of the French naval division of the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico, in regard R. Gliddon. It is divided into two unequal parts, to certain demands touching the last treaty concludes the first and major part being devoted to the general sub- with France for the new method of paying the indem ect, and the other to an examination of Hebrew ethno- nity, according to the agreement made with the holder logical conceptions, more especially as set forth in the of the loan, and that, under the ullimatum of giving tenth chapter of Genesis. The former is mostly from the pen of Dr. Nott, the latter from that of his coadjumands were.—The arrears of the indemnity; the pay mands were-The arrears of the indemnity ; the pay ment of interest on all arrearages ; the acceptance of new convention in favor of the lenders ; and an indem the book will be understood to apply only to the former nity in favor of a French resident at the Cape, for law quarrel with the courts of the county. Finally after some hostile demonstrations on one side and the other, the difficulty was adjusted, the Haytien govern ment having subscribed the aforesaid demand

Desiring an accurate knowledge of the labors of you Society, I beg you to send me some numbers of THE LIBERATOR of the last and the present year, -especialy such as may contain articles on Hayti.

In the hope of speedily receiving good accounts from you, I affectionately salute you. Devotedly yours,

DORVELAS-DORVAL. (Signed.)

CHARGE AGAINST BRITISH OFFICERS Boston, May 18, 1854. TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR !

SIR-However far my sympathies may go in the caus ou so admirably and perseveringly advocate, yet as foreigner I feel no authority to discuss, at any time, a subject so pointedly a 'native American' matter-it ould be an impertinence. But I submit my presen intrusion arises from an English affair-from your London correspondent's letter of April 21, 1854, p. 75, of your whole number 1034; in which he says-

We, the mass of us, are all very busy urging on each other the war with Russia! The present active genera-tion know not of its miseries practically.

Our aristocracy, all of whom are fearing the conse-

quences of a much longer continued peace, the progress of mind, and of the desire of reform and of rational views of it which are rapidly spreading amongst the people, would, therefore, in the hope of arresting the spread of equal rights, rather resort to war. the spread of equal rights, rather resort to war, and seek to cover the advocates of peace with ridicule and abuse; and in this I fear they will be successful; at all events, they have got us into the expense, and they know we must pay it when it is incurred; and the greatest portion goes into the pockets of the officers, who are of their class, and comes out of the pockets of enlized, but out of what the people eat, drink and use And that you may have a specimen of how the system is used by the aristocracy, who have the appointments, I mention that we have two and a half Generals to each

Permit me to say, I refer solely to the * pockets of the officers' and the regimental superior appointments. Cox and Greenwood's, Charing Cross; it will not be

I beg the honor to be, sir,

Your ob't and respectful servant,

A Retired Officer of H. B. M. Inftry Service.

These sketches might answer to raise a laugh in a pot-house; but one may well despair of men, who, in addition to lack of all candor, have so little sense of what Is becoming, so little dignity or deceacy, as to parade them in a royal octavo volume as "Types of Mankind."

Dr. Nott and his colleague must not expect this big and really clever pamphlet to take rank as a scientific work. Into that grave and elevated con.pany it cannot come. Not even Agassiz's able contribution will save it. They have considerable information; they wite The Wilkesbarre Slave Case. The United There the Junge declined that United States have a acting in execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, are not amenable to trial by jury, and punishment by State au-thorities, for excesses they may chance to commit; but smartly, and propound their opinions with an agreeable boldness; but to produce a permanent contribution to science, requires qualities, both intellectual and moral, which they do not possess, and could not even appreciate in another.

One old impression is deepened into a conviction by reading this book. I believe the entire assumption on which craniological investigation has for some time pro-

Barbarous. - Two clerks were recently

the idicoy, however, was not produced by the smallness, but by the arrest of development, or other diseased or abnormal condition which caused the cranium to be thus diminutive; and a departure from the normal state which should cause an equal excess on the opposite side would be quite as fatal to all manifestations of mind. I hope at some time to deal with this question more at large, but at present can pursue it no farther—having expressed my total dissent from the craniological doctrine on which our authors base their proof of the radical and hopeless inferiority and unimprovability of the Negro.

Again, I am persuaded that the anti-slavery battle must be fought on the field of science. The support which slavery has long derived from the authority of old Hebrew customs and records, now fails. Dr. Blag-

One Phase of War .- When the French gians of the same complying stamp will take the hint; took the same complying stamp will take the hint; took to the system like our authors, treating Hebrew literature and the current theologies cavalierly enough, and appealing to Nature and Science. They say that the grants man embraces eaveral enough, and appealing to Nature and Science. They say that the grants man embraces eaveral enough.

A Bouquet for an Empress .- The Horticul A Bouquel for an Empress.—The Horticul-tural Society of Toulouse recently presented to the Em-press Eugene of France a bouquet, containing ten thou-and violets and three thousand camelias, of which the diameter was upwards of three-quarters of a yard. The centre was a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of camelias; the whole surmounted by a crown. On the dome appear the initials of the Empress in orange blos-soms and white paquerettes.

Three of the wine-growers of Readi a., have forwarded to Governor Seymour, of New York ach one dozen bottles of native wine, of their own manufacture, and embracing three different varieties, as a estimonial of their approval of his recent zeto of the chibitery liquor law. [The Governor will probably obtain all the wines and iquors he may need in his life-time, in the same way.]

MOTORPATHIC CARD

DR. H. HALSTED, formerly of Halsted Hill, Ret. estre, N. Y., well known as the author of the patern of Motorpathy, and by his great success in therm of chronic and female diseases, has recently purchase and removed to the celebrated ROUND HILL WITE CURE RETREAT, at Northampton, Mass., above with improved facilities, he will continue the prains of his peculiar system, in connection with the Hybrids Treatment.

with improved facilities, he will continue the puers of his peculiar system, in connection with the flyth pathic Treatment.

Dr H. was one of the earliest advocates, and in been and still is one of the most successful practices of the Mater-Cure system. Nevertheless, in the treatment of Chronic Diseases, and expecially those inside to Woman, experience has taught him that Mcrassian combined with the Water-Cure Treatment, is in a cases much more effectual, and will restore many attents who are beyond the reach of Hydropathy and This has been made apparent in the cure of very nar nervous and spinal affections heretofore unreached, at of Dyspepsia and Paralysis, and the numerous as complicated diseases of the liver and kidneys.

Dr. H. is confident in saying, that in many large standing diseases, Motorpathy is the only available reached. More than seven thousand persons have successfully treated in his former Institution; and will the improved facilities of Round Hill, Dr. H. looking ward to increased success. Physicians are respectful invited to call, and test for themselves the ment of a system.

As a summer retreat for the friends of an analysis of the system.

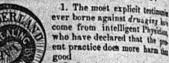
system.

As a summer retreat for the friends of patient e others seeking relaxation or pleasure, Round Hill must alone and unrivalled. Its mountain air, limpid was and delightful scenery have given it a world-wide many and delightful scenery have given it as world-wide many and delightful scenery have given i

ation.

His former Institution at Rochester is for mis. work on Motorpathy can be obtained by remitting postage stamps.
Address H. Halsten, M. D.,

Round Hill, Northampton, Man PACTS POR INVALIDS



2. Quackery is the use of me TIRIUM

ture's laws.

3. You are no better for the nostrums you have his.

4. If curable at all, you may be Healed by Numma, without medicine!

Why, then, should you dose any more? Pamphlets of Information sent, post free, and ceipt of one dime, pre-paid. Address New Mann of Cure, 28 Eliot st., Boston, Mass.

March 31.

WORCESTER HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION

NO. 1 GLEN STREET. THIS Institution is under the medical direction of SETH ROGERS, and is well arranged for treaten Cft to rise see of exiding the call with the call pool at the call appearance of the call a

at all seasons.
TERMS.—Usually from \$7 to \$9 per week. Firms

nent without board, \$3 to \$4 per week.
Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M.
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CAPE COD WATER-CURE.

N Establishment of this character is commen A Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert State Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Eurl

Proprietor, W. Felch, Physician, and Miss Entil Smith, Assistant, Miss Smith is a young lady of medical elants and Dr. Felch has, for many years, been extense known as a popular teacher of the whole Science Man, and a successful Practitioner of the Natural In-ment of Disease, (the Hydropathic in concurrence in the Mesmeric.)
Several patients can board in Capt. Smith's fee

the sea shore on Vineyard Sound.

Terms, from \$6 per week to \$9. Address, It I
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DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON ME RIAGE

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Esh its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a citizen the control of the control o its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a cur-institution, on the happiness of the Individual air Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price \$1. Just public ed and for sale by BELA MARSH, 15 Franklis

THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great lession on the Origin, Character and Tendens of Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philaphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January & Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

HE RELIGION OF MANHOOD: or, T Thought. By Dr. J. H. Robinson. Price, 30 The Philosophy of Creation : unfolding the land the Progressive Development of Nature, and calcant the Philosophy of Man, Spirit, and the Spirit at By Thomas Paine, through the hand of Hones Wood, Medium. Price, 38 cents.

Free Thoughts concerning Religion: or, No versus Theology. By Andrew Jackson Davis. Its Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, &

REV. THEODORE PARKER'S GREAT ES MON ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION JUST published and for sale at the Anti-Siare fice, and at the Commonwealth Office.

Also, for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 'At) dress delivered in the Broadway Tabernacie, Ner la Feb. 24, 1854, by William Lloyd Garrison. Pin ents, single-60 cents per dozen-\$1 00 for 25 m

IMPROVED METHOD OF Champooing and Hair Dyeins

MADAME CARTEAUX having established M ADAME CARTEAUX having established over the Comb, Toilet and Perfumery Ser 1.

S. Jordan, No. 191 Washington street, (eman Norfolk Avenue,) would avail herself of this ser for tendering thanks to the Ladies of Boston as it ity for the liberal patronage awarded her, as respectfully assure them that, by unremitting my ors to please, she hopes for a continuance of the tors.

Her arrangements for cutting and dress; la and Children's Hair, for Dyeing and Champent such as win the tribute of praise from all.

She has a Hair Restorative which cannot be real. as it produces new hair where baldness he Her chemical researches have developed as its

ble Hair Dye, warranted not to anut, (a deserted looked for. ther Ne Plus Ultra, for reneated complexion, removing freckles, &c., is fast complexion to favor. For all her compounds and their itself to favor. For all her compounds and their compounds are their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compounds are their compounds and their compounds and their compounds are their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compounds and their compounds are their compou cation she warrants satisfaction, or demands as for Ladies can be waited un at their own resident at her room, which will be open from S. A. N., P. M. She has numerous recommendation for fashionable circles of Boston, Providence, and exercise which can be seen by those who desire which can be seen by those who desire. Boston, May 13.

WHITES' DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS. No. 86 WASHINGTON SL

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1840, STILL continue in successful operation; and he been recently refitted and improved by the sile of a large northern sky-light, (the only one of the inthe city,) the proprietors feel confident that the now offer inducements unsurpassed, if not uncertainty between

No person is expected to take a likeness the perfectly satisfactory.

Remember the old place, \$2 86 Washington and place the companies of the companies o May 26.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

VALUABLE PAMPHLET.

POR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Certain Proceedings of the National Women's Right vention, held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesslay, and Friday, Oct. 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1853, right of the State of the